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RUDIMENTS
OF
LATIN AND ENGLISH
GRAMMAR;

— DESTINED —
TO FACILITATE THE STUDY OF BOTH LANGUAGES,
BY CONNECTING THEM TOGETHER.

BY THE LATE
ALEXANDER ADAM, L. L. D.
RECTOR OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

Grammaticæ est ars, necessaria pueris, jucunda senibus, dulcis secretorum
comes, et quæ vel sola omni studiorum genere plus habet operis, quam
ostentationis. Ne quis igitur tanquam parva fastidiat Grammatices
elementa; quia interiora velut sacri hujus adeuntibus, apparebit multa
rerum subtilitas, quæ non modo ~~magis~~ *magis* ~~ingenia puerilis~~, sed exercere
altissimam quoque eruditionem ac scientiam possit.

QUINCTILIAN, l. 4, 5.

SECOND NEW-YORK, FROM THE NINTH ENGLISH EDITION,
WITH IMPROVEMENTS.

—
Recommended by the University at Cambridge (Mass.), to be used by
those who are intended for that Seminary.

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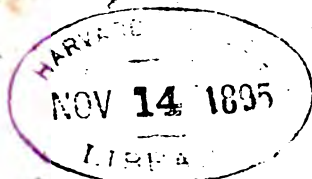
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ADVERTISEMENT OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

WHEREAS the University in Cambridge for several years past has suffered much inconvenience, and the interest of letters no small detriment, from the variety of Latin and Greek Grammars used by the students, in consequence of that diversity, to which, under different instructors, they have been accustomed in their preparatory course; to promote, so far as may be, the cause of Literature, by preventing those evils in future, the Government of the University, on due consideration of the subject, has thought it expedient to request all instructors of Youth, who may resort to Cambridge for education, to adopt "*Adam's Latin Grammar*," and the "*Gloucester Greek Grammar*," with reference to such pupils, as Books singularly calculated for the improvement of students in these languages. The University has no wish to recommend, much less to dictate, to any other institution, but only to facilitate the acquisition of Literature, by promoting uniformity within itself. ~~Those being the Grammars which will be used at this College by all classes, admitted after the present year, it~~ seems necessary, to prevent future difficulty, by giving this public and timely notice; for though a knowledge of the Grammar is not at present made indispensably necessary to admission into the University, yet every Scholar who may be accepted after the present Commencement without such knowledge, will be required immediately to form a radical and intimate acquaintance with them, as no student will be permitted at the classical exercises to use any other Grammar.

Cambridge, July 7, 1799.

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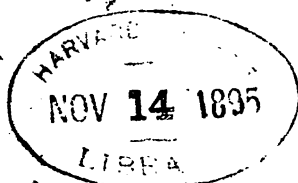
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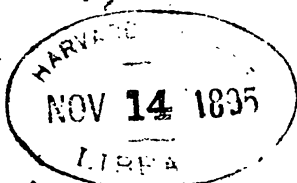
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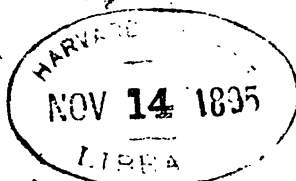
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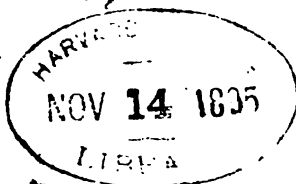
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Despauter's Grammar, was printed at Cologne, anno 1522; his *Syntax* had been published anno 1509. Lily was made first master of St. Paul's school in London, by Dr. Colet, its founder, anno 1510; so that he was cotemporary with Despauter. His Grammar was appointed, by an act which is still in force, to be taught in the established schools of England. Various attempts were afterwards made by different authors, as, *Sanctius, Alvarus, Scioppius, Kirkwood, Watt, Ruddiman, &c.* to improve on the plan of Despauter and Lily; but with little success. The truth is, it seems impracticable to express with sufficient perspicuity the principles of Grammar in Latin Verse; and it appears strange, that when scholastic jargon is exploded from elementary books on other sciences, it should be retained by public authority, where it ought never to have been admitted, in Latin Grammars for children. But such is the force of habit and attachment to established modes, that we go on in the use of them, without thinking whether they be founded in reason or not. When there are a great many exceptions from a general rule, whatever can assist the memory is no doubt useful. On this account the principal rules for the genders of nouns, &c. are here subjoined, for local reasons, from Ruddiman's Grammar; although many of them are by no means adapted to the capacity of boys; and more of them are inserted, in compliance with the opinion of others, than the Compiler judges necessary. They are printed at the end of the book; and such as chuse it, may have Lily's rules, Watt's rules, or any other, substituted in their place.

The authors of the *Nouvelle Methode*, or *Port*

Royal Grammar in France, judging it as absurd to teach Latin by rules in Latin verse, as to teach Greek by rules in Greek verse, or Hebrew by rules in Hebrew, composed the Rules of Latin Grammar in French verse. Some authors in England, as, *Clarke, Philips, &c.* have imitated their example. But this plan has not in either country been much followed. Nothing can be more uncouth than such versification. So that ~~Latin rules~~, on the whole, seem preferable.—However this may be, the following remarks concerning the method of teaching Latin, it is hoped, will not be deemed improper.

When the learner is once master of the inflexion of nouns and verbs, he should be exercised in getting by heart words and phrases, while at the same time he is employed in reading some easy author, and in turning plain sentences from English into Latin. The sooner he can be brought to write part of his exercises, the better; but he should never be obliged to get ~~Grammar rules~~, in ~~Latin verse~~, till he is capable of understanding them by himself; because though the teacher may explain them, the scholar will soon forget the interpretation, and repeat the words merely by rote, without attending to their meaning: Nor should he be forced to get rules in Latin verse, which may be remembered equally well in English prose. Rules in verse are only useful when they assist the memory; as when there is a number of exceptions from a general rule, where alone they are indeed of advantage: and even here, perhaps, any chime of words might answer the purpose as well as Latin hexameters. It is of importance, when the rule is long, that the learner be accustomed to repeat no more of

than is strictly applicable to the word or phrase in question. The repetition of the whole is an useless waste of time. The great object ought to be, to bring the learner, in as short time as possible, to join without hesitation an adjective with a substantive in any case, number, or degree of comparison ; and in like manner to touch upon any part of a verb, and tell readily by what case any adjective, verb, or preposition, is followed. The facility practice alone can teach, and the method of acquiring it must in all languages be much the same.

The niceties of construction, the figures of Syntax, and the other parts of Grammar, should be occasionally taught, as the learner proceeds in reading the more difficult authors.

As the ancient Romans joined the Grammar of their own language with that of the Greek ; so we ought to connect the study of English Grammar with that of the Latin ; and when the learner properly understands Latin Grammar, he ought to join with it the study of the Greek ; the knowledge of both these languages being requisite for the thorough understanding of the English. This is the practice in England, and other countries, where the best Greek and Latin scholars are formed. It is particularly necessary in Scotland to pay attention to the English, in conjunction with the Latin, as by neglecting it, boys at school learn many improprieties in point of Grammar, as well as of pronunciation, which it is difficult in after life to correct. This attention is less requisite in England ; though even there, in the opinion of Dr. Lowth, to use his own words, "the connection of the English with the Latin Grammar, if it could be introduced into schools, might be of good service."

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THE

RUDIMENTS

OF

LATIN AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing correctly.

Latin or English Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the Latin or the English language correctly.

The *Rudiments* of Grammar are plain and easy instructions, teaching beginners the first principles and rules of it.

Grammar treats of sentences, and the several parts of which they are compounded.

Sentences consist of words ; Words consist of one or more syllables ; Syllables of one or more letters. So that Letters, Syllables, Words, and Sentences, make up the whole subject of Grammar.

LETTERS.

A letter is the mark of a sound, or of an articulation of sound.

That part of Grammar which treats of letters, is called *Orthography*.

The letters in Latin are twenty-five : A, a ; B, b ; C, c ; D, d ; E, e ; F, f ; G, g ; H, h ; I, i ; J, j ; K, k ; L, l ; M, m ; N, n ; O, o ; P, p ; Q, q ; R, r ; S, s ; T, t ; U, u ; V, v ; X, x ; Y, y ; Z, z.

In English there is one letter more, namely, W, w.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

Six are vowels ; *a, e, i, o, u, y*. All the rest are consonants.

A vowel makes a full sound by itself ; as, *a, e*.

A consonant cannot make a perfect sound without a vowel ; as, *b, d*.

A vowel is properly called a *simple sound*; and the sounds formed by the concourse of vowels and consonants, *articulate sounds*.

Consonants are divided into *Mutes*, *Semi-vowels*, and *Double Consonants*.

A mute is so called, because it entirely stops the passage of the voice; as, *p*, in *ap*.

The mutes are, *p, b; t, d; c, k, q*, and *g*; but *b, d*, and *g*, perhaps may more properly be termed *Semi-mutes*.

A semi-vowel, or half vowel, does not entirely stop the passage of the voice; thus, *al*.

The semi-vowels are, *l, m, n, r, s, f*. The first four of these are also called *Liquids*, particularly *l* and *r*; because they flow softly and easily after a mute in the same syllable; as, *bla, stra*.

The mutes and semi-vowels may be thus distinguished. In naming the mutes, the vowel is put after them; as, *pe, be, &c.* but in naming the semi-vowels, the vowel is put before them; as, *el, em, &c.*

The double consonants are, *x, z*, and *j*. *X* is made up of *cs, ks*, or *gz*. *Z* seems not to be a double consonant in English. It has the same relation to *s*, as *v* has to *f*, being sounded somewhat more softly.

In Latin *z*, and likewise *k* and *y*, are found only in words derived from the Greek.

Y in English is sometimes a consonant, as in *youth*.

H by some is not accounted a letter, but only a breathing.

DIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong, is two vowels joined in one sound.

If the sound of both vowels be distinctly heard, it is called a *Proper Diphthong*; if not, an *Improper Diphthong*.

The proper diphthongs in Latin are commonly reckoned three; *au, eu, ei*; as in *aurum, Eurus, omneis*. To these some, not improperly, add other three; namely, *ai*, as in *Maria*; *oi*, as in *Troia*; and *ui*, as in *Harpuia*, or in *cui*, and *huic*, when pronounced as monosyllables.

The improper diphthongs in Latin are two; *ae*, or when the vowels are written together, *æ*; as, *aetas*, or *ætas*; *oe*, or *æ*; as *poena*, or *pæna*; in both of which the sound of the *e* only is heard. The ancients commonly wrote the vowels separately, thus, *aetas, poena*.

The English language abounds with improper diphthongs, the just pronunciation of which, practice alone can teach.

In some words derived from the French, there are three vowels in the same syllable, but two of them only are sounded; as in *beauty*, *lieutenant*.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is the sound of one letter, or of several letters, pronounced by one impulse of the voice; as *a*, *to*, *strength*.

In every word there are as many syllables as there are distinct sounds; as, *in-fal-li-bi-li-ty*.

In Latin there are as many syllables in a word, as there are vowels or diphthongs in it; unless when *u* with any other vowel comes after *g*, *q*, or *s*, as in *lingua*, *qui*, *suadeo*; where the two vowels are not reckoned a diphthong, because the sound of the *u* vanishes, or is little heard.

Words consisting of one syllable are called *Monosyllables*; of two, *Dissyllables*; and of more than two, *Polysyllables*. But all words of more than one syllable are commonly called *Polysyllables*.

In dividing words into syllables, we are chiefly to be directed by the ear. Compound words should be divided into the parts of which they are made up; as, *up-on*, *with-out*, &c. and so in Latin words, *ab-ūtor*, *in-ops*, *propter-ea*, *et-ēnim*, *vel-ut*, &c. In like manner, when a syllable is added in the formation of the English verb, as, *lov-ed*, *lov-ing*, *lov-eth*, *will-ing*, &c.

Observe, A long syllable is thus marked [ˉ]; as, *amāre*; or with a circumflex accent thus, [˘]; as, *amāris*. A short syllable is marked thus, [˘]; as, *omnibus*.

What pertains to the quantity of syllables, to accent, and verse, will be treated of afterwards.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds significant of thought.

That part of Grammar which treats of words, is called *Etymology*, or *Analogy*.

All words may be divided into three kinds; namely, 1. such as mark the names of things; 2. such as denote what is affirmed concerning things; and 3. such as are significant only in conjunction with other words; or what are called *Substantives*, *Attributives*, and *Connectives*. Thus in the following sentence, "*The diligent boy reads the lesson carefully in the school, and at home*," the words *boy*, *lesson*, *school*, *home*, are the names we give to the things spoken of; *diligent*, *reads*, *carefully*, express what is affirmed concerning the boy; *the*, *in*, *and*, *at*, are only significant when joined with the other words of the sentence.

All words whatever are either *simple* or *compound*, *primitive* or *derivative*.

The division of words into simple and compound, is called their *Figure*; into primitive and derivative, their *Species* or kind.

A simple word is that which is not made up of more than one ; as, *pius*, pious ; *ēgo*, I ; *dōceo*, I teach.

A compound word is that which is made up of two or more words ; or of one word and some syllable added ; as, *impius*, impious ; *dēdōceo*, I unteach ; *ēgōmet*, I myself.

A primitive word is that which comes from no other ; as, *pius*, pious ; *disco*, I learn ; *dōceo*, I teach.

A derivative word is that which comes from another word ; as, *piētas*, piety ; *doctrīna*, learning.

The different classes into which we divide words, are called *Parts of Speech*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech in Latin are eight ; 1. *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle* ; declined : 2. *Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, and Conjunction* ; undeclined.

In English the adjective and participle are not declined.

Those words or parts of speech are said to be *declined*, which receive different changes, particularly on the end, which is called the *Termination* of words.

The changes made upon words are by grammarians called *Accidents*.

Of old, all words which admit of different terminations were said to be declined. But *Declension* is now applied only to nouns. The changes made upon the verb are called *Conjugation*.

The English language has one part of speech more than the Latin, namely, the ARTICLE.

The *article* is a word put before substantive nouns, to point them out, and to shew how far their signification extends.

There are two articles, *a* and *the* : *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, or a silent *h*.

A is called the *Indefinite*, *The* the *Definite Article*.

A is used to point out one single thing of a kind, without fixing precisely what that thing is : *The* determines what particular thing is meant.

A man means simply some one or other of that kind : *the man* signifies that particular man who is spoken of.

The want of the article is a defect in the Latin tongue, and often renders the meaning of nouns undetermined : thus, *filius regis*, may signify, either a son of a king, or a king's son ; or the son of the king, or the king's son.

The placed before certain common names, marks either a whole kind, or some individual of that kind, with which we are acquainted ; as, *the lion, the ox, &c.*

A can only be joined to substantive nouns in the singular number : *the* may also be joined to plurals. *A* is likewise used before adjectives which express number, when many are considered as one whole ; as, *a thousand men, a few, a great many men.*

The is likewise applied to adjectives and adverbs in the comparative or superlative degree, to mark their sense more strongly ; as, "*the wiser,*" "*the better,*" "*the more I think of it, the better I like it.*"

NOUN.

A noun is either substantive or adjective.

The adjective seems to be improperly called *noun* ; it is only a word added to a substantive or noun, expressive of its quality ; and therefore should be considered as a different part of speech. But as the substantive and adjective together express but one object, and in Latin are declined after the same manner, they have both been comprehended under the same general name.

SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive, or Noun, is the name of any person, place, or thing ; as, *boy, school, book.*

Substantives are of two sorts ; *proper* and *common* names.

Proper names are the names appropriated to individuals ; as the names of persons and places ; such are *Cæsar, Rome.*

Common names stand for whole kinds, containing several sorts ; or for sorts, containing many individuals under them ; as, *animal, man, beast, fish, fowl, &c.*

Every particular being should have its own proper name ; but this is impossible, on account of their innumerable multitude ; men have therefore been obliged to give the same common name to such things as agree together in certain respects. These form what is called a *genus*, or kind ; a *species*, or sort.

A proper name may be used for a common, and then in English it has the article joined to it ; as, when we say of some great conqueror, "*He is an Alexander ;*" or, "*The Alexander of his age.*"

To proper and common names may be added a third class of nouns, which mark the names of qualities, and are called *abstract nouns* ; as, *hardness, goodness, whiteness, virtue, justice, piety, &c.*

When we speak of things, we consider them as one or more. This is what we call *Number*. When one thing is

spoken of, a noun is said to be of the *singular number* ; when two or more, of the *plural*.

Things considered according to their kinds, are either male or female, or neither of the two. Males are said to be of the *masculine gender* ; females of the *feminine* ; and all other things, of the *neuter gender*.

Such nouns as are applied to signify either the male or the female, are said to be of the *common gender* ; that is, either masculine or feminine.

Various methods are used, in different languages, to express the different connexions or relations of one thing to another. In the English, and in most modern languages, this is done by prepositions, or particles placed before the substantive ; in Latin, by declension, or by different cases ; that is, by changing the termination of the noun ; as *rex*, a king, or the king ; *rēgis*, of a king, or of the king.

ENGLISH NOUNS.

In English, nouns have only one case, namely, the *genitive*, or *possessive case*, which is formed from the noun, by adding an *s*, with an apostrophe, or mark to separate it ; as, *John's book*, the same with *the book of John*. It was formerly written *Johnis book*.

Some have thought the *'s* a contraction for *his* ; but improperly ; because, instead of *the woman's book*, we cannot say, *the woman his book*. Others have imagined, and with more justice, that by the addition of the *'s* the substantive is changed into a possessive adjective.

When the noun ends in *s*, the sign of the possessive case is sometimes not added ; as, for *righteousness sake* ; and never to the plural number ending in *s* ; as, *on eagles wings*. Perhaps it would be better in the plural when it ends in *s*, always to use the particle, and not the possessive form ; as, *on the wings of eagles*. Both the sign and the preposition seem sometimes to be used ; as, *a soldier of the king's* ; but here are two possessives ; for it means, *one of the soldiers of the king*.

A singular noun, in English, is made plural by adding to it *s*, or, for the sake of sound, *es* ; as, *king, kings* ; *church, churches* ; *brush, brushes* ; *witness, witnesses* ; *fox, foxes* ; *leaf, leaves* ; in which last and in many others, *f* is also turned into *v*, to make the pronunciation easier.

Several plurals are formed by adding *en* ; as *ox, oxen*. Of these some are contracted, or interpose a letter on account of sound ; as, *brethren, children, kine, swine, women, men*, &c. for *brotheren, sewen*, &c. Instead of *kine* we now commonly say *cows* ; and we seldom use *brethren*, but in solemn discourse.

Nouns in *y* change *y* into *ie* ; as, *cherry, cherries* ; *city, cities*. *Cherry's, city's*, &c. are in the possessive case.

Some nouns form the plural more irregularly ; as *mouse, mice* ; *louse, lice* ; *tooth, teeth* ; *foot, feet* ; *goose, geese*, &c.

The words *sheep, deer*, are the same in both numbers.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, or in the plural form ; as, *wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c.* and *bellows, scissors, lungs, bowels, &c.*

Several nouns in English are changed in their termination, to express gender ; as, *prince, princess* ; *actor, actress* ; *lion, lioness* ; *hero, heroine* ; *duke, dutchess*.

The English language has a peculiar advantage over most other languages, in making all words whatever, except the names of males and females, to be of the neuter gender ; unless when inanimate beings are personified, or considered as persons ; as, when we say of the sun, *he shines* ; or of the moon, *she shines*.

LATIN NOUNS.

A Latin noun is declined by *Genders, Cases, and Numbers*.

There are three genders, *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter*.

The cases are six, *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative*.

There are two numbers, *Singular and Plural*.

There are five different ways of varying or declining nouns, called the *first, second, third, fourth, and fifth declensions*.

Cases are certain changes made upon the termination of nouns, to express the relation of one thing to another.

They are so called, from *cādo*, to fall ; because they fall, as it were, from the nominative ; which is therefore named *cāsus rectus*, the straight case ; and the other cases, *cāsus obliqui*, the oblique cases.

The different declensions may be distinguished from one another by the termination of the genitive singular. The first declension has *æ* diphthong ; the second has *i* ; the third has *is* ; the fourth has *us* ; and the fifth has *ei* in the genitive.

Although Latin nouns be said to have six cases, yet none of them have that number of different terminations, both in the singular and plural.

GENERAL RULES of Declension.

1. Nouns of the neuter gender have the Accusative and Vocative like the Nominative,

both numbers; and these cases in the plural end always in *a*.

2. The Dative and Ablative plural end always alike.

3. The Vocative for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is the same with the Nominative.

Greek nouns in *s* generally lose *s* in the Vocative; as, *Thomas, Thoma*; *Anchises, Anchise*; *Päris, Pari*; *Panthus, Panthu*; *Pallas, -antis, Palla*; names of men. But nouns in *es* of the third declension oftener retain the *s*; as, *ô Achilles*, rarely *-e*; *O Socrätes*, seldom *-e*: and sometimes nouns in *is* and *as*; as, *O Thais, Mysis, Pallas, -adis*, the goddess *Minnerva*, &c,

4. Proper names for the most part want the plural:

Unless several of the same name be spoken of; as, *duô-dëcim Cæsäres*, the twelve Cæsars.

The cases of Latin nouns are thus expressed in English;

1. With the indefinite article, *a king*.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom.		<i>a king,</i>	Nom.		<i>kings,</i>
Gen.	<i>of</i>	<i>a king,</i>	Gen.	<i>of</i>	<i>kings,</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for</i>	<i>a king,</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for</i>	<i>kings,</i>
Acc.		<i>a king,</i>	Acc.		<i>kings,</i>
Voc.	<i>O</i>	<i>king,</i>	Voc.	<i>O</i>	<i>kings,</i>
Abl.	<i>with, from, in, by,</i>	<i>a king:</i>	Abl.	<i>with, from, in, by,</i>	<i>kings.</i>

2. With the definite article, *the king*.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom.		<i>the king,</i>	Nom.		<i>the kings,</i>
Gen.	<i>of</i>	<i>the king,</i>	Gen.	<i>of</i>	<i>the kings,</i>
Dat.	<i>to or for</i>	<i>the king,</i>	Dat.	<i>to or for</i>	<i>the kings,</i>
Acc.		<i>the king,</i>	Acc.		<i>the kings,</i>
Voc.	<i>O</i>	<i>king,</i>	Voc.	<i>O</i>	<i>kings,</i>
Abl.	<i>with, from, in, by,</i>	<i>the king:</i>	Abl.	<i>with, from, in, by,</i>	<i>the kings.</i>

GENDER.

Nouns in Latin are said to be of different genders, not merely from the distinction of sex, but chiefly from their being joined with an adjective of one termination, and not of another. Thus, *penna* a pen, is said to be feminine, because it is always joined with an adjective in that termination, which is applied to females; as, *böna penna*, a good pen, and not *önus penna*.

The gender of nouns which signify things without life, depends on their termination, and different declension.

To distinguish the different genders, grammarians make use of the pronoun *hic*, to mark the masculine; *hæc*, the feminine; and *hoc*, the neuter.

GENERAL RULES concerning Gender.

1. Names of males are masculine; as, *Hômērus*, Homer; *pāter*, a father; *poēta*, a poet.

2. Names of females are feminine; as, *Hēlēna*, Helen; *mūlier*, a woman; *uxor*, a wife; *māter*, a mother; *sōror*, a sister; *Tellus*, the goddess of the earth.

3. Nouns which signify either the male or female, are of the common gender; that is, either masculine or feminine; as,

Hic bos, an ox; *hæc bos*, a cow; *hic pārens*, a father; *hæc pārens*, a mother.

The following list comprehends most nouns of the common gender.

Adōlescens, } a young man,	Convīva, a guest.	Obses, an hostage.
Jūvēnis, } or woman.	Custos, a keeper.	Patruēlis, a cousin-german,
Affinis, a relation by marriage.	Dux, a leader.	by the father's side.
Antistes, a prelate.	Hæres, an heir.	Præx, a surety.
Auctor, an author.	Hostis, an enemy.	Princeps, a prince or princeps.
Augur, a soothsayer.	Infans, an infant.	Sacerdos, a priest or priest.
Cānis, a dog or bitch.	Interpres, an interpreter.	ss.
Civis, a citizen.	Jūdex, a judge.	Sus, a swine.
Cliens, a client.	Martyr, a martyr.	Testis, a witness.
Cōmes, a companion.	Miles, a soldier.	Vātis, a prophet.
Conjux, a husband or wife.	Mūlticeps, a burgess.	Vindex, an avenger.*
	Nēmo, no body.	

But *antistes*, *cliens*, and *hospes*, also change their termination to express the feminine; thus, *antistīta*, *clienta*, *hospīta*: in the same manner with *leo*, a lion; *leæna*, a lioness; *ēquus*, *ēqua*; *mūlus*, *mūla*; and many others.

There are several nouns, which, though applicable to both sexes, admit only of a masculine adjective; as, *advēna*, a stranger; *agrīcōla*, a husbandman; *assecla*, an attendant; *accōla*, a neighbour; *exul*, an exile; *latro*, a robber; *fur*, a thief; *ōpīfex*, a mechanic; &c. There are others, which, though applied to persons, are, on account of their termination, always neuter; as, *scortum*, a courtesan; *mancipium*, *servitium*, a slave, &c.

In like manner, *ōpēræ*, slaves or day-labourers; *vīgilæ*,

* *Conjux, atque parens, infans, patruellis, et hæres, Affinis, vindex, judex, dux, miles, et hostis, Augur, et antistes, juvenis, conviva, sacerdos, Muliiceps, vater, adolescens, civis, et auctor, Custos, nemo, comes, testis, sus, bosque, canisque, Interpretisque, cliens, princeps, præx, martyr, et obses.*

excubiæ, watches ; *noxæ*, guilty persons ; though applied to men, are always feminine.

OBSERVATIONS.

Obs. 1. The names of brute animals commonly follow the gender of their termination.

Such are the names of wild beasts, birds, fishes, and insects, in which the distinction of sex is either not easily discerned, or seldom attended to. Thus, *passer*, a sparrow, is masculine, because nouns in *er* are masculine ; so *āquila*, an eagle, is feminine, because nouns in *a* of the first declension are feminine. These are called *Epicene*, or promiscuous nouns. When any particular sex is marked, we usually add the word *mas* or *fēmina* ; as, *mas passer*, a male sparrow ; *fēmina passer*, a female sparrow.

Obs. 2. A proper name, for the most part, follows the gender of the general name under which it is comprehended.

Thus, the names of months, winds, rivers, and mountains, are masculine ; because *mensis*, *ventus*, *mons*, and *fluvius*, are masculine ; as, *hic Aprilis*, April ; *hic Aquilo*, the north wind ; *hic Africus*, the south-west wind ; *hic Tiberis*, the river Tiber ; *hic Othrys*, a hill in Thessaly. But many of these follow the gender of their termination ; as, *hæc Matrōna*, the river Marne in France ; *hæc Ætna*, a mountain in Sicily ; *hoc Sōracte*, a hill in Italy.

In like manner, the names of countries, towns, trees, and ships, are feminine, because *terra* or *rēgio*, *urbs*, *arbor*, and *nāvis*, are feminine ; as, *hæc Egyptus*, Egypt ; *Sāmos*, an island of that name ; *Cōrinthus*, the city Corinth ; *pōmus*, an apple-tree ; *Centaurus*, the name of a ship : Thus also the names of poems, *hæc Ilias*, *-ados*, and *Odyssēa*, the two poems of Homer ; *hæc Ænēis*, *-idos*, a poem of Virgil's ; *hæc Eunūchus*, one of Terence's comedies.

The gender, however, of many of these depends on the termination ; thus, *hic Pontus*, a country of that name ; *hic Sulmo*, *-ōnis* ; *Pessinus*, *-untis* ; *Hydrus*, *-untis*, names of towns ; *hæc Persis*, *-idis*, the kingdom of Persia ; *Carthāgo*, *-inis*, the city Carthage ; *hoc Albion*, Britain : *hoc Cære*, *Reāte*, *Preneste*, *Tibur*, *Ilium*, names of towns. But some of these are also found in the feminine ; as, *Gelida Præneste*, Juvenal, iii. 190 ; *Alta Ilion*, Ovid. Met. xiv. 466.

The following names of trees are masculine, *oleaster*, *-tri*, a wild olive-tree ; *rhamnus*, the white bramble.

The following are masculine or feminine ; *cytisus*, a kind of shrub ; *rūbus*, the bramble-bush ; *larix*, the larch-tree ;

lōtus, the lot-tree; *cupressus*, the cypress-tree. The first two however are oftener masculine; the rest oftener feminine.

Those in *um* are neuter; as, *buxum*, the bush, or box-tree; *ligustrum*, a privet; so likewise are *sūber*, -*ēris*, the cork-tree; *sīler*, -*ēris*, the osier; *rōbur*, -*ōris*, oak of the hardest kind; *ācer*, -*ēris*, the maple-tree.

The place where trees or shrubs grow is commonly neuter; as, *Arbustum*, *quercētum*, *esculētum*, *sālictum*, *frūticētum*, &c. a place where trees, oaks, beeches, willows, shrubs, &c. grow: also the names of fruits and timber; as, *pōmum*, or *mālum*, an apple; *pīrum*, a pear; *ebāmum*, ebony, &c. But from this rule there are various exceptions.

Obs. 3. Several nouns are said to be of the *doubtful gender*; that is, are sometimes found in one gender, and sometimes in another; as, *dies*, a day, masculine or feminine; *vulgus*, the rabble, masculine or neuter.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension end in *a, e, as, es*.

Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are of the feminine gender.

The terminations of the different cases are: Nom. and Voc. Sing. *a*; Gen. and Dat. *æ*, diphthong; Acc. *am*; Abl. *â*; Nom. and Voc. Plur. *æ*; Gen. *ârum*; Dat. and Abl. *is*; Acc. *as*: thus,

Penna, <i>a pen</i> , fem.		Terminations.
Singular.	Plural.	
N. <i>penna</i> , <i>a pen</i> ;	N. <i>pennæ</i> , <i>pens</i> ;	<i>a, æ</i> ,
G. <i>pennæ</i> , <i>of a pen</i> ;	G. <i>pennârum</i> , <i>of pens</i> ;	<i>æ, arum</i> ,
D. <i>pennæ</i> , <i>to a pen</i> ;	D. <i>pennis</i> , <i>to pens</i> ;	<i>æ, is</i> ,
A. <i>pennam</i> , <i>a pen</i> ;	A. <i>pennas</i> , <i>pens</i> ;	<i>am, as</i> ,
V. <i>penna</i> , <i>O pen</i> ;	V. <i>pennæ</i> , <i>O pens</i> ;	<i>a, æ</i> ,
A. <i>pennâ</i> , <i>with a pen</i> :	A. <i>pennis</i> , <i>with pens</i> .	<i>â, is</i> .

In like manner decline,

Æcra, a censer.
Acta, the shore.
Æra, a period of time.
Ærumna, toil.
Agriçola, a husbandman.
Ala, a wing.
Aläpa, a blow.
Alauda, a lark.
Alga, sea-weed.
Alûta, tanned leather.
Ambrōsia, the food of the gods.
Amîta, an aunt, the father's sister.
Amphōra, a cask.
Ampulla, a jug, plur. *dombasi*.

Amurea, the lees of oil.
Aneilla, an handmaid.
Anchōra, an anchor.
Anguilla, an eel.
Ansa, a handle.
Antenna, a sail-yard.
Antia, a pump.
Aqua, water.
Æquila, an eagle.
Ära, an altar.
Aranea, a spider.
Arca, a chest.
Ardea, &c. *-eōla*, a heron.
Ära, an open place.
Ärena, sand.
Argilla, potter's earth.
Ärina, an ear of corn.

Archa, an earnest penny.
Arctha, fat.
Äscia, an axe.
Athlêta, m. a wrestler.
Aula, a hall.
Aura, a breeze.
Auriga, m. a charioteer.
Ävia, a grandmother.
Axilla, the arm pl.
Bälæna, a whale.
Barba, a beard.
Bellua, any large beast.
Bestia, a beast.
Bêta, beet, an herb.
Bibliōpōla, a bookseller.
Bibliōthēca, a library.
Blatta, a moth.

Bractea, a thin leaf of gold.	Cūmēra, a corn basket.	Impensa, expense.
Brassica, coltsflower.	Cūpa, a tun.	Indīgēna, m. a native.
Brūma, winter.	Cūra, care.	Inēdia, hunger.
Bulla, a bubble, a ball or boss.	Cūria, a senate-house.	Inſula, a mure.
Byrra, an ox-hide.	Curſēca, a hedge-sparrow.	Injūria, a wrong.
Calligā, a kind of shoe set with nails.	Cymba, a boat.	Luōpia, want.
Caltha, marygold.	Dēcompēda, a pole of ten feet.	Inſtitū, a fringe.
Calva, & calvaria, a skull.	Direta, diet, food.	Inſula, an island.
Cālūmnia, slander.	Dōlāhira, an axe.	Inſula, elecampane; an herb.
Cāmēna, a muse, a song.	Drachma, a drachm, a weight or coin.	Invidia, envy.
Cāmēra, a vault.	Epistola, a letter.	Ira, anger.
Campāna, a bell.	Eſca, a bait.	Juba, the mane.
Canna, a cane or reed.	Fāba, a bean.	Lācerua, a riding-coat.
Candēla, a candle.	Fābūla, a fable.	Lācerua, a lizard.
Capra, a she-goat.	Fāma, fame.	Lāelina, a fringe.
Capſa, a coffer.	Fārīna, meal.	Lachryma, a tear.
Cārīna, the keel of a ship.	Fascia, a bandage.	Lactuca, lettuce.
Cāsa, a cottage.	Fāvilla, embers.	Lāclina, a ditch.
Caſtānea, a chestnut.	Fēneſtra, a window.	Lāgēna, a flagon.
Cāſtāpulta, an engine to cast darts.	Fēra, a wild beast.	Lāma, a ditch.
Cātēna, a chain.	Fērūla, a rod.	Lāmina, a sorceress.
Cātēra, a body of men.	Festuca, the shoot of a tree.	Lāmina, a plate.
Cāthēdra, a chair, a pulpit.	Fibra, a fibre.	Lina, wool.
Cauda, the tail.	Fibūla, a clasp.	Lancea, a lance or spear.
Caula, a sheep-cote.	Fidelis, an earthen vessel.	Laniſta, m. a fencing-master.
Cauſa, a cause.	Fimbria, a fringe.	Larva, a mask.
Cāverna, a cavern.	Fiscula, a bag, or basket.	Lātēra, a lantern.
Cāvilla, a banter.	Fistula, a rammer.	Latrina, a house of office.
Cella, a cell.	Fistula, a pipe.	Letica, a sedan or chair.
Cēra, wax.	Flamma, a flame.	Lēna, a barbed.
Cērēmōnia, a ceremony.	ſoemina, a woman.	Lepra, the leprosy.
Cerviſia, ale beer.	Forma, a form.	Libra apound.
Cērūſſa, white lead paint.	Formica, an ant.	Ligula, a latchet.
Cetra, a square target.	Fossa, a ditch.	Lima, a file.
Charta, paper.	Fōvea, a pit.	Linea, a line.
Chorda, a string.	Frāmea, a short spear.	Lingua, the tongue.
Cicāda, a kind of insect.	Fūlſea, a sea-fowl.	Lira, a ridge or furrow.
Cicōnia, a stork.	Funda, a sling.	Litēra, a letter.
Cicūta, hemlock.	Furea, a fork.	Lōcuſta, a locust.
Cināra, an artichoke.	Fuſcina, a trident.	Lūcēra, a light.
Cista, a chest.	Gālſa, an helmet.	Lūna, the moon.
Cisterna, a cistern.	Gallina, a hen.	Luſcinia, a nightingale.
Cithāra, a harp.	Gangrēna, an eating ulcer.	Lympha, water.
Clāva, a club.	Gaza, a treasure.	Lſra, a lyre.
Clepsydra, an hour-glass.	Gemma, a gem.	Māchīna, a machine.
Cloāca, a sink.	Gēna, the cheek.	Mactra, a kneading-trough.
Cochlea, a snail.	Gēniſta, broom.	Māculā, a stain.
Coena, a supper.	Gingīva, the gum.	Māla, the cheek-bone.
Columba, a pigeon.	Glātea, gravel.	Mālicia, a calm.
Cōma, the hair.	Glēba, a clod.	Malva, a mallow.
Cōmœdia, a comedy.	Gūla, the gullet.	Mamua, a pap.
Conecha, a shell.	Gutta, a drop.	Mānīca, a sleeve.
Cōpia, plenty.	Hābēna, a rein.	Mantica, a wallet.
Cōpūla, a bond.	Hāra, a hog-sty.	Mappa, a napkin.
Corrigia, a shoe-latchet.	Hārūga, a sacrifice.	Margārita, a pearl.
Cōrōna, a crown, a circle.	Hasta, a spear.	Marra, a mattock.
Cortina, a cauldron.	Hēdēra, ivy.	Māssa, a lump.
Costa, a rib.	Herba, an herb.	Māteria, matter, stuff, timber.
Coxa, the haunch.	Hermā, or -es, m. a statue of Mercury.	Māteriēra, the mother's sisters.
Crāpūla, a surfeit.	Hermia, a rupture.	Matta, a mat or mattress.
Crātēra, a cup.	Hilla, a sausage.	Mātūla, a chamber-pot.
Crātīculā, a gridiron.	Hōra, an hour.	Mōdūla, marrow.
Crēna, a notch.	Hostia, a victim.	Membrāna, a thin skin, a film; parchment.
Crēpida, a slipper.	Hydria, a water-pot.	Mēmōria, memory.
Grēta, chalk.	Jactura, loss.	Mēna, a table.
Crista, a crest.	Jānuſ, a gate.	Mēſura, a measure.
Crūmēna, a purse.	Ydea, a form, an idea.	Mēra, dung.
Cruſta, & -um, a morsel.	Idiōta, m. an illiterate person.	Mērga, a pitch-fork.
Culcitra, a cushion.	Ignōmīnia, an affront.	Mātūla, a blackbird.
Cūlina, a kitchen.	Illēcebra, an allurement.	Mēta, a goal.
Culpa, a fault.		

Mētāphāra, a trope.	Philippa, the <i>Kaden-tree</i> , a leaf of paper.	Senna, a scuff.
Mica, a crumb.	Phoca, a sea-calf.	Sarcina, a burden.
Mitra, a mitre.	Pica, a magpie.	Sārima, a long spear.
Mōla, a mill.	Pila, a ball.	Satrāpa, v. -es, m. a Persian governor.
Mōnēdūla, a jackdaw.	Pila, a pillar.	Sātyra, a satyr.
Mōnēta, money.	Pincerna, m. a butler.	Scāla, a ladder.
Mōra, a delay.	Pinca, a fin, a wing.	Scandāla, a lash to cover houses.
Mūleta, a fine.	Pirāta, m. a pirate.	Scāpha, a boat.
Mūrāna, a lamprey.	Piscina, a fishpond.	Scāpula, the shoulder.
Mūria, pickle, brine.	Pituita, phlegm.	Scēna, a stage.
Mūs, a muse.	Plācenta, a cake.	Scēda, a sheet or scroll.
Musca, a fly.	Plāga, a climate.	Scēdula, a school.
Mustela, a weasel.	Plāga, a blow.	Scintilla, a spark.
Myrrha, myrrh.	Planta, a plant.	Scorbila, a tart or waser.
Myrta, a tamarisk.	Plātēa, or Plātēa, a broad street.	Scrofula, the king's evil.
Mysta, v. -es, m. a priest.	Plūma, a feather.	Scurra, m. a buffoon.
Nassa, a net.	Plūvia, rain.	Scūtica, a scouge.
Nausca, sea-sickness.	Pōdagra, the gout.	Sēyāla, a kind of serpent, or round staff.
Nauta, m. a mariner.	Pœna, a punishment.	Sēhbra, half a pound.
Nicēdūla, a field-mouse.	Pōeta, m. a poet.	Sēmihōra, half an hour.
Noenia, a funeral song.	Poetria, a poetess.	Sēmīta, a path.
Norma, a rule.	Pōlenta, malt.	Sententia, an opinion.
Nōvācūla, a razor.	Pōltia, policy.	Sentina, a sink.
Nōverca, a step-mother.	Pōmpa, a procession.	Sēra, a lock.
Nympha, a nymph.	Pōpa, m. a priest who slew the sacrifice.	Serra, a saw.
Ocea, an harrow.	Pōpina, a tavern.	Sesquihōra, an hour and a half.
Ocrea, a boot.	Porta, a gate.	Sēta, a bristle.
Oda, v. -e, an ode, or song.	Præda, plunder.	Sibylla, a prophetess.
Offa, a morsel.	Frārōkāilya, sc. tribus, v. centuria, that voted first.	Sica, a dagger.
Olea, an olive.	Prōcella, a storm.	Silquampen hark.
Olla, a pot.	Prōra, the prow.	Silva, a wood.
Ōra, a coast.	Prōsa, prose.	Silma, an ape.
Orbīta, a path.	Prōsapia, a race.	Simīla, flour.
Ōra, a jar.	Prūna, hear frost.	Situla, a bucket.
Orchestra, the stage, or the place next it, where the nobles sat.	Prūna, a burning coal.	Sōcordia, sloth.
Ostrea, an oyster.	Psaltia, a music gi. l.	Sōlea, a shoe.
Penūla, a riding-coat.	Puella, a girl.	Sōphista, & -es, m. a sophist.
Pāgina, a page.	Pugna, a battle.	Spēcūla, a watch-tower.
Pala, a shovel.	Pulpa, the pulp.	Spēcūlunca, a cave.
Pālæstra, a wrestling, or place for it.	Pūpula, the apple of the eye.	Sphæra, a sphere.
Pālea, chaff.	Purpura, purple.	Spica, an ear of corn.
Palinodia, a recantation.	Pustula, a blister.	Spina, the back bone.
Palla, a large gown.	Pyra, a funeral pile.	Spira, a wreath.
Palma, the palm.	Quadra, & -um, a square.	Sponda, a bedstead.
Palpebra, the eyelid.	Rābūla, m. a wrangler.	Spongia, a sponge.
Pāpilla, the nipple.	Rānā, a frog.	Sponna, a bride.
Pāpūla, a pimple.	Rēpula, a refusal.	Sporta, a basket.
Pārābūla, comparing things together.	Resina, resin.	Spūma, foam.
Parma, a shield.	Rhēda, a chariot.	Squāma, a scale.
Parra, a joy.	Rima, a chink.	Squilla, a prawn or shrimp.
Pātera, a goblet.	Rīpa, a bank.	Scātera, a balance.
Pausa, a stop or pause.	Rixa, a scold.	Stātua, a statue.
Pēdica, a fetter.	Rōsa, a rose.	Stella, a star.
Pēnula, a mantle.	Rōta, a wheel.	Stipula, stubble.
Pēnūria, want.	Rūga, a wrinkle.	Stūra, an icicle.
Pēra, a purse.	Ruina, a downfall.	Sūva, the plough tail.
Perca, a perch.	Ruclina, a saw or plant.	Stōia, a gown.
Perfuga, m. a deserter.	Rūta, rue.	Strangūria, the making of water with great pain.
Pergāmēna, sc. charta, parchment.	Sāburra, ballast.	Strēna, a new year's gift.
Perna, a gammon of bacon.	Sāga, a sorceress.	Strōma, a batch.
Persona, a mask.	Sāgina, cramming.	Stūpa, tow.
Pertica, a pole.	Sāgitta, an arrow.	Subilea, a pile.
Petra, a rock.	Sālebra, a ragged way.	Sūbūcūla, a shirt.
Phālārca, a long spear.	Sāliunca, lavender.	Sūbūla, an awl.
Phalretra, a quiver.	Sāliua, spittle.	Suecūda, a fitch of bacon.
Phasiāna, sc. avis, a pheasant.	Salpa, stock-fish.	Summa, a sum, the whole.
Philia, a vial.	Sambūca, an harp or engine of war.	Sūperbia, pride.
Philomēla, a nightingale,	Sancimōnia, devotion.	
	Sandypila, a beer.	

<i>Sūra</i> , the calf of the leg.	<i>Tomstrina</i> , a barber's shop.	<i>Vappa</i> , palmed wine, a spend-thrift.
<i>Sutrina</i> , sc. taberna, a shoe-maker's shop.	<i>Tragodia</i> , a tragedy.	<i>Vena</i> , a vein.
<i>Sūtura</i> , a seam.	<i>Trāgūla</i> , a javelin with a barbed head.	<i>Vēnia</i> , leave.
<i>Syēphanta</i> , m. a sharp-cr.	<i>Trabea</i> , a sledge or dray.	<i>Verna</i> , m. an homeborn slave.
<i>Syllāba</i> , a syllable.	<i>Trāma</i> , the woof.	<i>Verrūca</i> , a wart.
<i>Symbōla</i> , a club, a share of a reckoning.	<i>Trochlea</i> , a pulley.	<i>Vēlica</i> , the bladder.
<i>Symphōnia</i> , harmony.	<i>Trulla</i> , a trowel.	<i>Vespa</i> , a wasp.
<i>Syngrāpha</i> , a bill or bond.	<i>Trūtina</i> , a balance.	<i>Via</i> , a way.
<i>Tāberna</i> , a shop.	<i>Tāba</i> , a trumpet.	<i>Vicia</i> , a vetch or tare.
<i>Tābūla</i> , a table.	<i>Tūnica</i> , a waistcoat.	<i>Victima</i> , a victim.
<i>Tēda</i> , a torch.	<i>Turba</i> , a crowd.	<i>Victōria</i> , a conquest.
<i>Tēnia</i> , a ribbon.	<i>Turma</i> , a troop.	<i>Villa</i> , a country seat.
<i>Techna</i> , a trick or wile.	<i>Ulna</i> , an ell.	<i>Vindēmia</i> , vintage.
<i>Tēgūla</i> , a tile.	<i>Ūlūla</i> , an owl.	<i>Vindicta</i> , vengeance; a rod laid on the head of slaves when freed.
<i>Tēla</i> , a web.	<i>Ulna</i> , sedge.	<i>Viōla</i> , a violet.
<i>Tērebra</i> , a wimble.	<i>Umbra</i> , a shade.	<i>Vipēra</i> , a viper.
<i>Terra</i> , the earth.	<i>Unda</i> , a wave.	<i>Virga</i> , a rod.
<i>Tessera</i> , a dye.	<i>Ungūla</i> , a nail, the hoof.	<i>Vita</i> , life.
<i>Testa</i> , an earthen pot.	<i>Ūpūpa</i> , the hoopoe, a bird.	<i>Vitta</i> , a fillet.
<i>Textrina</i> , a weaver's shop.	<i>Urina</i> , urine.	<i>Viverra</i> , a ferret.
<i>Theca</i> , a case.	<i>Urna</i> , an urn.	<i>Vōla</i> , the palm of the hand.
<i>Tibia</i> , a pipe, the leg.	<i>Urtica</i> , a nettle.	<i>Zōna</i> , a girdle, a zone.
<i>Tilia</i> , the linden-tree.	<i>Ūva</i> , a grape.	
<i>Tinea</i> , a moth.	<i>Vacca</i> , a cow.	
	<i>Vāgīna</i> , a scabbard,	

EXCEPTIONS.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine : *Hadria*, the Hadriatic sea ; *cōmēta*, a comet ; *planēta*, a planet ; and sometimes *talpa*, a mole ; and *dāma*, a fallow-deer. *Pascha*, the passover, is neuter.

Exc. 2. The ancient Latins sometimes formed the genitive singular in *ai* ; thus, *aula*, a hall, gen. *aulai* ; and sometimes likewise in *as* ; which form the compounds of *fāmilia* usually retain ; as, *māter-fāmiliās*, the mistress of a family ; genit. *matris-familiās* ; nom. plur. *matres-familiās*, or *matres-familiarum*.

Exc. 3. The following nouns have more frequently *abus* in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them in these cases from masculines in *us* of the second declension :

<i>Ānīma</i> , the soul, the life.	<i>Filia</i> , & <i>Nāta</i> , a daughter.
<i>Dea</i> , a goddess.	<i>Liberta</i> , a freed woman.
<i>Equa</i> , a mare.	<i>Mūla</i> , a she-mule.
<i>Fāmūla</i> , a female servant.	

Thus, *deabus*, *filiabus*, rather than *filiis*, &c.

GREEK NOUNS.

Nouns in *as*, *es*, and *e* of the first declension, are Greek. Nouns in *as* and *es* are masculine : nouns in *e* are feminine.

Nouns in *as* are declined like *penna* ; only they have *am* or *an* in the accusative ; as, *Ānēas*, *Āneās*, the name of a man ; gen. *Ānēæ* ; dat. *-æ* ; acc. *-am* or *an* ; voc. *-a* ; abl. *ā*. So *Bōreas*, *-eæ*, the north wind ; *Tiāras*, *-æ*, a turban. In prose they have commonly *am*, but in poetry oftener *an*, in the accusative. Greek nouns in *a* have sometimes also *an* in the acc. in poetry ; as *Ossa*, *-am* or *-an*, the name of a mountain

Nouns in *es*, and *e* are thus declined :

Anchises, *Anchises*, the name of a man.

Singular.

Nom. Anchises, *Acc.* Anchisen,

Gen. Anchisæ, *Voc.* Anchise,

Dat. Anchisæ, *Abl.* Anchise.

Penelope; *Penelope*, the name of a woman.

Singular.

Nom. Penelope, *Acc.* Penelopen,

Gen. Penelopes, *Voc.* Penelope,

Dat. Penelope, *Abl.* Penelope.

These nouns, being proper names, want the plural, unless when several of the same name are spoken of, and then they are declined like the plural of *penna*.

The Latins frequently turn Greek nouns in *es* and *e* into *a*; as, *Atrida*, for *Atrides*; *Persa* for *Perseus*, a Persian; *Geōmetra*, for *-tres*, a Geometrician; *Circa*, for *Circe*; *Epitōma*, for *-me*, an abridgment; *Grammātica*, for *-ce*, grammar; *Rhētōrica*, for *-ce*, oratory. So *Clinia*, for *Clinias*, &c. The accusative of nouns in *es* and *e* is found sometimes in *em*.

Note. We sometimes find the genit. plural contracted; as, *Cœlicolām*, for *Cœlicolarum*, *Æneadām*, for *-arum*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension end in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, *um*; *os*, *on*.

Nouns in *um* and *on* are neuter; the rest are masculine.

Nouns of the second declension have the gen. sing. in *i*; the dat. and abl. in *o*; the acc. in *um*; the voc. like the nom. (But nouns in *us* make the vocative in *e*.) The nom. and voc. plur. in *i*, or *a*; the gen. in *orum*; the dat. and abl. in *is*; and the acc. in *os*, or *a*; as,

Gēner, a son-in-law, masc.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	Terminations.
<i>Nom.</i> gēner,	<i>Nom.</i> gēnēri,	<i>er</i> , <i>ir</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>i</i> ,
<i>Gen.</i> genēri,	<i>Gen.</i> generōrum,	<i>i</i> , <i>orum</i> ,
<i>Dat.</i> genero,	<i>Dat.</i> generis,	<i>o</i> , <i>is</i> ,
<i>Acc.</i> generum,	<i>Acc.</i> generos,	<i>um</i> , <i>os</i> ,
<i>Voc.</i> gener,	<i>Voc.</i> generi,	<i>er</i> , <i>ir</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> ,
<i>Abl.</i> genero.	<i>Abl.</i> generis.	<i>o</i> , <i>is</i> .

After the same manner decline *sōcer*, *-ēri*, a father-in-law; *puer*, *-ēri*, a boy: So *Furcifer*, a villain; *Lucifer*, the morning star; *adulter*, an adulterer; *armiger*, an armour-bearer; *presbyter*, an elder; *Mulctber*, a name of the

god *Vulcan*; *vesper*, the evening; and *Iber*, -*ēri*, a Spaniard, the only noun in *er* which has the gen. long, and its compound *Celtiber*, -*ēri*: Also, *vir*, *vīri*, a man, the only noun in *ir*; and its compounds, *Lēvir*, a brother-in-law; *Semivir*, *duumvir*, *triumvir*, &c. And likewise *Satur*, -*ūri*, full, (of old, *saturus*) an adjective.

But most nouns in *er* lose the *e* in the genitive; as,
Ager, a field, masc.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> āger,	<i>Nom.</i> agri,
<i>Gen.</i> agri,	<i>Gen.</i> agrōrum,
<i>Dat.</i> agro,	<i>Dat.</i> agris,
<i>Acc.</i> agrum,	<i>Acc.</i> agros,
<i>Voc.</i> ager,	<i>Voc.</i> agri,
<i>Abl.</i> agro.	<i>Abl.</i> agris.

In like manner decline,

<i>Āper</i> , a wild boar.	<i>Cōluber</i> , &c. - <i>tra</i> , a serpent.	<i>Māgister</i> , a master.
<i>Arbitr</i> , (&c. - <i>tra</i>), a judge.	<i>Culter</i> , the coultter of a plough, a knife.	<i>Mīnister</i> , a servant.
<i>Auster</i> , the south wind.	<i>Fāber</i> , a workman.	<i>Ōnager</i> , a wild ass.
<i>Cancer</i> , a crab-fish.		<i>Scalper</i> , a lancer.
<i>Cāper</i> , an he goat.		

Also *Iber* the bark of a tree, or a book, which has *libri*; but *liber*, free, an adjective, and *Liber*, a name of Bacchus, the god of wine, have *libēri*. So likewise proper names, *Alexander*, *Evander*, *Periander*, *Mēnander*, *Teucer*, *Mēleāger*, &c. gen. *Alexandri*, *Evandri*, &c.

Dōminus, a lord, masc.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> dōminus,	<i>Nom.</i> dōmini,
<i>Gen.</i> domini,	<i>Gen.</i> dominōrum,
<i>Dat.</i> domino,	<i>Dat.</i> dominis,
<i>Acc.</i> dominum.	<i>Acc.</i> dominos,
<i>Voc.</i> domine,	<i>Voc.</i> domini,
<i>Abl.</i> domino.	<i>Abl.</i> dominis.

In like manner decline,

<i>Ābācus</i> , a table or desk.	<i>Bajūlus</i> , a porter.	<i>Cātinus</i> , a platter.
<i>Āceruus</i> , a heap.	<i>Barūs</i> , an elephant.	<i>Cāurus</i> , a west wind.
<i>Ācileus</i> , a sting.	<i>Bōlus</i> , a morsel.	<i>Cedrus</i> , f. a cedar tree.
<i>Agnus</i> , a lamb.	<i>Bombus</i> , a buzz.	<i>Cervus</i> , a stag.
<i>Alnus</i> , f. an alder-tree.	<i>Cāballus</i> , a pack horse.	<i>Cētus</i> , a whale, pl. <i>ecte</i> , n. indecl.
<i>Alveus</i> , the channel of a river.	<i>Cācēbus</i> , a kettle.	<i>Chirurgus</i> , a surgeon.
<i>Angulus</i> , a corner.	<i>Cāchimus</i> , a loud laugh.	<i>Chōrus</i> , a choir.
<i>Ānimus</i> , the mind.	<i>Cādūceus</i> , a wand.	<i>Cibus</i> , meat.
<i>Annus</i> , a year.	<i>Cādus</i> , a cask.	<i>Cincinnus</i> , a curl.
<i>Annulus</i> , a ring.	<i>Cājānus</i> , a reed.	<i>Cinnus</i> , a medley.
<i>Anus</i> , a circle. [er.]	<i>Cālāthus</i> , a basket.	<i>Circinus</i> , a pair of compasses.
<i>Architectus</i> , a master-builder.	<i>Callus</i> , &c. -um, hard flesh.	<i>Circus</i> , &c. <i>circūlus</i> , a circle.
<i>Argentarius</i> , a banker.	<i>Cāminus</i> , a chimney.	<i>Citrus</i> , a tuft or curl.
<i>Armus</i> , the shoulder of a bear; also of a man.	<i>Campos</i> , a plain.	<i>Citrus</i> , f. a citron-tree.
<i>Asinus</i> , &c. -a, an ass.	<i>Cantharus</i> , a cup or jug.	<i>Clathrus</i> , a grate.
<i>Autumnus</i> , the autumn.	<i>Carduus</i> , a thistle.	<i>Clāvus</i> , a nail.
<i>Avus</i> , a grandfather.	<i>Carpus</i> , the wrist.	<i>Cibānus</i> , a portable oven.
<i>Avunculus</i> , the mother's brother.	<i>Carus</i> , &c. -um, a cart.	<i>Clivus</i> , a hill.
	<i>Cāseus</i> , cheese.	
	<i>Cātālogus</i> , a roll.	

- Clipeus, a round shield.
 Coecus, v. -ura, scarlet.
 Cōlāphus, a box on the ear.
 Condus, a butler.
 Condylus, the knuckle.
 Concius, a gallon.
 Conōbrinus, a causing-german by the mother's s. de.
 Contus, a long pole.
 Conus, a cone.
 Cōphinus, a basket.
 Cōquus, a cook.
 Cornus, f. the cornel-tree.
 Corvus, a raven.
 Cōryth, f. a hazel-tree.
 Cōrymbus, a bunch of ivy berries.
 Cōryphæus, a ringleader.
 Cōrytus, or -os, a bow-case.
 Cōthurnus, a buskin.
 Cūbitus, a cubit.
 Cūculus, a hood.
 Cūcillus vel cūculus, a cuckoo.
 Cūleus, a leathern bag.
 Culmus, a stalk.
 Cūlullus, a pot or jug.
 Cūmulus, an heap.
 Cūneus, a wedge.
 Cūniculus, a rabbit.
 Cūthus, a cup or glass.
 Cygnus, a swan.
 Cylindrus, a roller.
 Diālogus, a discourse between two or more.
 Dīgītus, a finger.
 Discus, a quoit.
 Divus, a god.
 Dōlus, deceit.
 Dūmus, a bush.
 Echinus, an urchin.
 Elēgus, an elegy.
 Elēbus, a youth.
 Epilōgus, a conclusion.
 Episcōpus, an overseer, a bishop.
 Equuleus, an instrument of torture.
 Equus, an horse.
 Erēbus, hell.
 Eurus, the east wind.
 Fāgus, f. a beech-tree.
 Fāmulus, a man servant.
 Fāvōnius, the west wind.
 Fāvus, an honeycomb.
 Figūlus, a potter.
 Fiscus, the exchequer.
 Floccus, a lock of wool.
 Flivius, a river.
 Fōcus, an hearth.
 Fraxinus, f. an ash-tree.
 Frīcillus, a dice-box.
 Fūcus, a drone bee, paint.
 Fūmus, smoke.
 Fūnambūlus, a rope-dancer.
 Fundus, a farm.
 Fungus, a mushroom.
 Furnus, an oven.
 Fūsus, a spindle.
 Gallus, a cock.
 Gārūlus, a porter.
 Gibbus, a swelling.
 Glādius, a sword.
 Globus, a globe.
 Grābātus, a couch.
 Grācūlus, a jackdaw.
 Grūmus, a hillock.
 Guttus, a cruet or vial.
 Gyrrus, a circle.
 Hædus, a kid.
 Hāmulus, a hook.
 Hārtūlus, a diviner.
 Hōrus, a master.
 Hespērus, the evening.
 Hinnūleus, a young hind or fawn.
 Hinnūus, a mule.
 Hircus, a goat.
 Hortus, a garden.
 Hūmērus, a shoulder.
 Hydrys, a water-serpent.
 Internuncius, a go-between.
 Isthmus, a neck of land between two seas.
 Juncus, a bulrush.
 Jūvenus, a bullock.
 Lābyrinthus, a maze.
 Lācertus, the arm.
 Lānius, a butcher.
 Lāqueus, a noose.
 Lectus, a couch.
 Lēgātus, an ambassador.
 Lēguleius, an ignorant lawyer, a pettifogger.
 Lēthargus, the lethargy.
 Limbus, a selvedge.
 Limus, slime.
 Līquus, a crooked staff.
 Lūcus, a sacred grove.
 Lumbricus, an earth-worm.
 Lurabus, the loin.
 Lūpus, a wolf.
 Lūculus, a lamp.
 Māgus, a magician.
 Malleus, a mallet.
 Mālus, the mast of a ship.
 Mālus, f. an apple-tree.
 Mannus, a little horse.
 Māthēmāticus, a mathematician.
 Mediastinus, a slave, a drudge.
 Mēdicus, a physician.
 Mendicus, a beggar.
 Mergus, a cormorant.
 Milvus, a kite.
 Mimus, a mimic.
 Mōdius, a bushel.
 Mōdius, a manner.
 Mōechus, an adulterer.
 Mōrus, f. a mulberry-tree.
 Mōsus, the flesh of the nose, snout.
 Mullus, a mullet fish.
 Mūlus, & -a, a mule.
 Mūrus, a wall.
 Mōseus, moss.
 Myrtus, f. a myrtle-tree.
 Nāvus, a spot.
 Nānus, a dwarf.
 Nāsus, the nose.
 Nervus, a string.
 Nidus, a nest.
 Nimbus, a cloud.
 Nōdus, a knot.
 Nōthus, a bastard.
 Nōtus, the south wind.
 Nucleus, a kernel.
 Nūmērus, a number.
 Nummus, a piece of money.
 Nuntius, a messenger.
 Ōbūlus, a farthing.
 Ōcēanus, the ocean.
 Ōculus, the eye.
 Orcus, hell.
 Ornus, f. a wild ash.
 Ostrācismus, a voting with shells.
 Pādāgōgus, a servant who attended boys.
 Pāgus, a canton or village.
 Pālus, a stake.
 Pannus, cloth.
 Pārālatius, a flatterer.
 Pārduus, a panther.
 Pārōchus, an entertainer.
 Patruus, the father's brother.
 Patrōnus, a patron.
 Pēdileūlus, a louse.
 Pēasus, a belt. [has
 Pēāsus, a broad brimmed
 Phārus, or -os, a watch-tower.
 Philōsōphus, a lover of wisdom.
 Phœbus, poet, the sun.
 Phylæus, an inquirer into nature.
 Pīcus, a woodpecker.
 Pīleus, a hat.
 Pīlus, a hair.
 Pīrus, f. a pear-tree.
 Plāgiatius, a plagiarist, a man-stealer; or one who steals from others books.
 Plānds, a vagrant, a beggar.
 Plūtēus, a pent-house, a press for books.
 Pōlus, the pole, heaven.
 Pontus, the sea.
 Pōpūlus, a people.
 Pōpūlus, f. a poplar-tree.
 Porcus, a hog.
 Porrus, a leek.
 Primipilus, the chief centurion.
 Privignus, a step-son.
 Prōcus, a suitor.
 Prōnus, a steward.
 Prūnus, i. a plum-tree.
 Psittācus, a parrot.
 Pugnus, the fist.
 Pullus, a chicken.
 Pulvīnus, a pillow.
 Pūpillus an orphan.
 Pūpus, a young child, a babe.
 Pūteus, a well.
 Quālus & quāsillus, a basket.
 Rācēmus, a cluster of grapes.
 Rāgus, a ray.
 Rāmus, a branch.
 Rēmus, an oar.
 Rhombus, a turbot.
 Rhoncus, a snorting.
 Riscus, a trunk.
 Rives, a rivulet.
 Rōgus, a juneral-pile.
 Rhythmus, metre, rhyme.
 Saccus, a sack.
 Sarcōphāgus, a stone in

which dead bodies were inclosed	Stômâchus, the stomach	Tôrus, a couch
Sâtyrus, a satyr, a kind of demigod	Strâpus, a thong, a strap	Triôôlus, a thistle
Scalmus, a boat; a piece of wood where the coat hung	Stylus, a style, or iron pen to write with on waxen tables	Triumphus, a triumph
Scâpus, a stalk, a shaft or shank	Sûbulcus, a swine-herd	Trôchus, a top
Scârus, the scar, a fish	Succus, juice	Truncus, the trunk
Scirpus, a rush	Suleus, a furrow	Tûbus, a tube or pipe
Seîrus, a squirrel	Sarabîlus, a young twig	Tâmulus, a hillock
Scôpulus, a rock	Sûsurrus, a whisper	Turdus, a thrush
Scôpus, a mark	Tâlus, the ankle, a die	Tyrannus, a tyrant
Scrûpûlus, a doubtful scruple	Taurus, a bull	Tûpus, a figure or type
Scrûpus, a little stone	Taxus, f. the yew-tree	Ulmus, f. an elm-tree
Scyphus, a bowl	Terminus, a bound	Umbilicus, the navel
Servus, a slave	Thâlâmus, a marriage bed-chamber	Unus, a hook
Sestertius, two pounds and a half; a sesterc; a Roman coin	Thêologus, a divine	Ureus, a pitcher
Sicarius, an assassin	Thêsaurus, a treasure	Urus, a buffalo
Simius, &c., an ape	Thôlus, the roof of a temple	Uterus, the womb
Sirius, the dog-star	Thronus, a royal seat	Vallus, a stake
Soccus, a kind of shoe	Thyârus, a chorus in honour of Bacchus	Vênêficus, a sorcerer
Somnus, sleep	Thyrus, a spear wrapped with ivy	Ventus, the wind
Sônus, a sound	Titulus, a title	Vicus, a village, a street
Spârus, a spear	Tômus, a volume	Villêus, &c., an overseer of a farm
Sponsus, a bridegroom	Tônus, a note in music	Villus, shaggy hair
Stimûlus, a sting, a spur	Tôphus, a gravel-stone	Vitellus, the yolk of an egg
	Tornus, a turner's wheel	Vitrêus, a step-father
		Vitulus, a calf
		Zêphyrus, the west wind

Regnum, a kingdom, neut.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. regnum,	Nom. regna,
Gen. regni,	Gen. regnôram,
Dat. regno,	Dat. regnis,
Acc. regnum,	Acc. regna,
Voc. regnum,	Voc. regna,
Abl. regno.	Abl. regnis.

In like manner decline,

Acetum, vinegar	Biennium, two years	Cribrum, a sieve
Acôlûm, wolf's bane, a poisonous plant	Brâchium, an arm	Cûbêclum, a bed-chamber
Adâgium, a proverb	Bûtrum, butter	Cuminum, cummin, an herb
Admâlêclum, a prop	Celum, a graving tool	Cymbalum, a cymbal
Adytum, the most secret part of a temple	Cementum, materials for building	Damnus, loss
Album, a register	Cânistrum, a basket	Dêlûbrum, a temple
Allium, garlic	Câpistrum, a halter or muzzle	Dêmensum, an allowance of meat
Amentum, a thong	Castrum, a castle	Detrimentum, damage
Amûlêtum, a charm	Centrum, the centre	Diârium, a day's wages
Anêthum, anise	Cêrêbrum, the brain	Dilêclum, the dawning of day
Anticum, a fore-door	Chirogrâphum, a handwriting	Dium, poet. the open air
Antrum, a cave	Cilium, the eye-lashes	Dôhium, a cask
Apium, parsley	Citrum, citron-wood	Dômiellum, an abode
Argentum, silver	Clâdicum, a trumpet	Dôum, a gift
Armentum, an herd	Côlum, pl. -i, heaven	Dorsum, the back
Arrum, &c., a field	Cœnum, mire, dirt	Effûgium, an escape
Astrum, a star	Côloquium, a conference	Electrum, amber
Asylum, a sanctuary	Collum, the neck	Elêmentum, an element, a letter
Atrium, a court or hall	Commodum, advantage	Êlôgium, a brief saying, a testimonial in one's praise
Auleum, tapestry	Confinium, a bound or limit	Êmôlumentum, profit
Aurum, gold	Congiârium, a largess	Emplastrum, a plaster
Auxilium, assistance	Conscium, a reproach	Empôrium, a mart or market town
Aviârium, a cage	Côrium, a hide	Êphippium, a saddle
Balsânum, balm	Costum, spikenard	Epitaphium, an inscription on a tomb
Bârâthrum, an abyss	Crémium, a dry stick	
Bâsim, a kiss	Crêpusculum, the twilight	
Bellum, war		
Biduum, two days		

Erpistilium, a work-house	Mānubrium, a hilt or handle	Pōnam, an apple
Ervum, vetches	Matrimonium, marriage	Posticum, a back door
Esedum, a chariot	Mausoleum, any sumptuous monument	Postliminium, a return to one's own country
Evericulum, a drag-net	Membrum, a member	Prædium, a farm
Exemplum, an example	Mendacium, a lie	Præjudicium, a forejudging
Exitum, destruction	Mentum, the chin	Prælium, a battle
Exordium, a beginning	Metalum, metal, a mine	Præmium, a reward
Fanum, a temple	Milium, millet, a kind of grain	Præsidium, a defence, a garrison
Fascinum, witchcraft	Minium, vermilion	Prandium, a dinner
Fasculum, the top	Momentum, weight, importance	Pratum, a meadow
Ferculum, a dish of meat	Mōdopollum, the sole right of selling any thing	Prætiā, a press
Ferrum, iron	Monstrum, a monster, any thing against the common course of nature	Prætium, a price
Filum, a thread	Mortarium, a mortar	Primordium, } a beginning
Flabellum, a fan	Museum, a study or library	Privilegium, a private law or special right
Flagrum & flagellum, a whip	Mustum, new wine	Probum, a disgrace
Flamineum, a veil	Mysterium, a mystery, a thing not easily comprehended	Prædigiū, a prodigy, any thing preternatural
Fœnum, hay	Nasturtium, cresses	Præmissum, a promise
Folium, a leaf	Naulum, freight	Præpositum, purpose
Fōrum, a market-place	Naufragium, shipwreck	Præpugnaculum, a but-mark
Frāguum, a strawberry	Negotium, a thing, business	Præverbium, an old saying
Frētum, a narrow sea	Nitrum, nitre	Pulpitum, a pulpit
Frumentum, corn	Obsequium, compliance	Ramentum, a chip or shaving
Frustrum, a bit or piece	Odium, hatred	Rastrum, a rake
Fulcrum, a prop	Omāsum, the paunch	Refugium, a shelter
Fortum, theft	Omentum, the caul or skin which covers the bowels	Remedium, a cure
Granarium, a granary	Oppidum, a town	Remaleum, a tow-charge
Grānum, a grain	Opprobrium, a reproach	Repagulum, a bar
Grāphium, a pencil	Opsonium, fish, or any thing eaten with bread	Repudium, a divorce
Græmum, the bosom	Organum, any instrument	Responsum, an answer
Gymnasium, a place of exercise	Oculum, a kiss; pl. the tips	Retinaculum, a cable
Gynæceum, the woman's apartment	Ostrum, purple	Rostrum, the bill of a bird, the beak of a ship
Gypsum, plaster	Otiū, repose	Rudimentum, pl. -a, the first principles of any art
Hæstrum, a bucket	Ostium, the door	Rurum, a pickaxe
Hellædorum, & -us, hellebore, a plant	Ovum, an egg	Sabbatum, the sabbath
Hōrōlogium, any thing that tells the hours	Pabulum, fodder	Sædulum, gravel
Idolum, an image	Pactum, an agreement	Saccharum, sugar
Idyllum, a pastoral poem	Pactum, an agreement	Sacellum, a chapel
Impērium, command	Pactum, an agreement	Sacerdotium, the priesthood
Inceptum, an enterprise	Pactum, an agreement	Sacramentum, a military oath
Indiciū, a discovery	Pactum, an agreement	Sacrificium, a sacrifice
Indulsiū, a shirt	Pactum, an agreement	Sacrilegium, stealing sacred things
Ingenium, wit, genius	Pactum, an agreement	Sagum, a soldier's cloak
Initium, a beginning	Pactum, an agreement	Salarium, a salary
Intervallum, distance between	Pactum, an agreement	Sallinum, a salt-cellar
Iudiciū, judgment	Pactum, an agreement	Salsamentum, salt-meat
Jugulum, the throat	Pactum, an agreement	Salum, the sea
Jugum, a yoke, the ridge of a hill	Pactum, an agreement	Sandaliū, a slipper
Jurgium, a quarrel	Pactum, an agreement	Sarcolum, a weeding-hook, a spade
Jussum, an order	Pactum, an agreement	Sarmentum, a twig
Justiciū, a vocation	Pactum, an agreement	Satellatū, a bond of security
Labiū, the lip	Pactum, an agreement	Saxum, a large stone
Lardum, bacon	Pactum, an agreement	Scalprum, dim. Scalpellum, a knife
Lasanum, a chamber-pot	Pactum, an agreement	Scamnum, dim. Scabellum, a bench or form
Libum, a sweet cake	Pactum, an agreement	Sceptrum, a sceptre, a magic
Licium, the woof	Pactum, an agreement	Selutia, a decree
Lignum, wood	Pactum, an agreement	Seortum, an harlot
Liliū, a lily	Pactum, an agreement	Serinium, a coffee
Linteum, a sheet	Pactum, an agreement	Scriptum, a writing
Linum, line	Pactum, an agreement	
Lorum, a thing	Pactum, an agreement	
Lucrum, gain	Pactum, an agreement	
Ludibrium, a laughing-stock	Pactum, an agreement	
Lustrum, a survey	Pactum, an agreement	
Luteum, the yolk of an egg	Pactum, an agreement	
Lutum, clay	Pactum, an agreement	
Macellum, the ambles	Pactum, an agreement	

Serūpūlum, <i>a scruple, a certain weight</i>	Stannum, <i>tin</i>	Troscianum, <i>an apprentice-ship</i>
Serūtum, <i>a shield</i>	Sterquilium, <i>a dung-hill</i>	Tormentum, <i>an engine, a torment</i>
Sēmīnārium, <i>a nursery</i>	Strātum, <i>a couch</i>	Tribūtum, <i>tax or custom</i>
Sēnāctūm, <i>a senate-house</i>	Strīgmentum, <i>a scraping</i>	Triellinium, <i>a dining-room</i>
Sēnātūs-consultum, <i>a decree of the senate</i>	Stūdium, <i>desire, study</i>	Triduum, <i>three days</i>
Sērīcum, <i>silk</i>	Stuprum, <i>debauchery</i>	Triennium, <i>three years</i>
Servitium, <i>slavery</i>	Suāvium, <i>a kiss</i>	Triplūdium, <i>a dancing</i>
Serpyllum, <i>wild thyme</i>	Subsellium, <i>a bench</i>	Trivium, <i>a place where three ways meet</i>
Sertum, <i>a garland</i>	Subsidiūm, <i>help</i>	Tropeum, <i>a trophy, a token of victory</i>
Sērūm, <i>whcy</i>	Sūburbanum, <i>a house near the town</i>	Tugūrium, <i>a cottage</i>
Sesterterium, <i>a thousand sesterterii</i>	Sūbūrbium, <i>the suburbs, the part of a town without the walls</i>	Tympānum, <i>a drum</i>
Sēvum, <i>tallow</i>	Sūdārium, <i>a handkerchief</i>	Vaccinium, <i>a berry</i>
Signum, <i>a sign, a standard</i>	Suffrāgium, <i>a vote</i>	Vādīnōnium, <i>bail; a promise to appear in court</i>
Stigillum, <i>a seal</i>	Suggestum, & -us, -ū, <i>a place raised above others</i>	Vādum, <i>a ford, the sea</i>
Silicernium, <i>a funeral supper, an old man</i>	Summārium, <i>an abridgment</i>	Vallum, <i>a rampart</i>
Sinum, <i>a milk-pail</i>	Superellium, <i>the brow, pride</i>	Vēlum, <i>a veil, a sail</i>
Sistrum, <i>a timbrel</i>	Suspīrium, <i>a sigh</i>	Venābūlum, <i>a hunting pole</i>
Sōdālītium, <i>a company, a corporation</i>	Symbōlum, <i>a sign or token</i>	Vēnēnum, <i>poison</i>
Sōlārium, <i>a sun-dial</i>	Synapōnium, & -on, <i>a banquet</i>	Ventilābrum, <i>a fan</i>
Sōlācium, <i>comfort</i>	Tābernāclum, <i>a tent</i>	Verbum, <i>a word</i>
Sōlium, <i>a throne</i>	Tābūlatum, <i>a story</i>	Vestibūlum, <i>a porch</i>
Sōlum, <i>the ground</i>	Tābūm, <i>black gore</i>	Vestigium, <i>the print of the foot</i>
Somnium, <i>a dream</i>	Tādium, <i>weariness</i>	Vexillum, <i>a banner</i>
Spācium, <i>a space</i>	Tālentum, <i>a talent</i>	Vitiūm, <i>money or provisions for a journey</i>
Speciāclum, <i>a show</i>	Teetum, <i>the roof, a house</i>	Vinculum, <i>a chain</i>
Spectrum, <i>a phantom, or apparition</i>	Tēlum, <i>a weapon</i>	Vinum, <i>wine</i>
Spēculum, <i>a looking-glass</i>	Templum, <i>a church</i>	Vitium, <i>vice, a fault</i>
Spēlaxum, <i>a den</i>	Tergum, <i>the back</i>	Vitrum, <i>glass</i>
Spēllēgium, <i>a gleaming</i>	Testimōnium, <i>an evidence</i>	Vivārium, <i>a place to keep beasts in, a warren or fish-pond</i>
Spēculum, <i>a dart</i>	Theatrum, <i>a theatre</i>	Vocābūlum, <i>a name or word</i>
Spīrāclum, <i>a breathing-hole</i>	Thūribūlum, <i>a censer, a vessel to burn incense in</i>	Vōtum, <i>a vow</i>
Spōlium, <i>spoil</i>	Tinnābūlum, <i>a little bell</i>	
Spūtum, <i>spittle</i>		
Stābūlum, <i>a stable</i>		
Stādium, <i>a furlong</i>		
Stagnum, <i>a pond</i>		

EXCEPTIONS in Gender.

Exc. 1. The following nouns in *us* are feminine, *hūmus*, the ground ; *alvus*, the belly ; *vannus*, a sieve.

And the following derived from Greek nouns in *os* ;

Abyssus, <i>a bottomless pit</i>	Diālectus, <i>a dialect or manner of speech</i>	Mēthōdus, <i>a method</i>
Antidōtus, <i>a preservative against poison</i>	Diāmetros, <i>the diameter of a circle</i>	Pērīodus, <i>a period</i>
Arctos the Bear, <i>a constellation near the north pole</i>	Diphthongus, <i>a diphthong</i>	Pērīmetros, <i>the circumference</i>
Carpāsus a sail	Erēmus, <i>a desert</i>	Phārus, <i>a watch-tower</i>
		Synōdus, <i>an assembly</i>

To these add some names of jewels and plants, because *gemma* and *planta* are feminine ; as,

Amēthystus an amethyst	Sapphīrus, <i>a sapphire</i>	Byssus, <i>fine flax or linen</i>
Chrysolithus, <i>a chrysolite</i>	Tōpazius, <i>a topaz</i>	Costus, <i>costmary</i>
Chrysōphrāsus, <i>a kind of topaz</i>	Biblus, <i>an Egyptian reed, of which paper was made</i>	Crōcus, <i>saffron</i>
Chrystallus, <i>crystal</i>	Pāpīrus, <i>was made</i>	Hyssopus, <i>hyssop</i>
Leucochrysus, <i>a jacinth</i>		Nardus, <i>spikenard</i>

Other names of jewels are generally masculine ; as, *Bēryllus*, the beryl ; *Carbunculus*, a carbuncle ; *Pyrōpus*, a ruby ; *Smāragdus*, an emerald : And also names of plants ; as, *Aspūragus*, asparagus, or sparrowgrass ; *ellebōrus*, elle-

lore; *raphanus*, radish or colewort; *intybus*, endive or succory, &c.

Exc. 2. The nouns which follow are either masculine of feminine:

Atōmus, an atom.

Barbītus, a harp.

Grossus, a green fig.

Bālānus, the fruit of the palm-tree, *ointment*.

Cāmēlus, a camel.

Pēnus, a store-house.

Cōlus, a diaph.

Phāsēlus, a little ship.

Exc. 3. *Virus* poison; *pēlāgus*, the sea, are neuter.

Exc. 4. *Vulgus*, the common people, is either masculine or neuter, but oftener neuter.

EXCEPTIONS in Declension.

Proper names in *ius* lose *us* in the vocative; as, *Hōrātius*, *Hōrāti*; *Virgilius*, *Virgili*; *Georgius*, *Georgi*, names of men; *Lārius*, *Lāri*; *Mincius*, *Minci*, names of lakes. *Filius*, a son, also hath *fili*; *gēnius*, one's guardian angel, *geni*; and *deus*, a god, hath *deus*, in the voc. and in the plural more frequently *dii* and *diis*, than *dēi* and *dēis*. *Meus*, my, an adjective pronoun, hath *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the vocative.

Other nouns in *ius* have *e*; as, *tābellārius*, *tabellarie*, a letter-carrier; *pius*, *pie*, &c. So these epithets, *Dēlius*, *Dēlie*; *Tirynthius*, *Tirynthie*; and these possessives, *Laertius*, *Laertie*; *Saturnius*, *Saturnie*, &c. which are not considered as proper names.

The poets sometimes make the vocative of nouns in *us* like the nominative; as, *fluvius*, *Latinus*, for *fluvi*, *Latine*, Virg. This also occurs in prose, but more rarely; thus, *Auditu*, *pōpūlus*, for *pōpūle*. I. iv. i. 24.

The poets also change nouns *er* into *us*; as, *Evander*, or *Evandrus*, vocative, *Evan-der*, or *Evandre*. So *Meander*, *Leander*, *Tymder*, *Teucer*, &c.; and so anciently *pater* in the vocative had *puere*, from *puerus*.

Note. When the genitive singular ends in *ii*, the latter *i* is sometimes taken away by the poets for the sake of quantity; as, *tuguri*, for *tugurii*; *ingēni*, for *ingenii*, &c. And in the genitive plural we find *deāum*, *libērām*, *sabrām*, *duāmoirām*, &c. for *deorum*, *liberorum*, &c. and in poetry, *Teucrām*, *Gratām*, *Argivām*, *Dānāum*, *Pēlagūm*, &c. for *Teucrorum*, &c.

GREEK NOUNS.

Os and *on* are Greek terminations; as, *Alphēos*, a river in Greece; *Ilion*, the city Troy; and are often changed into *us* and *um*, by the Latins; *Alphēus*, *Ilum*, which are declined like *dominus* and *regnum*.

Nouns in *eos* or *ēus* are sometimes contracted in the genitive; as, *Orphēus*, genitive *Orphēi*, *Orphēi*, or *Orphi*. So *Thēstus*, *Promēthēus*, &c. But nouns in *eus*, when *eu* is a diphthong, are of the third declension.

Some nouns in *os* have the genitive singular in *o*; as, *Androgeos*, genitive *Androgeos* or *ēi*, the name of a man; *Athos*, *Atho*, or *o*, a hill in Macedonia: both of which are also found in the third declension; thus, nominative *Androgeos*, genitive *Androgeōnis*. So *Atho*, or *Athēn-onis*, &c. Anciently nouns in *os*, in imitation of the Greeks, had the genitive in *u*; as, *Menandru*, *Apollodōru*, for *Mēnandri*, *Apollōdori*. Ter.

Nouns in *os* have the accusative in *um* or *on*; as, *Delus* or *Delos*, accusative *Delum* or *Delen*, the name of an island.

Some neuters have the genitive plural in *on*; as, *Georgica*, genitive plural *Georgicōn*, books which treat of husbandry, as Virgil's *Georgicks*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

There are more nouns of the third declension than of all the other declensions together. The number of its final syllables is not ascertained. Its final letters are thirteen, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *y*, *c*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *x*. Of these, eight are

peculiar to this declension, namely, *i, o, y, c, d, l, t, x*; *a* and *e* are common to it with the first declension; *n* and *r* with the second; and *s*, with all the other declensions. *ā, ī, and ŷ*, are peculiar to Greek nouns.

The terminations of the different cases are these; nom. sing. *a, e, &c.*; gen. *is*; dat. *i*; acc. *em*; voc. *the same with the nominative*; abl. *e, or i*; nom. acc. and voc. plur. *es, a, or ia*; gen. *um, or ium*; dat. and abl. *ibus*; thus,

Sermo, speech, masc.		Caput, the head, neut.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
N. sermo,	N. sermōnes,	N. caput,	N. capita,
G. sermōnis,	G. sermōnum,	G. capitis,	G. capitum,
D. sermoni,	D. sermonibus,	D. capiti,	D. capitibus,
A. sermonem,	A. sermones,	A. caput,	A. capita,
V. sermo,	V. sermones,	V. caput,	V. capita,
A. sermone.	A. sermonibus.	A. capite.	A. capitibus.

Rupes, a rock, fem.		Sedile, a seat, neut.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
N. rūpes,	N. rūpes,	N. sēdile,	N. sēdilia,
G. rūpis,	G. rūpium,	G. sēdilis,	G. sēdiliūm,
D. rūpi,	D. rūpibus,	D. sēdili,	D. sēdilibus,
A. rūpem,	A. rūpes,	A. sēdile,	A. sēdilia,
V. rūpes,	V. rūpes,	V. sēdile,	V. sēdilia,
A. rūpe.	A. rūpibus.	A. sēdili.	A. sēdilibus.

Lāpis, a stone, masc.		Iter, a journey, neut.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
N. lāpis,	N. lāpides.	N. iter,	N. itinēra,
G. lapidis,	G. lapidum,	G. itinēria,	G. itinērium,
D. lapidi,	D. lapidibus,	D. itinēri,	D. itinēribus,
A. lapidem,	A. lapides,	A. iter,	A. itinēra,
V. lapis,	V. lapides,	V. iter,	V. itinēra,
A. lapide.	A. lapidibus.	A. itinere.	A. itinēribus.

Of the GENDER and GENTIVE of Nouns of the Third Declension.

A, E, I, and Y.

1. Nouns in *a, e, i, and y*, are neuter.

Nouns in *a* form the genitive in *ātis*; as, *diadēma, diadēmātis*, a crown; *dogma-ātis*, an opinion. So,

Ænigma, a riddle	Nūmisma, a coin	Stigma, a mark or brand, a disgrace
Apōthegma, a short pithy saying	Phasma, an apparition	Stratēgema, an artful contrivance
Arōma, sweet spices	Pōema, a poem	Thēma, a theme, a subject to write or speak on
Axiōma, a plain truth	Schēma, a scheme or figure	Tōreuma, a carved vessel
Diplōma, a charter	Sōphisma, a deceitful argument	
Epigramma, an inscription	Stemma, a pedigree	

Nouns in *e* change *e* into *i*; as, *rēte, retis*, a net. So,

Anelle, a shield	Equila, a stable for horses	Ōvile, a sheep-fold
Aplustre, the flag of a ship	Lāqueāre, a ceiled roof	Prōsēpe, a stall; a bee-hive
Campestre, a pair of draw	Mantile, a towel	Sēcale, rye
Cochleāre, a spoon [ers]	Mōnile, a necklace	Salle, a sow-eat
Conclāve, a room	Nāvile, a deck or place for shipping	Tibiāle, a stocking
Crināle, a pin for the hair		
Cūbile, a couch		

Nouns in *i* are generally indeclinable; as, *gummi*, gum; *zingibēri*, ginger; but some Greek nouns add *itis*; as, *hydrōmēli, hydromelitis*, water and honey sodden together, mead.

Nouns in *y* add *es*; as, *moly, molyos*, an herb; *mysy, -yos*, vitriol

O.

2. Nouns in *o* are masculine, and form the genitive in *onis*; as,

Serino, sermonis, speech; *draco, dracōnis*, a dragon. So,

<i>Agro, a horse-keeper.</i>	<i>Equis, a groom or ostler.</i>	<i>Præco, a common crier.</i>
<i>Aquilo, the north wind.</i>	<i>Erro, a wanderer.</i>	<i>Prædo, a robber.</i>
<i>Arrhæbo, an earnest-penny, a pledge.</i>	<i>Fullo, a fuller of cloth.</i>	<i>Pulmo, the lungs.</i>
<i>Bêlairo, a pitiful fellow.</i>	<i>Helluo, a glutton.</i>	<i>Pûsio, a little child.</i>
<i>Bambâlio, a flatterer.</i>	<i>Histrio, a player.</i>	<i>Salmo, a salmon.</i>
<i>Bâro, a blockhead.</i>	<i>Latro, a robber.</i>	<i>Sannio, a buffoon.</i>
<i>Bûbo, an owl.</i>	<i>Lêno, a pimp.</i>	<i>Sâpo, soap.</i>
<i>Bûfo, a toad.</i>	<i>Lûdio, & -ius, a player.</i>	<i>Sîpho, a pipe or tube.</i>
<i>Câlo, a soldier's slave.</i>	<i>Lureo, a glutton.</i>	<i>Spâdo, an eunuch.</i>
<i>Câpo, a capon.</i>	<i>Mango, a slave merchant.</i>	<i>Stôlo, a shoot or scion.</i>
<i>Carbo, a coal.</i>	<i>Mirmillo, a fencer.</i>	<i>Strâbo, a goggle-eyed person.</i>
<i>Caupo, an inn-keeper.</i>	<i>Mûgio, a fool.</i>	<i>Têmo, the pole or draught-tree.</i>
<i>Cerbo, a cobbler, or one who follows a mean trade.</i>	<i>Mucro, the point of a weapon.</i>	<i>Tîro, a raw soldier.</i>
<i>Cinîsio, a frizler of hair.</i>	<i>Mulio, a muleteer.</i>	<i>Umbo, the boss of a shield.</i>
<i>Crabro, a wasp or hornet.</i>	<i>Nêbûlo, a knave.</i>	<i>Uppîlio, a shepherd.</i>
<i>Cûrio, the chief of a ward or curia.</i>	<i>Pâvo, a peacock.</i>	<i>Vôlo, a volunteer.</i>
	<i>Pêro, a kind of shoe.</i>	

Exc. 1. Nouns in *io* are feminine, when they signify any thing without a body; as *râtio, rationis*, reason. So,

<i>Captio, a quirk.</i>	<i>Pensio, a payment.</i>	<i>Sanctio, a confirmation.</i>
<i>Cautio, caution, care.</i>	<i>Perduellio, treason.</i>	<i>Sectio, the consecration or forfeiture of one's goods.</i>
<i>Concio, an assembly, a speech.</i>	<i>Portio, a part.</i>	<i>Sedtio, a mutiny.</i>
<i>Cessio, a yielding.</i>	<i>Pôtio, drink.</i>	<i>Sessio, a sitting.</i>
<i>Dictio, a word.</i>	<i>Prôditio, treachery.</i>	<i>Statio, a station.</i>
<i>Deditio, a surrender.</i>	<i>Proscriptio, a prescription, ordering citizens to be slain and confiscating their effects.</i>	<i>Suspicio, mistrust.</i>
<i>Leccio, a lesson.</i>	<i>Quæstio, an inquiry.</i>	<i>Titillatio, a tickling.</i>
<i>Legio, a legion, a body of men.</i>	<i>Rébellio, rebellion.</i>	<i>Translatio, a transferring.</i>
<i>Mentio, mention.</i>	<i>Régio, a country.</i>	<i>Usucâpio, the enjoyment of a thing by prescription.</i>
<i>Nôtio, a notion or idea.</i>	<i>Rêlatio, a telling.</i>	<i>Vacatio, freedom from labour, &c.</i>
<i>Opinio, an opinion.</i>	<i>Rêligio, religion.</i>	<i>Visio, an apparition.</i>
<i>Optio, a choice.</i>	<i>Rêmissio, a slackening.</i>	
<i>Oratio, a speech.</i>		

But when they mark any thing which has a body, or signify numbers, they are masculine; as,

<i>Curellio, the throat-pipe, the weasand.</i>	<i>Seipio, a staff.</i>	<i>Unio, a pearl.</i>
<i>Pâpilio, a butterfly.</i>	<i>Scorpio, a scorpion.</i>	<i>Vespertilio, a bat.</i>
<i>Pûgio, a dagger.</i>	<i>Septentrio, the north.</i>	<i>Ternio, the number three.</i>
<i>Pûsio, a little child.</i>	<i>Stellio, a lizard.</i>	<i>Quaternio, — four.</i>
	<i>Titio, a firebrand.</i>	<i>Senio, — six.</i>

Exc. 2. Nouns in *do* and *go* are feminine, and have the genitive in *inis*; as, *ârundo, arundinis*, a reed; *imâgo, imaginis*, an image. So,

<i>Ærûgo, rust (of brass).</i>	<i>Hirundo, a swallow.</i>	<i>Sartâgo, a frying-pan.</i>
<i>Câlligo, darkness.</i>	<i>Intercâpêdo, a space between.</i>	<i>Scâtûrigo, a spring.</i>
<i>Carûlûgo, a gristle.</i>	<i>Lânûgo, down.</i>	<i>Testûdo, a tortoise.</i>
<i>Crêpido, a creek, a bank.</i>	<i>Lentigo, a pimple.</i>	<i>Torpêdo, a numbness.</i>
<i>Farrûgo, a mixture.</i>	<i>Origo, an origin.</i>	<i>Ulligo, the natural moisture of the earth.</i>
<i>Ferrûgo, rust (of iron.)</i>	<i>Porrigio, scurf or scales in the head; dandruff.</i>	<i>Valêtûdo, health.</i>
<i>Formido, fear.</i>	<i>Prôpâgo, a lineage.</i>	<i>Vertigo, a dizziness.</i>
<i>Fûlligo, soot.</i>	<i>Rûbigo, rust, mildew.</i>	<i>Virgo, a virgin.</i>
<i>Grando, hail.</i>		<i>Vôrûgo, a gulf.</i>
<i>Hîrûdo, a horse-leech.</i>		

But the following are masculine:

<i>Carlo, -inis, a hinge.</i>	<i>Margo, -inis, the brink of a river; also fem.</i>
<i>Cûdo, -onis, a leather cap.</i>	<i>Ordo, -inis, order.</i>
<i>Harpâgo, -onis, a drag.</i>	<i>Tendo, -inis, a tendon.</i>
<i>Îngo, -onis, a spade.</i>	<i>Udo, -onis, a linen or wollen sock.</i>

cūpido, desire, is often masc. with the poets ; but in prose always fem.

Exc. 3. The following nouns have *inis* :

<i>Apollō</i> , -inis, the god <i>Apollō</i> .	<i>Nēmo</i> , -inis, m. or f. no body.
<i>Hōmō</i> , -inis, a man or woman.	<i>Turbo</i> , -inis, m. a whirlwind.
<i>Carno</i> , flesh, fem. has <i>carnis</i> .	<i>Aniēnia</i> , <i>Neria</i> , <i>Neria</i> , <i>Neria</i> , the wife of the god <i>Mars</i> ; from the obsolete nominatives <i>Anien</i> , <i>Nerien</i> .
<i>Anis</i> , masc. the name of a river.	<i>Turbo</i> , the name of a man, has <i>inis</i> .

Exc. 4. Greek nouns in *o* are feminine, and have *us* in the genitive, and *o* in the other cases singular ; as, *Dido*, the name of a woman ; genit. *Didūs* ; dat. *Didō*, &c. Sometimes they are declined regularly ; thus, *Dido*, *Didōnis* : so *ēcho*, -ūs, f. the resounding of the voice from a rock or wood ; *Argō*, -ūs, the name of a ship ; *hālo*, -onis, f. a circle about the sun or moon.

C, D, L.

3. Nouns in *c* and *l* are neuter, and form the genitive by adding *is* ; as,

Animāl, *animālis*, a living creature ; *tōral*, -ālis, a bed-cover ; *hālec*, *halēcis*, a kind of pickle. So,

<i>Servicāl</i> , a balster.	<i>Minervāl</i> , entry-money.	<i>Pūtāl</i> , a well-cover.
<i>Cūbitāl</i> , a cushion.	<i>Mīnūtāl</i> , minced meat.	<i>Vectīgāl</i> , a tax.
Except,	<i>Consul</i> , -ūs, m. a consul.	<i>Mūgil</i> , -ūs, m. a mullet-fish.
	<i>Fel</i> , <i>fellis</i> , n. gall.	<i>Sol</i> , <i>sālis</i> , m. or n. salt.
	<i>Lac</i> , <i>lactis</i> , n. milk.	<i>Sāles</i> , -ium, pl. m. witty sayings.
	<i>Mel</i> , <i>mellis</i> , n. honey.	<i>Sol</i> , <i>sōlis</i> , m. the sun.

D is the termination only of a few proper names, which form the genitive by adding *is* ; as, *Dāvid*, *Davīdis*.

N.

4. Nouns in *n* are masculine, and add *is* in the genitive ; as,

<i>Cānon</i> , -ōnis, a rule.	<i>Lien</i> , -ēnis, the mill.	<i>Ren</i> , <i>rēnis</i> , the reins.
<i>Dæmon</i> , -ōnis, a spirit.	<i>Pæcan</i> , -ānis, a song.	<i>Sulen</i> , -ēnis, the spleen.
<i>Delphin</i> , -inis, a dolphin.	<i>Physiognōmon</i> , -ōnis, one who guesses at the dispositions of men from the face.	<i>Syren</i> , -ēnis, a Syren.
<i>Gnōmon</i> , -ōnis, the cock of a dial.		<i>Titan</i> , -ānis, the sun.
<i>Hymen</i> , -ēnis, the god of marriage.		

Exc. 1. Nouns in *men* are neuter, and make their genitive in *inis* ; as, *flūmen*, *flūminis*, a river. So,

<i>Abdōmen</i> , the paunch.	<i>Discrīmen</i> , a difference.	<i>Pūtāmen</i> , a nut-shell.
<i>Aclimen</i> , sharpness.	<i>Exāmen</i> , a swarm of bees.	<i>Sagmen</i> , vervain, an herb.
<i>Agmen</i> , an army on march.	<i>Fōrāmen</i> , a hole.	<i>Sēmen</i> , a seed.
<i>Alūmen</i> , alum.	<i>Germen</i> , a sprout.	<i>Spēcīmen</i> , a proof.
<i>Blūtūmen</i> , a kind of clay.	<i>Grāmen</i> , grass.	<i>Stāmen</i> , the warp.
<i>Cæūmen</i> , the top.	<i>Lēgūmen</i> , all kinds of pulse.	<i>Subtēmen</i> , the woof.
<i>Carmen</i> , a song, a poem.	<i>Lūmen</i> , light.	<i>Tegmen</i> , a covering.
<i>Cognōmen</i> , a surname.	<i>Nōmen</i> , a name.	<i>Vīden</i> , a twig.
<i>Cōlūmen</i> , a support.	<i>Nūmen</i> , the Deity.	<i>Vōlūmen</i> , a folding.
<i>Crīmen</i> , a crime.	<i>Ōmen</i> , a presage.	

The following nouns are likewise neuter :

<i>Glūten</i> , -inis, glue.	<i>Inguen</i> , -inis, the groin.
<i>Unguen</i> , -inis, ointment.	<i>Pollen</i> , -inis, fine flour.

Exc. 2. The following masculines have *inis* ; *pecten*, a comb ; *tūbīcen*, a trumpeter ; *tībīcen*, a piper ; and *oscen*, v. *oscēnis*, sc. *avis*, f. a bird which foreboded by singing.

Exc. 3. The following nouns are feminine : *Sindon*, -ōnis, fine linen ; *ædon*, -ōnis, a nightingale ; *halcyon*, -ōnis, a bird called the king's fisher ; *icon*, -ōnis, an image.

Exc. 4. Some Greek nouns have *ontis* ; as, *Laōmēdon*, -ontis, a king of Troy. So *Achēron*, *Chamæleon*, *Phaëthon*, *Chāron*, &c.

AR and UR.

5. Nouns in *ar* and *ur* are neuter, and add *is* to form the genitive ; as,

Calcar, *calcāris*, a spur ; *murmur*, *murmūris*, a noise. So,

Guttur, -ūris, the throat.

Nectar, -āris, drink of the gods.

Jūbar, -āris, a sun-beam.

Pulvīnar, -āris, a pillow.

Lācūnar, -āris, a ceiling.

Sulphur, -ūris, sulphur.

Except, *ēbur*, -ōris, n. ivory.

Jēcūr, -ōris, or *jēcūnōris*, n. the liver.

Far, *farris*, n. corn.

Rōbus, -ōris, n. strength.

Fēmūr, -ōris, n. the thigh.

Sālar, -āris, m. a trout.

Furfur, -ūris, m. bran.

Turtur, -ūris, m. a turtle-dove.

Fur, *fūris*, m. a thief.

Vultur, -ūris, m. a vulture.

Hēpar, -ātis, or -ātos, n. the liver.

ER and OR.

6. Nouns in *er* and *or* are masculine, and form the genitive by adding *is* ; as,

Anser, *ansēris*, a goose, or gander ; *agger*, -ēris, a rampart ; *āer*, -ēris, the air ; *carcer*, -ēris, a prison ; *asser*, -ēris, & *assis*, -is, a plank ; *dolor*, -ōris, pain ; *cōlor*, -ōris, a colour. So,

Actor, a deer, a pleader.

Ōdor, & -os, a smell.

Splendor, brightness.

Crēditor, he that trusts or lends.

Ōlor, a swan.

Sponsor, a surety.

Cruor, gore.

Pædor, filth.

Squālos, fithness.

Dēbitor, a debtor.

Pastor, a shepherd.

Stūpor, dulness.

Fætor, an ill smell.

Prætor, a commander.

Sūtor, a sewer.

Hōnor, honour.

Pūdor, shame.

Tēpor, warmth.

Lector, a reader.

Rūbor, blushing.

Terror, dread.

Lietor, an officer among the

Rūmor, a report.

Tīmor, fear.

Romans, who attended the

Sāpor, a taste.

Tonsor, a barber.

magistrates.

Sartor, a cobbler or tailor.

Tītor, a guardian.

Livor, paleness, malice.

Sātor, a sewer, a father.

Vāpor, a vapour.

Nidor, a strong smell.

Sōpor, sleep.

Vēnātor, a hunter.

Rhētor, a rhetorician, has *rhetōris* ; *castor*, a beaver, -ōris.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are neuter :

Æcer, -ēris, a maple tree.

Marmor, -ōris, marble.

Ador, -ōris, fine wheat.

Pāpāver, -ōris, poppy.

Æquor, -ōris, a plain, the sea.

Piper, -ēris, pepper.

Cādāver, -ōris, a dead carcass.

Spinther, -ōris, a clasp.

Cicer, -ōris, vetches.

Tūber, -ōris, a swelling.

Cox, cordis, the heart.

Ūber, -ōris, a pap, or fatness.

Iter, *itineris*, a journey.

Ver, *vēris*, the spring.

Arbor, -ōris, a tree, is fem.

Tuber, -ēris, the fruit of the tuber-tree, is masc. but

when put for the tree, is fem.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *ber* have *bris* in the genitive ; as, *hic imber*, *imbris*, a shower. So *Insūber*, *Octōber*, &c.

Nouns in *ter* have *tris* ; as, *venter*, *ventris*, the belly ; *pāter*, *patris*, a father ; *frāter*, -tris, a brother ; *accīr* -tris, a hawk ; but *crāter*, a cup, has *crātēris* ; *sōter*,

a saviour; *lūter*, a tile, *latēris*; *Jūpter*, the chief of the Heathen Gods, has *Jovis*; *linter*, -*tris*, a little boat, is masc. or fem.

AS.

7. Nouns in *as* are feminine, and have the genitive in *atis*; as, *ætas*, *ætatis*, an age. So,

<i>Ætas</i> , the summer.	<i>Simultas</i> , a feud, a grudge.	<i>Vērītas</i> , truth.
<i>Piētas</i> , piety.	<i>Tempestas</i> , a time, a tempest.	<i>Vōluntas</i> , will.
<i>Pōtestas</i> , power.		<i>Vōluptas</i> , pleasure.
<i>Prōbitas</i> , probity.	<i>Ūbertas</i> , fertility.	<i>Ānas</i> , a duck, has <i>ānātis</i> .
<i>Sātiētas</i> , a glut or disgust.		

Exc. 1. *As*, *Assia*, m. a piece of money, or any thing which may be divided into twelve parts. *Mas*, *māris*, m. a male. *Vas*, *vādia*, m. a surety. *Vas*, *vāsia*, m. a vessel.

Note. All the parts of *as* are likewise masculine, except *uncia*, an ounce, fem.; *as*, sextans, 2 ounces; *quadrans*, 3; *triens*, 4; *quincunx*, 5; *sems*, 6; *septunx*, 7; *bes*, 8; *dedrans*, 9; *dextans*, or *dēcunx*, 10; *dcunx*, 11 ounces.

Exc. 2. Of Greek nouns in *as*, some are masculine; some feminine; some neuter. Those that are masculine have *antis* in the genit. as, *gīgas*, *gigantis*, a giant; *ādāmas* -*antis*, an adamant; *ēlēphas*, -*antis*, an elephant. Those that are feminine have *adis* or *ados*; as, *lampas*, *lampadis*, or *lampados*, a lamp; *drōmas*, -*adis*, f. a dromedary; likewise *Arcas*, an Arcadian, though masculine, has *Arcadis*, or -*ados*. Those that are neuter have *atis*, as, *būchēras*, -*atis*, an herb; *artocreas*, -*atis*, a pie.

ES.

8. Nouns in *es* are feminine, and in the genitive change *es* into *is*; as,

<i>rūpes</i> , <i>rupis</i> , a rock.	<i>nūbes</i> , <i>nubis</i> , a cloud.	So,
<i>Ædes</i> , or - <i>is</i> , a temple; plur. <i>Ædes</i> , a saddle.		<i>Sēpes</i> , a hedge.
<i>Lues</i> , a plague.		<i>Sōbōles</i> , an offspring.
<i>Cautes</i> , a ragged rock.	<i>Mōles</i> , a heap.	<i>Strāges</i> , a slaughter.
<i>Clādes</i> , an overthrow, destruction.	<i>Nātes</i> , the buttock.	<i>Struces</i> , a heap.
<i>Crātes</i> , a hurdle.	<i>Pālumbes</i> , m. or f. a pigeon.	<i>Sūdes</i> , a stake.
<i>Fāmes</i> , a hunger.	<i>Prōles</i> , an offspring.	<i>Tābes</i> , a consumption.
	<i>Pūbes</i> , youth.	<i>Vulpes</i> , a fox.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine, and most of them likewise excepted in the formation of the genitive:

<i>Alēs</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a bird.	<i>Palmes</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a vine-branch.
<i>Amēs</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a fowler's staff.	<i>Pāries</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a wall.
<i>Aries</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a ram.	<i>Pes</i> , <i>pēdis</i> , the foot.
<i>Bea</i> , <i>bemis</i> , two-thirds of a pound.	<i>Pēdes</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a footman.
<i>Cespes</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a turf.	<i>Poples</i> , - <i>itis</i> , the ham of the leg.
<i>Equēs</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a horseman.	<i>Prāses</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a president.
<i>Fōmes</i> , - <i>itis</i> fuel.	<i>Sātelles</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a life-guard.
<i>Gurgēs</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a whirlpool.	<i>Stīpes</i> , - <i>itis</i> , the stock of a tree.
<i>Hērēs</i> , - <i>itis</i> , an heir.	<i>Termēs</i> , - <i>itis</i> , an olive-bough.
<i>Indīgēs</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a man deified.	<i>Trāmes</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a path.
<i>Interpres</i> , - <i>itis</i> , an interpreter.	<i>Vōles</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a light-armed soldier.
<i>Līmes</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a limit or bound.	<i>Vātes</i> , <i>vātis</i> , a prophet.
<i>Mīles</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a soldier.	<i>Verres</i> , <i>verris</i> , a boar-pig.
<i>Obseas</i> , - <i>itis</i> , a hostage.	

But *ales*, *miles*, *heres*, *interpres*, *obseas*, and *vates*, are also used in the feminine.

Exc. 2. The following feminines are excepted in the formation of the genitive:

Ables, -ētis, a fir-tree.
Cēres, -ētis, the goddess of corn.
Merces, -ētis, a reward, hire.
Merces, -ētis, a handful of corn.
Quies, -ētis, rest.

Rēquies, -ētis; or requiēi, (of the fifth declension) rest.

Sēges, -ētis, growing corn.
Tēges, -ētis, a mat or coverlet.
Tūdes, -is or -ītis, a hammer.

To these add the following adjectives :

Āles, -ītis, swift.
Bipes, -ētis, two-footed.
Quadrūpes, -ētis, four-footed.
Deses, -īdis, slothful.
Dives, -ītis, rich.
Hēbes, -ētis, dull.
Perpes, -ētis, perpetual.

Præpes, -ētis, swift-winged.
Rēses, -īdis, idle.
Sospes, -ītis, safe.
Sūperstes, -ītis, surviving.
Tēres, -ētis, round and long, smooth.
Lōcuples, -ētis, rich.
Mansues, -ētis, gentle.

Exc. 3. Greek nouns in *es* are commonly masculine ; as, *hic acināces, -is*, a Persian sword, a scimitar ; but some are neuter ; as, *hoc cācoēthes*, an evil custom, *hippōmānes*, a kind of poison which grows in the forehead of a foal ; *pānāces*, the herb all-heal ; *nēpenthes*, the herb kill-grief. Dissyllables, and the monosyllable *Cres*, a Cretan, have *ētis*, in the genitive ; as, *hic magnes, magnētis*, a loadstone ; *tāpes, -ētis*, tapestry ; *lēbes, -ētis*, a cauldron. The rest follow the general rule. Some proper nouns have either *ētis* or *is* ; as, *Dāres, Darētis*, or *Daris* ; which is also sometimes of the first declension ; *Āchilles*, has *Āchillis* ; or *Achilli*, contracted for *Āchillēi* or *Achillei*, of the second declension, from *Āchillāus* : So *Ūlysses, Pēricles, Verres, Aristōtētes, &c.*

IS.

9. Nouns in *is* are feminine, and have their genitive the same with the nominative ; as, *auris, auris*, the ear ; *āvis, avis*, a bird, So,

Apis, a bee.
Billis, the gall, anger.
Classis, a fleet.
Fēlis, a cat.
Fōris, a door ; ostener plur. fores, -ium.

Messis, a harvest or crop.
Nāris, the nostril.
Neptis, a niece.
Ovis, a sheep.
Pellis, a skin.
Pestis, a plague.

Rātis, a raft.
Rūdīs, a rod.
Vallis, a valley.
Vestis, a garment.
Vitis, a vine.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine, and form the genitive according to the general rule :

Axis, axis, an axle-tree.
Aquālis, a water-pot, an ewer.
Callis, a beaten road.
Caulis, the stalk of an herb.
Collis, a hill.
Cenchrus, a kind of serpent.
Ensis, a sword.

Fascis, a bundle.
Fēciālis, a herald.
Follis, a pair of bellows.
Fustis, a staff.
Mēsis, a month.
Mūllis, or -il, a mullet-fish.
Orbis, a circle, the world.
Patruēlis, a cousin-german.

Piscis, a fish.
Postis, a post.
Sōdālis, a companion.
Torris, a fire-brand.
Unguis, the nail.
Vectis, a lever.
Vermis, a worm.

To these add Latin nouns in *nis* ; as, *pānis*, bread ; *crīnis*, the hair ; *ignis*, fire ; *fūnis*, a rope, &c. But Greek nouns in *nis* are feminine, and have the genitive in *īdis* ; as, *tīrannis, tīrannīdis*, tyranny.

Exc. 2. The following nouns are also masculine, but form their genitive differently :

Cīnis, -ēris, *ashes.*

Cūcūmis, -is, or -ēris, *a cucumber.*

Dis, dītis, *the god of riches or rich, an*

adj.

Glis, glīris, *a dormouse, a rat.*

Impūbis, or impūbes, -is, or -ēris, *not mar-*

riageable.

Lāpis, -idis, *a stone.*

Pulvis and cinis are sometimes feminine. Semis is also sometimes neuter, and then it is indeclinable. Pubis and impubis are properly adjectives; thus, Puberibus caulem foliis, a stalk with downy leaves, Virg. Æn. xii. 413. Impube corpus, the body of a boy not having yet got the down (pubes, -is, f.) of youth, Horat. Epod. 8. 13. Essanguis, bloodless, an adjective, has essanguis in the genitive.

Exc. 3. The following are either masculine or feminine, and form the genitive according to the general rule :

Amnis, *a river.*

Anguis, *a snake.*

Cānālis, *a conduit-pipe.*

Clūnis, *the buttock.*

Corbis, *a basket.*

Pūbis, or pūbes, -is, or ofener ēris, *mar-*

riageable.

Pulvis, -ēris, *dust.*

Quiris, -itis, *a Roman.*

Samnis, -itis, *a Samnite.*

Sanguis, -inis, *blood.*

Sēmis -issis, *the half of any thing.*

Vōmis, or -er, ēris, *a ploughshare.*

Finis, the end; fines, the boundaries of a field, or territories, is always, masc.

Serōbis or serōbis, *a ditch.*

Torquis, *a chain.*

Exc. 4. These feminines have *idis* : *Cassis, -idis*, a helmet ; *cuspis, -idis*, the point of a spear ; *capis, -idis*, a kind of cup ; *prōmulsis, -idis*, a kind of drink, metheglin. *Lis*, strife, f. has *litis*.

Exc. 5. Greek nouns in *is* are generally feminine, and form the genitive variously : some have *eos* or *ios* ; as, *hæ-rēsis, -eos*, or *-ios*, or *-is*, a heresy ; so, *bāsis*, f. the foot of a pillar ; *phrasis*, a phrase ; *phthisis*, a consumption ; *poënis*, poetry ; *metropōlis*, a chief city, &c. Some have *idis*, or *idos* ; as, *Pāris, idis*, or *-idos*, the name of a man ; *aspis, -idis*, f. an asp ; *ēphēmēris, -idis*, f. a day-book ; *īris, -idis*, f. the rainbow ; *pyxis, -idis*, f. a box. So, *Ægis*, the shield of Pallas ; *canthāris*, a sort of fly ; *pēriscēlis*, a garter ; *proboscis*, an elephant's trunk ; *pŷramis*, a pyramid ; and *tigris*, a tiger, *-idis*, seldom *tigris* : all fem. Part have *idis*, as, *Psophis, -idis*, the name of a city ; others have *inis* ; as, *Eleusis, inis*, the name of a city ; and some have *entis* ; as, *Stimois, Simoentis*, the name of a river. *Chāris*, one of the graces, has *Charitis*.

OS.

10. Nouns in *os* are masculine, and have the genitive in *ōtis* ; as,

nēpos, -ōtis, a grandchild ; *sācerdos, -ōtis*, a priest, also fem.

Exc. 1. The following are feminine :

Arbos, or -or, -ōris, *a tree.*

Cos, cōtis, *a whetstone.*

Dos, dōtis, *a dowry.*

Eos, eōis, *the morning.*

Glos, glōris, *the husband's sister, or brother's wife.*

Exc. 2. The following masculines are excepted in the genitive :

Flos, flōris, *a flower.*

Hōnos, or -or, -ōris, *honor.*

Lābos, or -or, -ōris, *labour.*

Lēpos, or -or, -ōris, *wool.*

Mos, mōris, *a custom.*

Ros, rōris, *dew.*

Custos, -ōdis, *a keeper ; also fem.*

Hēros, herōis, *a hero.*

Mīnos, ōis, *a king of Crete.*

Tros, Trōis, *a Trojan.*

Bos, bōvis, m. or f. *an ox or cow.*

Exc. 3. *Os, ossis*, a bone; and *ōs, oris*, the mouth, are neuter.

Exc. 4. Some Greek nouns have *ōis*, as, *hēros, -ōis*, a hero, or great man : So *Mīnos*, a king of Crete ; *Tros*, a Trojan ; *thos*, a kind of wolf.

US.

11. Nouns in *us* are neuter, and have their genitive in *ōris* ; as,

pectus, pectōris, the breast ; *tempus, tempōris*, time. So,

Corpus, a body.

Dēcus, honour.

Dēdēcus, disgrace.

Fāctus, a great action.

Fōnus, usury.

Frīgus, cold.

Littus, a shore.

Nēmus, a grove.

Pēcus, cattle.

Pēnus, provisions.

Pignus, a pledge.

Stergus, dung.

Tergus, a hide.

Exc. 1. The following neuters have *ōris* :

Acus, chaff.

Fūnus, a funeral

Fœdus, a covenant.

Gēnus, a kind or kindred.

Glōmus, a clew.

Lātus, the side.

Mūnus, a gift or office.

Olus, pot-herbs.

Onus, a burden.

Opus, a work.

Pondus, a weight.

Rūdus, rubbish.

Sēctus, a crime.

Sidus, a star.

Vellus, a fleece of wool.

Viscus, an entrail.

Ulcus, a bile.

Vulnus, a wound.

Thus *acēris, funēris*, &c. *Glōmus*, a clew, is sometimes masculine, and has *glōmī*, of the second declension. *Vēnus*, the goddess of love, and *vētus*, old, an adjective, likewise have *ōris*.

Exc. 2. The following nouns are feminine, and form the genitive variously.

Ineus, -ūdis, an anvil.

Pālus, -ūdis, a pool or morass.

Pēcus, (not used) -ūdis, a sheep.

Subscus, -ūdis, a dove-tail.

Tellus, -ūris, the earth, or goddess of the earth.

Jūventus, -ūtis, youth.

Sālus, -ūtis, safety.

Sēnectus, -ūtis, old age.

Servitus, -ūtis, slavery.

Virtus, -ūtis, virtue.

Intercus, -ūtis, an hydropy.

Intercus is properly an adjective, having *aqua* understood.

Exc. 3. Monosyllables of the neuter gender have *ūris* in the genitive ; as,

Crus, crūris, the leg.

Jus, jūris, law or right ; also broth.

Pus, pūris, the corrupt matter of any sore.

Ligus, or -ur, a Ligurian, has *Ligūris* ; *lēpus*, masc. a hare. *lēpōris* ; *sus*, masc. or fem. a swine, *suis* ; *grus*, masc. or fem. a crane, *gruis*.

Œdipus, the name of a man, has *Œdīpōdis* : sometimes it is of the second declension, and has *Œdīpi*. The compounds of *pus* have *ōdis* ; as, *tripus*, masc. a tripod, *trīpōdis* ; but *līgōpus, -ōdis*, a kind of bird, or the herbs hare's foot, is fem. Names of cities have *untis* ; as, *Trāpezus, Trapezuntis* ; *Opus, Opuntis*.

YS.

12. Nouns in *YS* are all borrowed from the Greek, and are for the most part feminine. In the genitive they have sometimes *ytis* or *yos* ; as, *hæc chēlys, chēlytis* or -yos a harp ; *Cāpyis, Capytis*, or -yos, the name of a man ; sometimes they have *ytis*, or *ydos* ; as, *hæc chlāmīs, chlāmītis*, or *chlāmīdes*, a soldier's cloak ; and sometimes *ynis*, or -ynos ; as, *Trāchyis, Trachynis*, or *Trachynor* the name of a town.

ÆS, AUS, EUS.

13. The nouns ending in *æs* and *aus* are,

Æs, æris n. brass or money.

Fraus, fraudis f. fraud.

Laus, laudis f. praise.

Prædis, m. or f. a surety.

Substantives ending in the syllable *eus* are all proper names, and have the genitive in *ēs* ; as, *Orphæus, Orphæos* ; *Tereus, Tereos*. But these nouns are also found in the second declension, where *eus* is divided into two syllables : thus, *Orphæus*, genit. *Orphēi*, or sometimes contracted *Orphi*, and that into *Orphi*.

S with a consonant before it.

14. Nouns ending in *s* with a consonant be-

fore it, are feminine ; and form the genitive by changing the *s* into *is* or *tis* ; as,
trabs, trābis, a beam ; *scobs, scōbis*, saw-dust ; *hiems, hiēmis*, winter ; *gens, gentis*, a nation ; *stips, stīptis*, alms ; *pars, partis*, a part ; *sors, sortis*, a lot ; *mors, -tis*, death.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine :

Chllyba, -ybis, steel.

Dens, -tis, a tooth.

Pons, -tis, a well.

Gryps, gryphis, a griffin.

Hydrops, -ōpis, the dropsy.

Mērops, -ōpis, a woodpecker.

Mons, -tis, a mountain.

Pons, -tis, a bridge.

Seps, sēpis, a kind of serpent ; but,

Sēps, sēpis, a hedge, is fem.

Exc. 2. The following are either masc. or feminine :

Adeps, adipis, fatness.

Rūdēns, -tis, a cable.

Serōbs, serōbis, a ditch.

Serpens, -tis, a serpent.

Stirps, stirpis, the root of a tree.

Stirps, an offspring, always fem.

Animans, a living creature, is found in all the genders, but most frequently in the feminine or neuter.

Exc. 3. Polysyllables in *eps* change *e* into *i* ; as, *hæc forceps, forcīpis*, a pair of tongs ; *princeps, -īpis*, a prince or princess ; *particeps, -cīpis*, a partaker ; so likewise *cælebs, cælībis*, an unmarried man or women. The compounds of *cāput* have *ciptis* ; as, *præceps, præcipītis*, headlong ; *anceps, ancipītis*, doubtful ; *biceps, -cipītis*, two-headed. *Auceps*, a fowler, has *aucūpis*.

Exc. 4. The following feminines have *dis* :

Frons, frondis, the leaf of a tree.

Glans, glandis, an acorn.

Juglans, -dis, a walnut.

Lens, lendis, a nit.

So *libripens, libripendis*, m. a weigher, *vesrens, -dis*, m. or f. a grise, or pig ; and the compounds of *cōr* ; as, *concors, concordis*, agreeing ; *discors, discordeis*, disagreeing ; *vecors, mad*, &c. But *frons*, the forehead has *frondis*, fem. and *lens*, a kind of pulse, *lentis*, also fem.

Exc. 5. *lens*, going, and *quiens*, being able, participles from the verbs *eo* and *queo*, with their compounds, have *euntis* : thus, *iens, euntis* ; *quiens, queuntis* ; *rediens, redeuntis* ; *nēquiens, nequeuntis* ; but *ambiens*, going round, has *ambientis*.

Exc. 6. *Tiryns*, a city in Greece, the birth-place of Hercules, has *Tiryntis*

T.

15. There is only one noun in *t*, namely, *cāput, capītis*, the head, neuter. In like manner, its compounds, *sincīput, sincīptis*, the forehead ; and *occīput, -ītis*, the hind-head.

X.

16. Nouns in *x* are feminine, and in the genitive change *x* into *cis* : as,

vox, vōcis, the voice ; *lux, lūcis*, light.

So,

Appendix, -icis, an addition ; *Crux, crūcis*, a cross.

Alm, -icēla.

Arx, arcis, a castle.

Cēlox, -ōcis, a pinnacle.

Cervix, -icis, the neck.

Glēatrix, -icis, a scar.

Cornix, -icis, a crow.

Cōtarnix, -icis, a quail.

Coxēdis, -icis, the hip.

Fux, -icis, dregs.

Falx, -icis, a scythe.

Fax, -icis, a torch.

Filix, -icis, a fern.

Lanx, -icis, a plate.

Lōdix, -icis, a sheet.

Mēretrix, -icis, a courtesan.

Merx, -icis, merchandize.

Nutrix, -icis, a nurse.

Nux, -icis, a nut.

Pax, -icis, peace.

Pix, -icis, pitch.

Rādix, -icis, a root.

Sālix, -icis, a willow.

Vibix, or -ex, -icis, the mark of a wound.

Exc. 1. Polysyllables in *ax* and *ex* are masculine ; as, *thorax*, -ācis, a breast-plate ; *Cōrax*, -ācis, a raven. *Ex* in the genitive is changed into *icis* ; as, *pollex*, -icis, m. the thumb. So the following nouns, also masculine :

<i>Apex</i> , the tuft or tassel on the top of a priest's cap.	<i>Climex</i> , a bug.	<i>Podex</i> , the breech.
the cap itself, or the top of any thing.	<i>Gōdax</i> , a book.	<i>Pontifex</i> , a chief priest.
<i>Artifex</i> , an artist.	<i>Cūlex</i> , a gnat, a midge.	<i>Pūlex</i> , a flea.
<i>Carnifex</i> , an executioner.	<i>Frūtex</i> , a shrub.	<i>Rānex</i> , a rupture.
<i>Caudex</i> , the trunk of a tree.	<i>Index</i> , an informer.	<i>Sōrex</i> , a rat.
<i>Fervex</i> , a wether sheep, has <i>vervēcis</i> ;	<i>Lātex</i> , any liquor.	<i>Vertex</i> , the crown of the head.
m. -icis, a vine-branch cut off.	<i>Mūrex</i> , a shell-fish, purple.	<i>Vortex</i> , a whirlpool.
	<i>Fenīsex</i> , a mower of hay, <i>fenīscis</i> ;	<i>rēsex</i> ,

To these masculines add,

<i>Cālix</i> , -icis, a cup.	<i>Ōryx</i> , -icis, a wild goat.
<i>Cūlyx</i> , -icis, the bud of a flower.	<i>Phonix</i> , -icis, a bird so called.
<i>Coccyx</i> , -icis, v. l. -icis, a cuckoo.	<i>Trādux</i> , -icis, a graft or off-set of a vine ;
<i>Formix</i> , -icis, a vault.	also fern.

But the following polysyllables in *ax* and *ex* are feminine :

<i>Fornax</i> , -ācis, a furnace.	<i>Smilax</i> , -ācis, the herb rope-weed.
<i>Pānax</i> , -ācis, the herb all-heal.	<i>Ōtrex</i> , -icis, a serge.
<i>Climax</i> , -ācis, a ladder.	<i>Sūpellex</i> , supellectilis, household furniture.
<i>Forfex</i> , -icis, a pair of scissors.	
<i>Hālex</i> , -ācis, a herring.	

Exc. 2. A great many nouns in *x* are either masculine or feminine ; as,

<i>Cals</i> , -cis, the heel, or the end of anything, the goat ; but <i>cals</i> , <i>limc</i> , is always fem.	<i>Ōbex</i> , -icis, a bolt or bar.
<i>Cortex</i> , -icis, the bark of a tree.	<i>Perdix</i> , -icis, a partridge.
<i>Hystrix</i> , -icis, a porcupine.	<i>Pūmex</i> , -icis, a pumice-stone.
<i>Imbrex</i> , -icis, a gutter or roof tile.	<i>Rānex</i> , -icis, sorrel, an herb.
<i>Lynx</i> , -cis, an ounce, a beast of a very quick sight.	<i>Sandix</i> , -icis, a purple colour.
<i>Līmax</i> , -ācis, a snail.	<i>Sillex</i> , -icis, a flint.
	<i>Vārix</i> , -icis, a swain vein.

Exc. 3. The following nouns depart from the general rule in forming the genitive :

<i>Aquīlex</i> , -icis, a well-maker.	<i>Rēmex</i> , -icis, a rower.
<i>Conjūx</i> , or -ūx, -ūgis, a husband or wife.	<i>Rex</i> , <i>rēgis</i> , a king.
<i>Frux</i> , (not used) <i>frūgis</i> , f. corn.	<i>Nix</i> , <i>nīvis</i> , f. snow.
<i>Grax</i> , <i>grēgis</i> , m. or f. a flock.	<i>Nox</i> , <i>noctis</i> , f. night.
<i>Lex</i> , <i>lēgis</i> , f. a law.	<i>Sēnex</i> , <i>sēnis</i> , (an adj.) old.
<i>Phālanx</i> , -angis, f. a phalanx.	

Exc. 4. Greek nouns in *x*, both with respect to gender and declension, are as various as Latin nouns : thus, *bombyx*, *bombycis*, a silk-worm, masc. but when it signifies silk, or the yarn spun by the worm, it is feminine ; *ōnyx*, masc. or fem. *onychis*, a precious stone ; and so *sardōnyx* ; *lārynx*, *laryngis*, fem. the top of the wind-pipe ; *Phryx*, *Phrygis*, a Phrygian ; *sphinx*, -ngis, a fabulous hag ; *strix*, -īgis, f. a screech-owl ; *Styx*, -ygis, f. a river in hell ; *Hylax*, -ctis, the name of a dog ; *Bibrax*, *Bybractis*, the name of a town, &c.

DATIVE SINGULAR.

The dative singular anciently ended also in *e* ; as, *Esuriēte leoni ex ore exculpere prædam*, To pull the prey out of the mouth of a hungry lion, Lucil. *Hæret pede pes*, Foot sticks to foot, *Æn.* x. 361. for *esurienti* and *pedi*.

EXCEPTIONS in the ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

Exc. 1. The following nouns have the accusative in *in* :

<i>Amussis</i> , <i>f.</i> a mason's rule.	<i>Cannabis</i> , <i>f.</i> hemp.
<i>Boria</i> , <i>f.</i> the beam of a plough.	<i>Cucumis</i> , <i>m.</i> a cucumber
<i>Gummi</i> , <i>f.</i> gum.	<i>Sitis</i> , <i>f.</i> thirst.
<i>Mephitis</i> , <i>f.</i> a damp or strong smell.	<i>Tussis</i> , <i>f.</i> the cough.
<i>Ravis</i> , <i>f.</i> hoarseness.	<i>Vis</i> , <i>f.</i> strength.
<i>Sinapis</i> , <i>f.</i> mustard.	

To these add proper names, 1. of cities, and other places; as, *Hispalis*, Seville, a city in Spain; *Syrtis*, a dangerous quicksand on the coast of Libya;—2. of rivers; as, *Tiberis*, the Tiber, which runs past Rome; *Bætis*, the Guadalquivir, in Spain: So *Athæis*, *Aræris*, *Athis*, *Liris* &c.—3. of gods; as, *Anubis*, *Apis*, *Osiris*, *Scræpis*, deities of the Egyptians. But these sometimes make the accusative also in *in*; thus, *Syrtin* or *Syrtin*, *Tiberim* or *-in*, &c.

Exc. 2. Several nouns in *is* have either *em* or *im*; as,

<i>Clavis</i> , <i>f.</i> a key.	<i>Pelvis</i> , <i>f.</i> a basin.	<i>Sementis</i> , <i>f.</i> a sowing.
<i>Cutis</i> , <i>f.</i> the skin.	<i>Puppis</i> , <i>f.</i> the stern of a ship.	<i>Strigilis</i> , <i>f.</i> a horse-comb.
<i>Febris</i> , <i>f.</i> a fever.	<i>Restis</i> , <i>f.</i> a rope.	<i>Turris</i> , <i>f.</i> a tower.
<i>Navis</i> , <i>f.</i> a ship.	<i>Securis</i> , <i>f.</i> an axe.	

Thus *navem*, or *navim*; *puppem*, or *puppin*, &c. The ancients said *avim*, *aurim*, *ovim*, *pestim*, *vallim*, *vitim*, &c. which are not to be imitated.

Exc. 3. GREEK NOUNS form their accusative variously :

1. Greek nouns, whose genitive increases in *is* or *os* impure, that is, with a consonant going before, have the accusative in *em* or *a*, as *lampas*, *lampadis*, or *lampados*, *lampadem*, or *lampada*. In like manner, these three, which have *is* pure in the genitive, or *is* with a vowel before it: *Troas*, *Trōis*, *Trœm*, and *Troa*, a Trojan; *hērōs*, a hero; *Minos*, a king of Crete. The three following have almost always *a*: *Pan*, the god of shepherds; *cæther*, the sky; *delphin*, a dolphin; thus, *Pāna*, *cæthēra*, *delphina*.

2. Masculine Greek nouns in *is*, which have their genitive in *is* or *os* impure, form the accusative in *im* or *in*; sometimes in *idem*, never *ida*; as, *Pāris*, *Paridis* for *Paridos*; *Parim* or *Parin*, sometimes *Paridem*, never *Parida*.—So *Daphnis*.

3. Feminines in *is*, increasing impurely in the genitive, have commonly *idem* or *ida*, but rarely *im* or *in*; as, *Elis*, *Elidis* or *Elidas*, *Elidem* or *Elida*; seldom *Elim* or *Elin*, a city in Greece. In like manner feminines in *ys*, *ȳdos*, have *ȳdem* or *ȳda*, not *ȳm* or *ȳn* in the accusative; as, *chlāmys*, *ȳdem*, or *ȳda*, not *chlāmyin*, a soldier's cloak.

4. But all Greek nouns in *is* or *ys*, whether masculine or feminine, having *is* or *os* pure in the genitive, form the accusative by changing *s* of the nominative into *m* or *n*; as, *metamorphōsis*, *-eos*, or *-eos*, *metamorphōsein* or *in*, a change; *Tēthys*, *-yes* or *-ȳs*, *Tēthym* or *-ȳn*; the name of a goddess.

5. Nouns ending in the diphthong *eus*, have the accusative in *ea*; as, *Thēseus*, *Thēsea*; *Tydeus*, *Tydeea*.

EXCEPTIONS in the ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

Exc. 1. Neuters in *e*, *al*, and *ar*, have *i* in the ablative; as, *sēdile*, *sedili*; *animal*, *animālī*; *calcar*, *calcārī*. Except proper names; as, *Præneste*, abl. *Præneste*, the name of a town: and the following neuters in *ar*:

<i>Far</i> , <i>farre</i> , <i>corn</i> .	<i>Nectar</i> , <i>-āre</i> , <i>drink of the gods</i> .
<i>Hēpar</i> , <i>-āte</i> , <i>the liver</i> .	<i>Far</i> , <i>pāre</i> , <i>a match, a pair</i> .
<i>Jūbar</i> , <i>-āre</i> , <i>a sun-beam</i> .	<i>Sal</i> , <i>sāle</i> , <i>salt</i> .

Exc. 2. Nouns which have *im* or *in* in the accusative, have *i* in the ablative; as, *vis*, *vim*, *vi*: but *canābis*, *Bætis*, and *tigris*, have *e* or *i*.

Nouns which have *em* or *im* the accusative, make their ablative in *e* or *i*; as, *turris*, *turre*, or *turri*; but *restis*, a rope, and *cutis*, the skin, have *e* only.

Several nouns which have only *em* in the accusative, have *e* or *i* in the ablative; as, *finis*, *supellex*, *ortus*, *pāgil*, a champion; *mūgil* or *mugilis*; so, *rus*, *ocēput*; Also names of towns, when the question is made by *ubi*; as, *habitas Carthagine* or *Carthaginē*, he lives at Carthage. So, *civis*, *classis*, *eo. s.* *imber*, *anguis*, *avis*, *postis*, *fustis*, *amnis*, and *ignis*; but these have often *e*. *Canalis* has only *i*. The most ancient writers made the ablative of many other nouns in *i*; as, *vestatū cantī*, *lapidī*, *ortī*, &c.

Exc. 3. Adjectives used as substantives have commonly the same ablative with the adjectives; as, *bīpennis*, -i, an halbert; *mōlāris*, -i, a millstone; *quadrirēmīs*, -i, a ship with four banks of oars. So names of months, *Aprilis*, -i; *Dēcember*, -brī, &c. But *rūdīs*, f. a rod given to gladiators when discharged; *jūvēnis*, a young man, have only *e*; and likewise nouns ending in *il*, *x*, *ceps*, or *as*; as,

Adolescens, a young man.

Princeps, a prince.

Torrens, a brook.

Infans, an infant.

Sēnex, an old man.

Vigil, a watchman.

Thus, *adolescente*, *infante*, *senē*, &c.

Exc. 4. Nouns in *ys* which have *ym* in the accusative, make their ablative in *ye* or *y*; as, *Atys*, *Atye*, or *Aty*, the name of a man.

NOMINATIVE PLURAL.

1. The nominative plural ends in *es*, when the noun is either masculine or feminine; as, *sermones*, *rupes*.

Nouns in *is* and *es* have sometimes in the nominative plural also *eis* or *is*; as, *puppēs*, *puppeis*, or *puppis*.

2. Neuters which have *e* in the ablative singular, have *a* in the nominative plural; as, *capita*, *itinēra*: but those which have *i* in the ablative, make *ia*; as, *sedilia*, *calcūria*.

GENITIVE PLURAL.

Nouns which in the ablative singular have *i* only, or *e* and *i* together, make the genitive plural in *ium*; but if the ablative be in *e*, the genitive plural has *um*; as *sedile*, *sedili*, *sedilium*; *turris*, *turre* or *turri*, *turrium*; *caput*, *capite*, *capitum*.

Exc. 1. Monosyllables in *as* have *ium*, though their ablative end in *e*; as, *mas*, a male, *māre*, *marium*; *vas*, a surety, *vādium*; but polysyllables have rather *um*; as, *civitas*, a state or city, *civitātum*, and sometimes *civitatium*.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *es* and *is*, which do not increase in the genitive singular, have also *ium*; as, *hostis*, an enemy, *hostium*. So likewise nouns ending in two consonants; as, *gens*, a nation, *gentium*; *urbs*, a city, *urbium*.

But the following have *um*; *parens*, *vātes*, *pānis*, *jūvēnis*, and *cānis*.

Exc. 3. The following nouns form the ablative plural in *ium*, though they have *e* only in the ablative singular:

Caro, *carnis*, f. *flesh*.

Lix, *lids*, f. *strife*.

Cobors, -tis, f. *a company*.

Mus, *mūris*, m. *a mouse*.

Cox, *cordis*, n. *the heart*.

Nix, *nivis*, f. *snow*.

Cos, *cotis*, f. *a bone or whetstone*.

Nox, *noctis*, f. *the night*.

Dos, *dōtis*, f. *a dowry*.

Os, *ossis*, n. *a bone*.

Faux, *faucis*, f. *the jaws*.

Quīris, -itis, a *Roman*.

Glis, *gliris*, m. *a rat*.

Samnis, -itis, m. or f. *a Samnite*.

Lar, *laris* m. *a household god*.

Ūter, *utris*, m. *a bottle*.

Lāter, -tris, m. or f. *a little boat*.

Thus *Samnitium*, *ſentrium*, *litium*, &c. Also the compounds of *uncia* and *as*; as, *septunx*, seven ounces, *septuncium*; *bes*, eight ounces, *beassium*. *Bes*, an ox or cow, has *beum*, and in the dative, *bēbus* or *bībūs*.

Greek nouns have generally *um*; as, *Macedo*, a Macedonian; *Arabs*, an Arabian; *Æthiops*, an Ethiopian; *Mnēstros*, an unicorn; *Lynx*, a beast so called; *Thrax*, a Thracian; *Macedonium*, *Adhium*, *Æthiupum*, *Monocerdium*, *Lyncum*, *Thracum*. But those which have a *o* or *is* in the nominative singular sometimes, form the genitive plural in *on*; as, *Epigramma*, *epigrammum*, or *epigrammaton*, an epigram; *metamorphosis*, *-ium*, or *-on*.

Obs. 1. Nouns which want the singular, form the genitive plural as if they were complete; thus, *manes*, m. souls departed, *manium*; *coelites*, m. inhabitants of heaven, *coelitum*; because they would have had in the sing. *manis* or *manes*, and *coeles*. But names of feasts often vary their declension; as, *Saturnalia*, the feast of Saturn, *Saturnalia* and *Saturnalium*. So *Bacchanalia*, *Compitalia*, *Terminalia*, &c.

Obs. 2. Nouns which have *ium* in the genitive plural, are, by the poets, often contracted into *um*; as, *nocentium* for *nocentium*; and sometimes, to increase the number of syllables, a letter is inserted; as, *coelituum* for *coelitum*. The former of these is said to be done by the figure *Syncope*; and the latter by *Epenhēsis*.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE DATIVE PLURAL.

Exc. 1. Greek nouns in *a* have commonly *is* instead of *ibus*; as, *poēma*, a poem, *poematis*, rather than *poematibus*, from the old nominative *poematum* of the second declension.

Exc. 2. The poets sometimes form the dative plural of Greek nouns in *si*, or when the next word begins with a vowel, in *sin*; as, *Troāsi* or *Troāsin*, for *Troādibus*, from *Troas*, *Troadis*, a Trojan woman.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE ACCUSATIVE PLURAL.

Exc. 1. Nouns which have *ium* in the genitive plural, make their accusative plural in *es*, *eis*, or *is*; as, *partes*, *partium*, acc. *partes*, *parteis*, or *partis*.

Exc. 2. If the accusative singular end in *a* the accusative plural also ends in *as*; as *lampas*, *lampādem*, or *lampāda*, *lampādes* or *lampādas*. So *Tros*, *Troas*; *heros*, *heroas*; *Æthiops*, *Æthiopas*, &c.

GREEK NOUNS through all the Cases.

Lampas, a lamp, f. *lampadis*, or *-ādos*; *-ādi*; *-ādem*, or *-āda*; *-as*; *-āde*: Plur. *-ādes*; *-ādum*; *-ādibus*; *-ādes*, or *-ādas*; *-ādes*; *-adibus*.

Troas, f. *Troadis*, or *-ādos*; *-i*; *em* or *a*; *as*; *e*.

Pl. *Troadēs*; *-um*; *ibus*, *si* or *sin*; *es* or *as*; *es*; *ibus*.

Tros, m. *Trois*; *Troi*; *Troem* or *-a*; *Tros*; *Troe*, &c.

Phyllis, f. *Phyllidis*, or *-dos*; *di*; *dem*, or *da*; *i* or *is*; *de*.

Pāris, m. *Paridis* or *-dos*; *di*; *dem*, *Parim* or *in*; *i*; *de*.

Chlāmys, f. *Chlāmēdis* or *-ydos*; *ydi*; *ydem* or *yda*; *ys*; *yde*, &c.

Cāpys, m. *Capyis*, or *-yos*; *yi*; *ym* or *yn*; *y*; *ye* or *y*.

Mētāmorphōsis, f. *-is* or *-eos*, *i*, *em* or *in*, *i*, *i*, &c.

Orpheus, m. *-eos*, *ēi* or *ei*, *ea*, *eu*, abl. *eo*, of the second decl.

Dido, f. *Didūs* or *Didōnis*, *Dido* or *Didoni*, &c.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension end in *us* and *u*.

Nouns in *us* are masculine; nouns in *u* are neuter, and indeclinable in the singular number.

The terminations of the cases are; nom. sing. *us*; gen.

as; dat. *ui*; acc. *um*; voc. *like the nom.*; nom. acc. voc plur. *us* or *ua*; gen. *uum*; dat. and abl. *ibus*; as,

Fructus, fruit, masc.

Cornu, a horn, neut.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>N. fructus,</i>	<i>N. fructus.</i>	<i>N. cornu,</i>	<i>N. cornua,</i>
<i>G. fructus,</i>	<i>G. fructuum,</i>	<i>G. cornu,</i>	<i>G. cornuorum,</i>
<i>D. fructui,</i>	<i>D. fructibus,</i>	<i>D. cornu,</i>	<i>D. cornibus,</i>
<i>A. fructum,</i>	<i>A. fructus,</i>	<i>A. cornu,</i>	<i>A. cornua,</i>
<i>V. fructus,</i>	<i>V. fructus,</i>	<i>V. cornu,</i>	<i>V. cornua,</i>
<i>A. fructu.</i>	<i>A. fructibus.</i>	<i>A. cornu,</i>	<i>A. cornibus.</i>

In like manner decline,

<i>Aditus, an access.</i>	<i>Hælitus, breath.</i>	<i>Rictus, a grinning.</i>
<i>Anstetus, a winding.</i>	<i>Hauftus, a draught.</i>	<i>Ritus, a rite, a ceremony.</i>
<i>Auditus, the sense of hearing.</i>	<i>Ictus, a stroke.</i>	<i>Risus, laughing.</i>
<i>Cantus, a singing or song.</i>	<i>Impetus, an attack.</i>	<i>Ructus, a belching.</i>
<i>Casus, a fall, an accident or chance.</i>	<i>Incessus, a stately gate.</i>	<i>Saltus, a leap, a forest.</i>
<i>Cestus, a gauntlet.</i>	<i>Luctus, grief.</i>	<i>Senatus, the senate, the supreme council among the Romans.</i>
<i>Cestus, a marriage-girdle.</i>	<i>Luxus, luxury, riot.</i>	<i>Sensus, a sense, feeling, meaning.</i>
<i>Cœtus, an assembly.</i>	<i>Mētus, fear.</i>	<i>Sexus, a sex.</i>
<i>Cultus, worship, dress.</i>	<i>Missus, a throw; a turn or heat in races.</i>	<i>Sinus, a bosom.</i>
<i>Curgus, a chariot.</i>	<i>Mōtus, a motion.</i>	<i>Singultus, a sob, the hiccup.</i>
<i>Cursus, a race.</i>	<i>Nexus, servitude for debt.</i>	<i>Situs, a situation.</i>
<i>Decessus, a departure.</i>	<i>Nūrus, a daughter-in-law.</i>	<i>Situs, a posture.</i>
<i>Eventus, an event.</i>	<i>Nātus, a nod.</i>	<i>Sistus, a posture.</i>
<i>Exercitus, an army.</i>	<i>Obūtus, a look.</i>	<i>Socrus, a mother-in-law.</i>
<i>Exitus, an issue.</i>	<i>Odoratus, the sense of smell.</i>	<i>Spiritus, a breathing, spirit.</i>
<i>Fastus, pride.</i>	<i>Ing.</i>	<i>Successus, success.</i>
<i>Filatus, a blast.</i>	<i>Passus, a pace.</i>	<i>Sumptus, expense.</i>
<i>Fletus, weeping.</i>	<i>Principatus, pre-eminence.</i>	<i>Tactus, the touch.</i>
<i>Finctus, a wave.</i>	<i>Processus, a progress.</i>	<i>Tōnitrū, thunder.</i>
<i>Fœtus, an offspring.</i>	<i>Progressus, an advancement.</i>	<i>Transitus, a passage.</i>
<i>Gēlu ice.</i>	<i>Prospectus, a view.</i>	<i>Tūmultus, an uproar.</i>
<i>Gēmītus, a groan.</i>	<i>Prōventus, an increase, revenue.</i>	<i>Vēnātus, hunting.</i>
<i>Grādus, a step, a degree.</i>	<i>Questus, gain.</i>	<i>Visus, the sight.</i>
<i>Gustus, the taste.</i>	<i>Questus, a complaint.</i>	<i>Victus, food.</i>
<i>Hābitus, a habit, the state of mind or body.</i>	<i>Rēditus, a return, an income.</i>	<i>Vultus, the countenance.</i>

Exc. 1. The following nouns are feminine :

<i>Æcus, a needle.</i>	<i>Ficus, a fig.</i>	<i>Porticus, a gallery.</i>
<i>Ævus, an old woman.</i>	<i>Mānus, the hand.</i>	<i>Spēcus, a den.</i>
<i>Dōmus, a house.</i>	<i>Pēnus, a store-house.</i>	<i>Tribus, a tribe.</i>

Pēnus and specus are sometimes *masc.* *Ficus, penus*, and *domus*, with several others, are also of the second declension. *Capricornus*, *m.* the sign Capricorn, although from *cornu*, is always of the second decl. and so are the compounds of *manus*; *unimānus*, having one hand; *centimānus*, &c. *adj.* *Domus* is but partly of the second declension; thus,

Dōmus, a house, fem.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom. domus,</i>	<i>Nom. domus,</i>
<i>Gen. domūs, or -mi,</i>	<i>Gen. domorum, or -uum,</i>
<i>Dat. domui, or -mo,</i>	<i>Dat. domibus,</i>
<i>Acc. domum,</i>	<i>Acc. domos, or -us,</i>
<i>Voc. domus,</i>	<i>Voc. domus,</i>
<i>Abl. domo.</i>	<i>Abl. domibus.</i>

Note. *Domūs*, in the genit. signifies, of a house; and *domi*, at home, or of home; as, *memineris domi*. Terent. iv. 7. 45.

Exc. 2. The following nouns have *ūbus*, in the dative and ablative plural.

Acus, a needle.
Arcus, a bow.
Artus, a joint.
Genu, the knee.

Lacus, a lake.
Partus, a birth.
Portus, a harbour.

Spēus, a den.
Tribus, a tribe.
Vēru, a spā.

Portus, genu, and veru, have likewise ibus; as, portibus or portūbus.

Exc. 3. *Iesus*, the venerable name of our Saviour, has *um* in the accusative, and *u* in all the other cases.

Nouns of this declension anciently belonged to the third, and were declined like *grus*, *gruis*, a crane; thus *fructus, fructuis, fructui, fructuum, fructus; fructues, fructuum, fructibus, fructues, fructues, fructibus*. So that all the cases are contracted except the dative singular, and genitive plural. In some writers, we still find the genitive singular in *uis*; as, *Ejus annuis causā, for andis*. Terent. Heaut. ii. 3. 46. and in others, the dative in *u*; as, *Resistere impetu, for impetui*, Cic. Fam. x. 24. *Esse usu, tibi, for usui*, Ib. xiii. 71. The gen. Plur. is sometimes contracted; as, *currām, for curruum*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth declension end in *es*, and are of the feminine gender; as,

Res, a thing, fem.

Sing.	Plur.	Terminations.	
<i>Nom. res,</i>	<i>Nom. res,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>es,</i>
<i>Gen. rei,</i>	<i>Gen. rerum,</i>	<i>ei,</i>	<i>erum,</i>
<i>Dat. rei,</i>	<i>Dat. rebus,</i>	<i>ei,</i>	<i>ebus,</i>
<i>Acc. rem,</i>	<i>Acc. res,</i>	<i>em,</i>	<i>es,</i>
<i>Voc. res,</i>	<i>Voc. res,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>es,</i>
<i>Abl. re.</i>	<i>Abl. rebus.</i>	<i>e.</i>	<i>ebus.</i>

In like manner decline,

Acies, the edge of a thing.
 or an army in order of battle.
Cāries, rottenness.
Casāries, the hair.
Fācies, the face.
Glācies, ice.
Inglūvies, gluttony.
Mācies, leanness.
Mātries, matter.
Parolēies, destruction.
Prōlūvies, a looseness.
Rābies, madness.

Sānies, gore.
Scābies, the scab or itch.
Sēries, an order.
Spēries, an appearance.
Superficies, the surface.
Tempēries, temperateness.

Except *dies*, a day, masc. or fem. in the singular, and always masc. in the plural; and *mēridies*, the mid-day, or noon, masc.

The poets sometimes make the genitive, and more rarely the dative, in *e*.

The nouns of this declension are few in number, not exceeding fifty, and seem anciently to have been comprehended under the third declension. Most of them want the genitive, dative, and ablative plural, and many the plural altogether.

All nouns of the fifth declension end in *ies*, except three *fides* faith; *spēs*, hope; *res*, a thing; and all nouns in *ies* are of the fifth, except these four, *abies*, a fir tree; *aries*, a ram; *pāries*, a wall; and *quies*, rest; which are of the third declension.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Irregular nouns may be reduced to three classes, *Variable*, *Defective*, and *Redundant*.

I. VARIABLE NOUNS.

Nouns are variable either in gender, or declension, or in both.

I. Those which vary in gender are called *heterogeneous*, and may be reduced to the following classes:

1. Masculine in the singular, and neuter in the plural.

Avernus, a lake in Campania, hell.
Dindymus, a hill in Phrygia.
Imārus, a hill in Thrace.
Assicius, a hill in Campania, famous
for excellent wines.

Mendolus, a hill in Arcadia.
Pangæus, a promontory in Thrace.
Tenārus, a promontory in Laconia.
Tartarus, hell.
Tâygetus, a hill in Laconia.

Thus, *Acetia*, *Avernorum*; *Dindyma*, -orum, &c. These are thought by some to be properly adjectives, having *mons*, understood in the singular, and *jocra* or *cacumina*, or the like in the plural.

2. *Masc. in the sing. and in the plur. masc. and neuter.*

Jocus, a jest, pl. *joci* and *joca*; *locus*, a place, pl. *loci* and *loca*. When we speak of passages in a book, or topics in discourse, *loci* only is used.

3. *Feminine in the singular, and neuter in the plural.*

Carbāsus, a sail, pl. *carbāsæ*; *Pergāmus*, the citadel of Troy, pl. *Pergamæ*.

4. *Neuter in the singular, and masculine in the plural.*

Cælum, pl. *cæli*, heaven; *Ælysium*, pl. *Ælysiæ*, the Elysian fields; *Argos*, pl. *Argi*, a city in Greece.

5. *Neuter in the sing. in the plur. masc. or neuter.*

Rastrum, a rake, pl. *rastri*, and *rastra*; *frænum*, a bridle, pl. *fræni* and *fræna*.

6. *Neuter in the singular, and feminine in the plural.*

Deliçium, a delight, pl. *deliciæ*; *Epulum*, a banquet, pl. *épulæ*; *Balneum*, a bath, pl. *balneæ*, and *balnea*.

II. Nouns which vary in declension are called *heteroclites*; as, *vas*, *vāsis*, a vessel, plur. *vāsa*, *vasorum*; *jūgerum*, *jūgeri*, an acre, plur. *jūgēra*, *jūgērum*, *jugertibus*, which has likewise sometimes *jūgēris* and *jūgēre*, in the singular, from the obsolete *jugus*, or *juger*.

II. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

Nouns are defective, either in cases or in number.

Nouns are defective in cases different ways.

1. Some are altogether indeclinable; as, *pondo*, a pound or pounds; *fas*, right; *nēfas*, wrong; *sināpi*, mustard; *māne*, the morning; as, *clārum māne*, Pers. *A mane ad vesperam*, Plaut. *Multo māne*, &c.; *cēpe*, an onion; *gausepe*, a rough coat, &c.; all of them neuter. We may rank among indeclinable nouns, any word put for a noun; as, *velle suum*, for *sua voluntas*, his own inclination, Pers. *Istud cras*, for *iste crastinus dies*, that to-morrow, Mart. *O Magnum Græcorum*, the *Omēga*, or the large O of the Greeks. *Infidus est compositum ex in et fidus*; *infidus* is compounded of *in* and *fidus*. To these add foreign or barbarous names; that is, names which are neither Greek nor Latin, as, *Job*, *Elisabet*, *Jerusalem*, &c.

2. Some are used only in one case, and therefore called *mōnoptōta*; as, *inquires*, want of rest, in the nominativ singular; *dicis*, and *nauci*, in the genit. sing.; thus, *dis gratiā*, for form's sake; *res nauci*, a thing of no value;

ficias, and *incita* or *incitas*, in the acc. plur. ; thus, *ire inficias* to deny ; *ad incitas redactus*, reduced to a strait or nonplus ; *ingrātis*, in the abl. plur. in spite of one ; and these ablatives singular, *noctu*, in the night-time ; *diu*, *interdiu*, in the day-time ; *promptu*, in readiness ; *nātu*, by birth ; *injussu*, without command or leave ; *ergō*, for the sake, as, *ergo illius*, Virg. *Ambāge*, f. with a winding or a tedious story ; *compēde*, m. with a fetter ; *casse*, m. with a net ; *veprem*, m. a briar : Plur. *ambāges*, -ibus, *compedes*, -ibus ; *casses*, -ium ; *vepres*, -ium, &c.

3. Some are used in two cases only, and therefore called *diptōta* ; as, *nēcesse*, or -um, necessity ; *vōlūpe*, or *volup*, pleasure ; *instar*, likeness, bigness ; *astu*, a town ; *hir*, the palm of the hand ; in the nom. and acc. singular ; *vesper*, m. abl. *vespēre*, or *vespēri*, the evening ; *siremps*, the same, all alike, abl. *strempse* ; *spontis*, f. in the genitive, and *sponte* in the ablative, of its own accord : so *impētis*, m. and *impēte*, force ; *verbēris*, n. genit. and *verbēre*, abl. a stripe ; in the plural entire ; *verbēra*, *verberum*, *verberibus*, &c. *rēpētundarum*, abl. *repetundis*, sc. *pecuniis*, money unjustly taken in the time of one's office, extortion ; *suppētiae*, nom. plur. *suppētias*, in the acc. help ; *infēria*, *inferias*, sacrifices to the dead.

4. Several nouns are only used in three cases, and therefore called *triptōta* ; as, *prēci*, *precem*, *prece*, f. a prayer, from *prex*, which is not used : in the plural it is entire, *preces*, *precum*, *precibus*, &c. *Fēmēnis*, gen. from the obsolete *femen*, the thigh ; in the dat. and abl. sing. ; in the nom. acc. and voc. plur. *femina*. *Dīca*, a process, acc. sing. *dicam*, pl. *dicas* ; *tantundem*, nom. and acc. *tantidem*, genit. even as much. Several nouns in the plural want the genitive, dative and ablative ; as, *hiems*, *rus*, *thus*, *mētus*, *mel*, *far*, and most nouns of the fifth declension.

To this class of defective nouns may be added these neuters, *mēlos*, a song ; *mēle*, songs : *ēpos*, a heroic poem ; *cācōēthes*, an evil custom ; *cēte*, whales ; *Tempe*, plur. a beautiful vale in Thessaly, &c. used only in the nom. acc. and voc. ; also *grātes*, f. thanks.

5. The following nouns want the nominative, and of consequence the vocative, and therefore are called *tetrap-tōta* : *vīcis*, f. of the place or stead of another ; *pēcūdis*, f. of a beast ; *sordis*, f. of filth ; *ditiōnis*, f. of dominion, power ; *ōpis*, f. of help. Of these *pēcūdis* and *sordis* have the plural entire ; *ditiōnis* wants it altogether ; *vīcis* is not

used in the genitive plural; *ōpis* in the plural, generally signifies wealth, or power, seldom help. To these add *nex*, slaughter; *daps*, a dish of meat; and *frux*, corn; hardly used in the nominative singular, but in the plural mostly entire.

6. Some nouns only want one case, and are called *pentaptōta*: thus, *os*, the mouth; *lux*, light; *fax*, a torch, together with some others, want the genitive plural. *Chaos*, n. a confused mass, wants the genit. sing. and the plural entirely; dat. sing. *chao*. So *sātias*, i. e. *satietas*, a glut or fill of any thing. *Situs*, a situation, nastiness, of the fourth decl. wants the gen. and perhaps the dat. sing. also the gen. dat. and abl. plur.

Of nouns defective in number there are various sorts.

1. Several nouns want the plural, from the nature of the things which they express. Such are the names of virtues and vices, of arts, herbs, metals, liquors, different kinds of corn, most abstract nouns, &c. as, *justitia*, justice; *ambitus*, ambition; *astus*, cunning; *mūtica*, music; *apium*, parsley; *argentum*, silver; *aurum*, gold; *lac*, milk; *tritūcum*, wheat; *hordeum*, barley; *āvēna*, oats; *juventus*, youth, &c. But of these we find several sometimes used in the plural.

2. The following masculines are hardly ever found in the plural:

Aër, *aëris*, the air.
Æther, *æris*, the sky.
Flinus, -i, dung.
Hesperus, -i, the evening-star.
Lilms, -i, slime.
Mēridies, -iei, mid-day.
Mundus, a woman's ornaments.
Muscus, i, moss.

Nemo, -inis, no body.
Pēnus, -i, or -ūs, all manner of provisions.
Pontus, -i, the sea.
Pulvis, -eris, dust.
Sanguis, -inis, blood.
Sopor, -oris, sleep.
Vireus, -i, bird-lime.

3. The following feminines are scarcely used in the plural:

Argilla, -æ, potter's earth.
Fama, -æ, fame.
Hūmus, i, the ground.
Lues, -is, a plague.
Plebs, *plēbis*, the common people.
Pūbes, -is, the youth.
Quies, -ētis, rest.

Sēlus, -ūtis, safety.
Sitis, -is, thirst.
Sūpellex, -etilis, household furniture.
Tābes, -is, a consumption.
Tellus, -eris, the earth.
Vespēra, -æ, the evening.

4. These neuters are seldom used in the plural:

Album, -i, a list of names.
Dilicūlum, -i, the dawning of day.
Ēbur, -oris, ivory.
Gēln, ind. frost.
Hilum, -i, the black speck of a bean, a trifle.
Iustitium, -i, a vacation, the time when courts do not sit.
Lēthum, death.

Lātrum, -i, clay.
Nihil, *nihilum*, or *nil*, nothing.
Pēlāgus, -i, the sea.
Pēnum, -i, and *penus*, -oris, all kinds of provisions.
Sal, *sālū*, salt.
Sēnium, -ii, old age.
Ver, *vēris*, the spring.
Virus, -i, poison.

5. Many nouns want the singular; as, the names of feasts, bocks, games, and several cities; thus,

Apollināres, -ium, games in honour of *Apollis*.
Bacchanālia, -ium, & -iorum, the feasts of *Bacchus*.
Bucellae, -orum, a book of pastorals.

Olympia, -orum, the Olympic games.
Syracusae, -arum, *Syracuse*.
Hierosolyma, -orum, *Jerusalem*; or *Hierosolyma*, -ae, of the first declension.

6. The following masculines are hardly used in the singular:

Cancelli, lattices, or windows, made with cross-bars like a net; a rail or balustrade round any place; bounds or limits.
Cani, grey hairs.
Cases, -ium, a hunter's net.
Cēpēs, -um, the light-horse.
Cōchilli, wringing.
Druides, -um, the Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.
Insēci, -ium, a bundle of rods carried before the chief magistrates of Rome.
Fasti, -orum, or *fastus*, -uum, calendars, in which were marked festival days, the names of magistrates, &c.
Finēs, -ium, the borders of a country, or a country.

Fōri, the gangways of a ship, seats in the circus, or the cells of a beehive.
Furfures, -um, scales in the head.
Inferi, the gods below.
Lēmūres, -um, hobgoblins, or spirits in the dark.
Libēri, children.
Majōres, -um, ancestors.
Minōres, -um, successors.
Nātāles, -ium, parentage.
Postēri, posterity.
Prōcēres, -um, the nobles.
Pūgillāres, -ium, writing-tables.
Sentes, -ium, thorns.
Sūpēri, the gods above.
Vepres, -ium, briars.

7. The following feminines want the singular number:

Alpes, -ium, the Alps.
Angustiae, difficulties.
Apine, geography.
Argutiae, quirk, witticisms.
Bigae, a chariot drawn by two horses.
Trigae, -by three.
Quadrigae, -by four.
Braceae, breeches.
Brachia, the gills of a fish.
Charites, -um, the three graces.
Cūnae, a cradle.
Dēclamae, talks.
Dira, imprecations, the furies.
Dyrtiae, riches.
Dryades, -um, the nymphs of the woods.
Excubiae, watches.
Exsequiae, funerals.
Exuviae, spoils.
Facetae, pleasant sayings.
Facultates, -ium, one's goods and chattels.

Feriae, holidays.
Gades, -ium, Cadix.
Gerrae, trifles.
Hyades, -um, the seven stars.
Induciae, a truce.
Induviae, clothes to put on.
Ineptiae, silly stories.
Insulae, -arum.
Kalendarum Nōnārum Idus, -uum, names which the Romans gave to certain days in each month.
Lāpideinae, stone quarries.
Litterae, an epistle.
Lautes, -ium, the small guts.
Mantibus, spoils taken in war.
Minae, threats.
Minutiae, little niceties.
Nugae, trifles.
Nundinae, a market.
Nuptia, a marriage.
Officiae, cheats.

Ōpērae, workmen.
Pārentinae, ruinous walls.
Parcae, -ium, a party.
Phallaeae, trappings.
Pilaer, nets.
Pleides, -um, the seven stars.
Præstigia, enchantments.
Primæ, first fruits.
Quisquiliæ, sweepings.
Rēliquiae, a remainder.
Sālebrae, rugged places.
Sāllinae, salt-pits.
Sclae, a ladder.
Septebræ, a spring.
Sedpæ, a besom.
Tēnebrae, darkness.
Thermae, hot baths.
Thermopylae, straits of mount Oeta.
Tricæ, toys.
Valvae, folding doors.
Vergiliae, the seven stars.
Vindictae, a claim of liberty, a defence.

8. The following neuter nouns want the singular:

Acta, public acts or records.
Aetiva, sc. castra, summer quarters.
Arma, arms.
Bellaria, -orum, sweetmeats.
Bona, goods.
Brēvia, -um, shelves.
Castra, a camp.
Chāristia, -orum, a peace-feast.
Cibaria, victuals.
Cōmitia, an assembly of the people, to make laws, elect magistrates, or hold trials.
Crēpundia, children's bawbles.

Cūnābula, a cradle, an origin.
Dicēria, scoffs, witticisms.
Extā, the entrails.
Februa, -orum, purifying sacrifices.
Flabra, blasts of wind.
Frāga, strawberries.
Hibernā, sc. castra, winter-quarters.
Ira, -ium, the entrails.
Ihelunābula, a cradle.
Insecta, insects.
Iusta, funeral rites.
Lāmenta, lamentations.

Lautia, provisions for the entertainment of foreign ambassadors.

Lustra, dens of wild beasts.

Magalia, -ium, cottages.

Moenia, -ium, the walls of a city.

Munia, -iorum, offices.

Orgia, the sacred rites of Bacchus.

Orilia, -ium, an inclosure where the people went to give their votes.

Palearia, -ium, the dew-lap of a beast.

Parapherna, all things the wife brings her husband except her dowry.

Parentalia, -ium, solemnities at the funeral of parents.

Phitra, love potions.

Præcordia, the bowels.

Several nouns in each of the above lists are found also in the singular, but in a different sense; thus, *castrum*, a castle; *littera*, a letter of the alphabet, &c.

Principia, the place in the camp where the general's tent stood.

Pylia, games in honour of Apollo.

Rostra, a place in Rome made of the beaks of ships, from which orators used to make orations to the people.

Serſuta, old clothes.

Sponsalia, -ium, espousals.

Stativa, so. *castra*, a standing camp.

Suoveturilia, -ium, a sacrifice of a swine, a sheep, and an ox.

Talaria, -ium, winged shoes.

Tisqua, rough places.

Transtra, the seats where the rowers sit in ships.

Utensilia, -ium, utensils.

III. REDUNDANT NOUNS.

Nouns are redundant in different ways: 1. In termination only; as, *arbor*, and *arbor*, a tree. 2. In declension only; as, *laurus*, genit. *lauri* and *laurâ*, a laurel-tree; *sequeſter*, -tri, or -tris, a mediator. 3. Only in gender; as, *hic* or *hoc vulgus*, the rabble. 4. Both in termination and declension; as, *materia*, -æ, or *materia*, -i, matter; *plebs*, -is, the common people, or *plebes*, -is, -i, or contracted, *plebi*. 5. In termination and gender; as, *tônurus*, -ûs, masc. *tontru*, neut. thunder. 6. In declension and gender; as, *pénus*, -i, and -ûs, m. or f. or *penus*, -ûris, neut. all kinds of provisions. 7. In termination, gender, and declension; as, *æther*, -ëris, masc. and *æthra*, -æ, fem. the sky. 8. Several nouns in the same declension are differently varied; as, *tigris*, -is, or *Idis*, a tyger; to which may be added, nouns which have the same signification in different numbers; as, *Fidēna*, -æ; or *Fidenæ*, -arum, the name of a city.

The most numerous class of redundant nouns consists of those which express the same meaning by different terminations; as, *menda*, -æ; and *mendum*, -i, a fault; *cassis*, -idis; and *cassida*, -dæ, a helmet. So,

Aclnus, & -um, a grape-stone.

Alvear, & -e, & -ium, a bee-hive.

Amârâcus, & -um, sweet mar-joram.

Anelke, & -ium, an oval shield.

Angſportus, -ûs, & -i, & -um, a narrow lane.

Aphractus, & -um, an open ship.

Apustre, & -am, the flag, colours.

Bæſtus, & -um, a staff.

Baltens, & -um, a belt.

Bâtilius, & -um, a fire-shovel.

Câpûlus, & -um, a hill.

Câpus, & -o, a capon.

Cêpa, & -e, indec. an onion.

Clypeus, & -um, a shield.

Colluvies, & -is, flut. dirt.

Compâges, & -go, a joining.

Conger, & -grus, a large eel.

Crôcus, & -um, saffron.

Cûbicus, & -um, a cubit.

Diluvium, & -es, a deluge.

Elephantus, & *Elephas*, -antis, an elephant.

Elêgus, & -ia an elegy.

Essêda, & -um, a chariot.

Eventus, & -es, an event.

Fulgetra, & -um, lightning.

Gâlêrus, & -um, a hat.

Gibbus, & -a; & -er, -ëris, or -ëri, a bunch, a swelling.

Glîstium, & -en, glue.

Hebdômas, & -ida, a week.

Intrita, & -um, fine mortar, minced meat.

Librârium, & -a, a book-case.

Mâcêria, & -es -i, a wall.

Mîlliare, & -ium, a mille.

Mônium, & -us, -ûs, an admonition.

Muria, & -ea, -i, brine or pickle.

Nâsus, & -um, the nose.

Obſido, & -um, a siege.

Oestrus, & -um, a gad-bee.

Ostrea, & -um, an oyster.

Pepus, & -um, a veil, a robe.

Pistrina, & -um, a bake-house.

Prætextus, -us, & -um, a pretext.

Râpa, & -um, a turnip.

Rûma, & -men, the cud.

Rucus, & -um, a brush.

Seps, & -epes, f. an hedge.

Segmen, & -mentum, a piece or paring.

Stîlus, & -um, a hitting.

Sîsus, & -um, a milk-pail.

Spureſtia, & -es, nastiness.

Strâmen, & -um, straw.

Suffimen, & -um, a perfume.

Tignus, & -um, a plank.

Tôral, & -ale, a bed-covering.

Torcûlar, & -are, a wine-press.

Vîcus, & -um, bird-time.

Vêteraus, & -um, a lethargy.

Note. The nouns which are called variable and defective, seem originally to have been redundant; thus, *vâsærum*, properly comes from *vâsum*, and not from

but custom, which gives laws to all languages, has dropt the singular and retained the plural; and so of others.

Division of Nouns according to their signification and derivation.

1. A substantive which signifies many in the singular number, is called a *Collective* noun; as, *pōpūlus*, a people; *exercitus*, an army.

2. A substantive derived from another substantive proper, signifying one's extraction, is called a *Patronymic* noun; as, *Priāmidēs*, the son of Priamus; *Ætias*, the daughter of Æetes; *Nērīne*, the daughter of Nereus. Patronymics are generally derived from the name of the father; but the poets, by whom they are chiefly used, derive them also from the grandfather, or from some other remarkable person of the family; sometimes likewise from the founder of a nation or people; as, *Æācīdes*, the son, grandson, great-grandson, or one of the posterity of Æācus; *Rōmūlīdēs*, the Romans, from their first king Romulus.

Patronymic names of men end in *des*; of women in *is*, *as*, or *ne*. Those in *des* and *ne* are of the first declension, and those in *is* and *as*, of the third; as, *Priāmidēs*, -*de*, &c. pl. *de*, -*darum*, &c.; *Nērīne*, -*es*; *Tyndāris*, -*idis* or -*idos*; *Ætias*, -*adis*, &c.

3. A noun derived from a substantive proper, signifying one's country, is called a *Patrial* or *Gentile* noun; as, *Tros*, *Trois*, a man born at Troy; *Troas*, -*adis*, a woman born at Troy, *Sicūlus*, -*i*, a Sicilian man; *Sicēlis*, -*idis*, a Sicilian woman; so, *Mācēdo*, -*ōnis*; *Arpinas*, -*ātis*, a man born in Macedonia, Arpinum; from *Troja*, *Sicilia*, *Macedonia*, *Arpinum*. But patrials for the most part are to be considered as adjectives, having a substantive understood; as, *Rōmānus*, *Athēniensis*, &c.

4. A substantive derived from an adjective, expressing simply the quality of the adjective, without regard to the thing in which the quality exists, is called an *Abstract*; as, *justitia*, justice; *bōnitas*, goodness; *dulcēdo*, sweetness; from *justus*, just; *bonus*, good; *dulcis*, sweet. The adjectives from which these abstracts come, are called *Concretes*; because, besides the quality they also suppose something to which it belongs. Abstracts commonly end in *a*, *as*, or *do*, and are very numerous, being derived from most adjectives in the Latin tongue.

5. A substantive derived from another substantive, signi-

fying a diminution or lessening of its signification, is called a *Diminutive*; as, *libellus*, a little book; *chartula*, a little paper; *opusculum*, a little work; *corculum*, a little heart; *reticulum*, a small net; *scutellum*, a small form; *lapillus*, a little stone; *cultellus*, a little knife; *pagella*, a little page; from *liber*, *charta*, *opus*, *cor*, *rete*, *scamnum*, *lapis*, *cultus*, *pagina*. Several diminutives are sometimes formed from the same primitive; as, from *puer*, *puerulus*, *puellus*, *puellulus*; from *cista*, *cistula*, *cistella*, *cistellula*; from *homo*, *hömuncio*, *hömunculus*. Diminutives for the most part end in *lus*, *la*, *lum*, and are generally of the same gender with their primitives. When the signification of the primitive is encreased, it is called an *Amplificative*, and ends in *o*; as, *Capito*, -*önis*, having a large head: so, *näso*, *läheo*, *bucco*, having a large nose, lips, cheeks.

6. A substantive derived from a verb is called a *Verbal* noun; as, *ämor*, love; *doctrina*, learning; from *ämo*, and *döceo*. Verbal nouns are very numerous, and commonly end in *io*, *or*, *us*, and *ura*; as, *lectio*, a lesson; *ämätor*, a lover; *luctus*, grief; *creätura*, a creature.

ADJECTIVE.

An adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, *hard*, *soft*.

We know things by their qualities only. Every quality must belong to some subject. An adjective therefore always implies a substantive expressed or understood, and cannot make full sense without it.

An adjective may be thus distinguished from a substantive: If the word *thing* be joined to an adjective, it will make sense; but if it be joined to a substantive it will make nonsense; thus we can say, "a good thing;" but we cannot say, "a book thing."

Adjectives in English admit of no variation, except that of the degrees of comparison.

LATIN ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in Latin are varied by gender, number, and case, to agree with substantives in all these accidents.

An adjective properly hath neither genders, numbers, nor cases; but certain terminations answering to the gender, number, and case of the substantive with which it is joined.

Adjectives are varied like three substantives of the same termination and declension.

All adjectives are either of the first and second declension, or of the third only.

Adjectives of three terminations are of the first and second declension; but adjectives of one or two terminations are of the third.

44 ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

Exc. The following adjectives, though they have three terminations, are of the third declension.

<i>Acēer, sharp.</i>	<i>Cēlēber, famous.</i>	<i>Pēdēster, on foot.</i>
<i>Ajācer, cheerful.</i>	<i>Cēter, swift.</i> [horse.	<i>Sāliber, wholesome.</i>
<i>Chāmpēter, belonging to a plain.</i>	<i>Equester, belonging to a</i>	<i>Sylvester, woody.</i>
	<i>Pāluster, marshy.</i>	<i>Vōidēcer, swift.</i>

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

Adjectives of the first and second declension have their masculine in *us* or *er*, their feminine always in *a*, and their neuter always in *um*; as, *bōnus*, for the masc. *bona*, for the fem. *bonum*, for the neut. good; thus,

Sing.			Plur.		
<i>N. bōn-us,</i>	<i>-a,</i>	<i>-um,</i>	<i>N. bon-i,</i>	<i>-æ,</i>	<i>-a,</i>
<i>G. bon-i,</i>	<i>-æ,</i>	<i>-i,</i>	<i>G. bon-orum,</i>	<i>-arum,</i>	<i>-orum,</i>
<i>D. bon-o,</i>	<i>-æ,</i>	<i>-o,</i>	<i>D. bon-is,</i>	<i>-is,</i>	<i>-is,</i>
<i>A. bon-um,</i>	<i>-am,</i>	<i>-um,</i>	<i>A. bon-os,</i>	<i>-as,</i>	<i>-a,</i>
<i>V. bon-e,</i>	<i>-a,</i>	<i>-um,</i>	<i>V. bon-i,</i>	<i>-æ,</i>	<i>-a,</i>
<i>A. bon-o,</i>	<i>-â,</i>	<i>-o.</i>	<i>A. bon-is,</i>	<i>-is,</i>	<i>-is.</i>

In like manner decline,

<i>Acēribus, unripe, bitter.</i>	<i>Cæcus, blind.</i>	<i>Efficatus, past having young.</i>
<i>Aeldus, sour, tart.</i>	<i>Callidus, cunning.</i>	<i>Egēnus, poor.</i>
<i>Aēctus, sharp.</i>	<i>Calvus, bald.</i>	<i>Egrēgius, remarkable.</i>
<i>Admirācrinus counterfeited.</i>	<i>Cāmūrus, crooked.</i>	<i>Elivus, boiled.</i>
<i>Aggrōtus, sick.</i>	<i>Candidus, fair, sincere.</i>	<i>Exiguus, small.</i>
<i>Amūlus, vying with.</i>	<i>Cānus, hoary.</i>	<i>Eximius, excellent.</i>
<i>Æquus, equal, just.</i>	<i>Cārus, dear.</i>	<i>Exōticus, from a foreign country.</i>
<i>Abēnus, of brass.</i>	<i>Casus, void.</i>	<i>Externus, outward.</i>
<i>Albus, white.</i>	<i>Castus, chaste.</i>	<i>Fæctus, witty.</i>
<i>Altus, high.</i>	<i>Cautus, wary.</i>	<i>Ficundus, eloquent.</i>
<i>Amārus, bitter.</i>	<i>Cāvus, hollow.</i>	<i>Falsus, false, lying.</i>
<i>Amœnus, pleasant.</i>	<i>Celsus, high, lofty.</i>	<i>Famēlicus, famished.</i>
<i>Ambiguus, doubtful.</i>	<i>Cernuus, sleeping.</i>	<i>Fātus, foolish.</i>
<i>Amicus, friendly.</i>	<i>Certus, certain, sure.</i>	<i>Faustus, lucky.</i>
<i>Amplius, large.</i>	<i>Clārus, famous.</i>	<i>Fērus, wild, savage.</i>
<i>Annus, yearly.</i>	<i>Claudus, lame.</i>	<i>Fessus, weary.</i>
<i>Angustus, narrow.</i>	<i>Coerūlus, or -ēus, azure, sky-coloured.</i>	<i>Festinus, hastening.</i>
<i>Antiquus, ancient.</i>	<i>Commōdus, convenient.</i>	<i>Festus, festival.</i>
<i>Apricus, sunny.</i>	<i>Concinnus, fine, neat.</i>	<i>Fidus, faithful.</i>
<i>Aptus, fit.</i>	<i>Cōruscus, glittering.</i>	<i>Finitimus, neighbouring.</i>
<i>Areānus, secret.</i>	<i>Crassus, thick.</i>	<i>Firmus, firm, steady.</i>
<i>Aretus, straight.</i>	<i>C. ē. -dus, doubtful.</i>	<i>Flaccus, flap-eared.</i>
<i>Ardus, lofty.</i>	<i>Crispus, curled.</i>	<i>Flāvus, yellow.</i>
<i>Argutus, quick, shrill.</i>	<i>Crūdus, raw.</i>	<i>Fædus, ugly.</i>
<i>Assus, roasted, hot, pure.</i>	<i>Canctus, all.</i>	<i>Fæctus, big with young.</i>
<i>Asūtus, cunning.</i>	<i>Curtus, short.</i>	<i>Formōsus, fair.</i>
<i>Avārus, covetous.</i>	<i>Curvus, crooked.</i>	<i>Frētus, trusting.</i>
<i>Avidus, greedy.</i>	<i>Cynicus, churlish.</i>	<i>Frivōlus, trifling.</i>
<i>Augustus, venerable.</i>	<i>Dædālus, poet, curiously made.</i>	<i>Fulvus, yellow.</i>
<i>Austērus, harsh, rough.</i>	<i>Dēcōrus, graceful.</i>	<i>Furvus, swarthy.</i>
<i>Balbus, stammering.</i>	<i>Densus, thick.</i>	<i>Fuscus, brown.</i>
<i>Ba. hārus, savage.</i>	<i>Dignus, worthy.</i>	<i>Garrūlus, prattling.</i>
<i>Barbus, dull, slow.</i>	<i>Dirus, direful.</i>	<i>Gēlidus, cold as ice.</i>
<i>Beātus, blessed.</i>	<i>Disertus, eloquent.</i>	<i>Gēminus, double.</i>
<i>Bellus, pretty.</i>	<i>Disertus, eloquent.</i>	<i>Germīnus, of the same stock, real</i>
<i>Bēnignus, kind.</i>	<i>Disertus, eloquent.</i>	<i>Gibbus, convex.</i>
<i>Blivus, two years old.</i>	<i>Doctus, learned.</i>	<i>Gilvus, flesh-coloured.</i>
<i>Blivus, kissing.</i>	<i>Dūbivus, doubtful.</i>	<i>Glanceus, grey.</i>
<i>Blivus, flattering.</i>	<i>Dūrus, hard.</i>	<i>Gnāvus, skilful.</i>
<i>Brūtus, brutish, senseless.</i>	<i>Ebrius, drunk.</i>	
<i>Cādūcus, jading.</i>		

<i>Grāvus, active.</i>	<i>Nimius, too much.</i>	<i>Reus, impeached.</i>
<i>Grātus, thankful.</i>	<i>Noxius, hurtful.</i>	<i>Rigidus, cold, stiff, severe.</i>
<i>Hirsutus, hirtus, rough.</i>	<i>Nudus, naked.</i>	<i>Rigvus, moist, well-watered.</i>
<i>Hispidus, rugged.</i>	<i>Nuntius, bringing news.</i>	<i>Rōbustus, strong.</i>
<i>Honestus, honourable, honest.</i>	<i>Obēsus, fat, dull.</i>	<i>Rocidus, dewy.</i>
<i>Hominus, of this year.</i>	<i>Obliquus, crooked.</i>	<i>Rōtundus, round.</i>
<i>Hūmānus, human, belonging to a man, humane, polite.</i>	<i>Obsecrus edicere, ominous.</i>	<i>Rōbicusundus, blushing.</i>
<i>Hūmidus moist.</i>	<i>Obsecrus, dark, mean.</i>	<i>Rū'ius, reddish.</i>
<i>Idōneus, fit.</i>	<i>Obolēsus, old, out of use.</i>	<i>Russus, of a carnation colour.</i>
<i>Jejunus, fasting.</i>	<i>Obolpus, stiff, wry.</i>	<i>Rūtilus, fiery, red.</i>
<i>Ignārus, ignorant.</i>	<i>Obtūsus, blunt.</i>	<i>Savus, cruel.</i>
<i>Ignāvus, slothful.</i>	<i>Odiosus, hateful.</i>	<i>Sāgus, knowing.</i>
<i>Imprōbus, wicked.</i>	<i>Opācus, dark, shady.</i>	<i>Salus, salted, smart.</i>
<i>Incertus, unchaste.</i>	<i>Opimius, rich, fat.</i>	<i>Sāvus, safe.</i>
<i>Inclūsus, renowned.</i>	<i>Opipārus, costly, dainty.</i>	<i>Sanctus, holy.</i>
<i>Indigus, needy.</i>	<i>Opportūnus, reasonable.</i>	<i>Sānus, sound.</i>
<i>Indutrus, diligent.</i>	<i>Opulentus, v. -ens, rich.</i>	<i>Saucius, wounded.</i>
<i>Ineptus, unfit.</i>	<i>Orbas, destitute.</i>	<i>Savus, left.</i>
<i>Infidus, unfaithful.</i>	<i>Oridus, at leisure.</i>	<i>Scambus, bow-legged.</i>
<i>Ingenius, free-born.</i>	<i>Petas, pink-eyed.</i>	<i>Scaurus, club-footed.</i>
<i>Inimicus, unfriendly.</i>	<i>Pallidus, pale.</i>	<i>Sēcūrus, secure, out of danger.</i>
<i>Iniquus, uneven, unjust.</i>	<i>Parvus, sparing.</i>	<i>Sēdulus, careful.</i>
<i>Intensus, intense, strait.</i>	<i>Patrimus, { having father</i>	<i>Sentus, rough.</i>
<i>Invidus, envious.</i>	<i>Matrimus, { & mother alive.</i>	<i>Sērēnus, clear.</i>
<i>Invitus, unwilling.</i>	<i>Pātulus, wide, spreading.</i>	<i>Sērius, earnest.</i>
<i>Ireundus, passionate.</i>	<i>Paulus, little.</i>	<i>Sērus late.</i>
<i>Irtus, angry.</i>	<i>Pauci, -ae, -a few.</i>	<i>Sēverus, severe, harsh.</i>
<i>Irtus, fruitless, vain.</i>	<i>Pōrtus ski'ful.</i>	<i>Siccus, dry.</i>
<i>Ireundus, pleasant.</i>	<i>Perfidus, treacherous.</i>	<i>Simus, flat-nosed.</i>
<i>Irtus, joyful.</i>	<i>Perpetuus, continual.</i>	<i>Sinecerus, sincere, pure.</i>
<i>Lavus, on the left hand.</i>	<i>Persepius, evident.</i>	<i>Situs, situated, placed.</i>
<i>Largus, large.</i>	<i>Pius pius.</i>	<i>Sobrius, sober, temperate.</i>
<i>Lascivus, wanton.</i>	<i>Planus plain.</i>	<i>Sōcius, in alliance, a cognation.</i>
<i>Lassus, weary.</i>	<i>Plenus, full.</i>	<i>Sōlidus, solid.</i>
<i>Latus, broad.</i>	<i>Plērique, -eque, -ique, the most part : sing. tom. plerāque.</i>	<i>Sordidus, dirty.</i>
<i>Laxus, loose, slack.</i>	<i>Posteus, on the back part of a house.</i>	<i>Splūdus, prickly.</i>
<i>Lentus, slow, pliant.</i>	<i>Præditus, endowed with.</i>	<i>Spius, thick.</i>
<i>Lēpidus, pretty, witty.</i>	<i>Prāvus, wicked.</i>	<i>Splenidus, bright.</i>
<i>Limpidus, clear, pure.</i>	<i>Præcarius, at another's pleasure.</i>	<i>Spūrus, base-born, not genuine.</i>
<i>Limpus, squinting.</i>	<i>Præsus, old, out of use.</i>	<i>Squillidus, nasty.</i>
<i>Lippus, blue-eyed.</i>	<i>Prislinus, ancient.</i>	<i>Stōlidus, foolish.</i>
<i>Longinquus, far off.</i>	<i>Privatus, private, retired.</i>	<i>Strēnuus, active, stout.</i>
<i>Longus, long.</i>	<i>Privus, single, peculiar.</i>	<i>Strigōsus, lean, lank.</i>
<i>Lubricus, slippery.</i>	<i>Prōbus good, honest.</i>	<i>Stultus, foolish.</i>
<i>Lucidus, bright.</i>	<i>Prōcetus, high, tall.</i>	<i>Stupidus, stupid, dull.</i>
<i>Lūridus, pale, ghastly.</i>	<i>Prōfānus, profane, unholy.</i>	<i>Sūbitus, sudden.</i>
<i>Luscus, blind of one eye.</i>	<i>Prōfundus, deep.</i>	<i>Subcēlvus, cut off, or taken from other business.</i>
<i>Mæflentus, lean.</i>	<i>Prōmiscuus, confused.</i>	<i>Sūsus, fair, without clouds.</i>
<i>Māliginus, spiteful.</i>	<i>Promptus, ready.</i>	<i>Sūperbus, proud.</i>
<i>Mancus, maimed, lame.</i>	<i>Prōnus, with the face downward.</i>	<i>Sūptinus, lying on the back.</i>
<i>Mānifestus, evident.</i>	<i>Erōpōrus, hasty.</i>	<i>Surdus, deaf.</i>
<i>Mareidus, roisan.</i>	<i>Erōpinus, near.</i>	<i>Tāctus, silent.</i>
<i>Mēdius, mid or middle.</i>	<i>Proprius, proper.</i>	<i>Tantus, so great.</i>
<i>Mendiculus, beggar-like.</i>	<i>Prōtervus, saucy.</i>	<i>Tardus, slow.</i>
<i>Menatrus, warthily.</i>	<i>Pūbicus, public.</i>	<i>Tāmētrius, rash.</i>
<i>Mētracius without mixture.</i>	<i>Pūdicus, chaste.</i>	<i>Tempestivus, reasonable.</i>
<i>Mērus, pure.</i>	<i>Pūllus, blackish.</i>	<i>Tēmulentus, drunken.</i>
<i>Mērus, wonderful.</i>	<i>Pūrus, pure, clean.</i>	<i>Tēmulus, lukewarm.</i>
<i>Mōdētus, modest.</i>	<i>Pūtus, without mixture.</i>	<i>Tēmulus, fearful.</i>
<i>Mōctus, sad.</i>	<i>Quantus, how great.</i>	<i>Torvus, stern.</i>
<i>Mōlestus, troublesome.</i>	<i>Quadrinus, four years old.</i>	<i>Tranquillus, calm.</i>
<i>Mōrōsus, curly.</i>	<i>Quōtidianus, daily.</i>	<i>Trepidus, trembling for fear.</i>
<i>Mōrus, foolish.</i>	<i>Rābidus, mad.</i>	<i>Triculentus, cruel.</i>
<i>Mūcidus, musty.</i>	<i>Rancidus, rank, stale.</i>	<i>Truncus, maimed, wanting.</i>
<i>Mandus, neat.</i>	<i>Rarus, rare, thin.</i>	<i>Tūmulus, swollen.</i>
<i>Mūtilus, maimed, without horns.</i>	<i>Raucus, hoarse.</i>	<i>Turbidus, muddy.</i>
<i>Miltus, dumb.</i>	<i>Rectus, right, straight.</i>	
<i>Mōtuus, mutual, lent or borrowed.</i>		

Tātus, *soft*.Vāus, *wet*.Uncus, *crooked*.Unicus, *only*.Urbānus, *courteous*.Vācivus, *at leisure*.Vāuus, *empty, void*.Vāgus, *wandering*.Vālgus, *baw-legged*.Vālidus, *strong*.Vānus, *vain, empty*.Vārius, *various, different*.Vārus, *bandy-legged*.Vastus, *huge*.Vēgētus, *vigorous*.Vēnustus, *comely*.Verbosus, *talkative*.Vērecundus, *bashful*.Vernāculus, *born in one's house*.Vērus, *true*.Vescus, *fit for eating*.Vicinus, *neighbouring*.Viduus, *deprived*.Viētus, *wheeled*.Vividus, *lively*.Vivus, *alive*.Tēner, tenēra, tenērum, *tender*.

Sing.

Plur.

N. tēn-er, -ēra, -ērum, N. ten-ēri, -ēræ, -ēra,
 G. ten-ēri, -ēræ, -ēri, G. ten-erorum, -erarum, -erorum,
 D. ten-ero, -eræ, -ero, D. ten-eris, -eris, -eris,
 A. ten-erum, -eram, -erum, A. ten-eros, -eras, -era,
 V. ten-er, -era, -erum, V. ten-eri, -eræ, -era,
 A. ten-ero, -erā, -ero. A. ten-eris, -eris, -eris.

In like manner decline,

Asper, *rough*.Cēter, (*hardly used*) the*rest*.Gibber, *crook-backed*.Lācer, *tear*.Liber, *free*.Miser, *wretched*.Prosper, *prosperous*.

Also the compounds of *gēro* and *fērō*; as, *lāniger* bearing wool; *ōpifer*, bringing help, &c. Likewise *sātūr*, *sātūra*, *sātūrum*, full. But most adjectives in *er* drop the *e*; as, *āter*, *atra*, *atrum*, black; gen. *atri*, *atræ*, *atri*; dat. *atro*, *atra*, *atro*, &c. So, *āger*, sick.

Crēber, *frequent*.Mācer, *lean*.Sācer, *sacred*.Gliber, *smooth*.Niger, *black*.Scāber, *rough*.Intēger, *entire*.Piger, *slow*.Tēter, *ugly*.Lūdicer, *ludicrous*.Pulcher, *fair*.Vāter, *crafty*.Rūber, *red*.Dexter, *right*, has -tra, -trum, or -tēra, -tērum.

Obs. 1. The following adjectives have their genitive singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*, through all their genders: in the other cases like *bonus* and *tener*.

Unus, -a, -um; gen. unius, dat. uni, one.

Alius, -ius, one of many, another.

Nullus, nullius, none.

Sōlus, -ius, alone.

Tōtus, -ius, whole.

Ullus, -ius, any.

Alterūter, the one or the other, alterutrus, alterutri, and sometimes alterius utrius, alteri utri, &c.

Alter, alterius, one of two, the other.

Neuter, -trius, neither.

Uter, utrius, whether of the two.

Uterque, utriusque, both.

Uterlibet, -triuslibet, { which of the two

Utervis, -triusvis, { you please.

These adjectives, except *totus*, are called *Partitives*; and seem to resemble, in their signification as well as declension, what are called pronominal adjectives. In ancient writers we find them declined like *bonus*.

Obs. 2. To decline an adjective properly, it should always be joined with a substantive in the different genders; as, *bonus liber*, a good book; *bona penna*, a good pen; *bonum scellum*, a good seal. But as the adjective in Latin is often found without its substantive joined with it, we therefore, in declining *bonus*, for instance, commonly say *bonus*, a good man, understanding *vir* or *homo*; *bona*, a good woman, understanding *femina*; and *bonum*, a good thing, understanding *negotium*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. Adjectives of one termination; as, *felix*, for the masc. *felix*, for the fem. *felix*, for the neut. happy; thus;

Sing.

Plur.

<i>N.</i> <i>fé-lix</i> ,	<i>-ix</i> ,	<i>-ix</i> ,	<i>N.</i> <i>fel-ices</i> ,	<i>-ices</i> ,	<i>-icia</i> ,
<i>G.</i> <i>fel-icis</i> ,	<i>-icis</i> ,	<i>-icis</i> ,	<i>G.</i> <i>fel-icium</i> ,	<i>-icium</i> ,	<i>-icium</i> ,
<i>D.</i> <i>fel-ici</i> ,	<i>-ici</i> ,	<i>-ici</i> ,	<i>D.</i> <i>fel-icibus</i> ,	<i>-icibus</i> ,	<i>-icibus</i> ,
<i>A.</i> <i>fel-icem</i> ,	<i>-icem</i> ,	<i>-ix</i> ,	<i>A.</i> <i>fel-ices</i> ,	<i>-ices</i> ,	<i>-icia</i> ,
<i>V.</i> <i>fel-ix</i> ,	<i>-ix</i> ,	<i>-ix</i> ,	<i>V.</i> <i>fel-ices</i> ,	<i>-ices</i> ,	<i>-icia</i> ,
<i>A.</i> <i>fel-ice</i> , or <i>-ici</i> , &c.			<i>A.</i> <i>fel-icibus</i> ,	<i>-icibus</i> ,	<i>-icibus</i> .

In like manner decline,

<i>A</i> mens, <i>-tis</i> , mad.	<i>F</i> allax, <i>deceitful</i> .	<i>R</i> ecens, <i>fresh</i> .
<i>A</i> trox, <i>-ōcis</i> , cruel.	<i>F</i> érax, <i>fertile</i> .	<i>R</i> épens, <i>sudden</i> .
<i>A</i> udax, <i>-ācis</i> , & <i>-ēns</i> , <i>-tis</i> , bold.	<i>F</i> érox, <i>fierce</i> .	<i>S</i> agax, <i>-ācis</i> , sagacious.
<i>B</i> ilix, <i>-īcis</i> , woven with a double thread.	<i>F</i> requens, <i>frequent</i> .	<i>S</i> ilax, <i>-ācis</i> , lustful.
<i>C</i> āpax, <i>capacious</i> .	<i>I</i> ngens, <i>huge</i> .	<i>S</i> āpichs, <i>wise</i> .
<i>C</i> leux, <i>-āris</i> , tame.	<i>I</i> nera, <i>-tis</i> sluggish.	<i>S</i> ōlers, <i>shrewd</i> .
<i>C</i> lēmēns, <i>-tis</i> , merciful.	<i>I</i> insons, <i>guiltless</i> .	<i>S</i> ons, <i>guilty</i> .
<i>C</i> ontūmax, <i>stubborn</i> .	<i>M</i> endax, <i>lying</i> .	<i>T</i> ēnax, <i>tenacious</i> .
<i>D</i> ēmēns, <i>mad</i> .	<i>M</i> ordax, <i>biting, satirical</i> .	<i>T</i> rox, <i>-īcis</i> , cruel.
<i>E</i> dax, <i>gluttonous</i> .	<i>P</i> ernix, <i>-īcis</i> , swift.	<i>Ū</i> ber, <i>-āris</i> , fertile.
<i>E</i> fficax, <i>effectual</i> .	<i>P</i> ervicax, <i>willful</i> .	<i>V</i> ehemens, <i>vehement</i> .
<i>E</i> lēgans, <i>handsome</i> .	<i>P</i> ētūlans, <i>forward, saucy</i> .	<i>V</i> elox, <i>-ōcis</i> , swift.
	<i>P</i> regnans, <i>with child</i> .	<i>V</i> ōrax, <i>devouring</i> .
	<i>P</i> rūdēns, <i>prudent</i> .	

2. Adjectives of two terminations ; as, *mīlis*, for the masc. and fem. *mīte*, for the neut. meek ; so, *mitior*, *mitior*, *mītius*, meeker ; thus,

Sing.

Plur.

<i>N.</i> <i>mītis</i> ,	<i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mīte</i> ,	<i>N.</i> <i>mītes</i> ,	<i>mites</i> ,	<i>mitia</i> ,
<i>G.</i> <i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mitis</i> ,	<i>G.</i> <i>mitium</i> ,	<i>mitium</i> ,	<i>mitium</i> ,
<i>D.</i> <i>mīti</i> ,	<i>miti</i> ,	<i>mīti</i> ,	<i>D.</i> <i>mitibus</i> ,	<i>mitibus</i> ,	<i>mitibus</i> ,
<i>A.</i> <i>mitem</i> ,	<i>mitem</i> ,	<i>mīte</i> ,	<i>A.</i> <i>mites</i> ,	<i>mites</i> ,	<i>mitia</i> ,
<i>V.</i> <i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mīte</i> ,	<i>V.</i> <i>mites</i> ,	<i>mites</i> ,	<i>mitia</i> ,
<i>A.</i> <i>miti</i> ,	<i>miti</i> ,	<i>mīti</i> .	<i>A.</i> <i>mitibus</i> ,	<i>mitibus</i> ,	<i>mitibus</i> .

In like manner decline,

<i>Agilis</i> , active.	<i>Ignobilis</i> , of mean parentage.	<i>Rūdis</i> , raw.
<i>Amābilis</i> , lovely.	<i>Immanis</i> , huge, cruel.	<i>Sagax</i> , shrewd.
<i>Biconis</i> , of two years.	<i>Inanis</i> , empty.	<i>Segnīs</i> , slow.
<i>Brevis</i> , short.	<i>Inclāmīs</i> , safe.	<i>Sōlemnīs</i> , annual, solemn.
<i>Civilis</i> , courteous.	<i>Infamis</i> , infamous.	<i>Stérilis</i> , barren.
<i>Cœlestis</i> , heavenly.	<i>Insignis</i> , remarkable.	<i>Suavis</i> , sweet.
<i>Cōnis</i> , mild, affable.	<i>Jūgis</i> , perpetual.	<i>Sublimis</i> , lofty.
<i>Crūdēlis</i> , cruel.	<i>Lævis</i> , smooth.	<i>Subtilis</i> , subtle, fine.
<i>Debilis</i> , weak.	<i>Lēvis</i> , gentle.	<i>Tālis</i> , such.
<i>Dēformis</i> , ugly.	<i>Lēvis</i> , light.	<i>Tēnuis</i> , small.
<i>Dōcellis</i> , teachable.	<i>Mēdioeris</i> , middling.	<i>Terrestria</i> , earthly.
<i>Dulcis</i> , sweet in taste.	<i>Mirābilis</i> , wonderful.	<i>Terribilis</i> , dreadful.
<i>Exilis</i> , slender.	<i>Mollis</i> , soft.	<i>Tristis</i> , sad.
<i>Exsanguis</i> , bloodless.	<i>Omnis</i> , all.	<i>Turpis</i> , base.
<i>Fortis</i> , brave.	<i>Pernix</i> , swift, fleet.	<i>Ūtilis</i> , useful.
<i>Fragilis</i> , brittle.	<i>Patris</i> , rotten.	<i>Viliis</i> , worthless.
<i>Grandis</i> , great.	<i>Pinguis</i> , fat.	<i>Viridis</i> , green.
<i>Gravus</i> , heavy.	<i>Qualis</i> , of what kind.	<i>Vitilis</i> , pliant.
<i>Hilaris</i> , cheerful.		

Sing.				Plur.			
N.	miti-or,	-or,	-us,	N.	miti-ōres,	-ōres,	-ōra,
G.	miti-ōris,	-ōris,	-ōris,	G.	miti-orum,	-orum,	-orum,
D.	miti-ori,	-ori,	-ori,	D.	miti-oribus,	-oribus,	-oribus,
A.	miti-orem,	-orem,	-us,	A.	miti-ores,	-ores,	-ora,
V.	miti-or,	-or,	-us,	V.	miti-ores,	-ores,	-ora,
A.	miti-ore,	or-ori,	&c.	A.	miti-oribus,	-oribus,	-oribus.

In this manner all comparatives are declined.

3. Adjectives of three terminations ; as, *acer*, or *acris*, for the masc. *acris*, for the fem. *acre*, for the neut. sharp ; thus,

Sing.				Plur.			
N.	ā-acer	grācris,	acris, acre,	N.	a-cres,	-cres,	-cria,
G.	a-cris,	-cris,	-cris,	G.	a-crium,	-crium,	-crium,
D.	a-cri,	-cri,	-cri,	D.	a-cribus,	-cribus,	-cribus,
A.	a-crem,	-crem,	-cre,	A.	a-cres,	-cres,	-cria,
V.	a-cer	or acris,	-cris, -cre,	V.	a-cres,	-eres,	-cria,
A.	a-cri,	-cri,	-cri.	A.	a-cribus,	-cribus,	-cribus.

In like manner *ālācer*, or *alācris*, *cēler*, or *celēris*, *cēlēber*, or *celebris*, *sālūber*, or *salūbris*, *volūcer*, or *volucris*, &c.

RULES.

1. Adjectives of the third declension have *e* or *i* in the ablative singular ; but if the neuter be in *e*, the ablative has *i* only.

2. The genitive plural ends in *ium*, and the neuter of the nominative, accusative, and vocative, in *ia* : except comparatives, which have *um* and *a*.

Exceptions.

Exc. 1. *Dives*, *hæper*, *corpæ*, *stuperætes*, *jūvénis*, *vénex*, and *pauper*, have *e* only in the ablative singular, and consequently *um* in the genitive plural.

Exc. 2. The following have also *e*, in the abl. sing. and *um*, not *ium*, in the genit. plur. *Compæd*, -*itis*, master of, that hath obtained his desire ; *impæ*, -*otis*, unable ; *inopæ*, -*itis*, poor ; *supplæx*, -*icis*, suppliant, humble ; *uber*, -*itis*, fertile ; *concupæ*, -*itis*, sharing, a partner ; *dégénæ*, -*itis*, degenerate, or degenerating ; *vigilæ*, -*itis*, watchful ; *pūber*, -*itis*, of age, marriageable ; and *celeræ*. Also compounds in *cæpæ*, *æx*, *pæx*, and *corpæ* ; as, *participæ*, partaking of ; *artifæx*, -*icis*, sunning, an artist ; *bipedæ*, -*itis*, two-footed ; *dicorparæ*, -*itis*, two-bodied, &c. All these have seldom the neut. sing. and almost never the neut. plur. in the nominative and accusative. To which add *mémoræ*, mindful, which has *mémoræ* and *mémorum* : also *dæcæ*, *væx*, *hæcæ*, *pæcæ*, *præcæ*, *tæcæ*, *cæcæ*, *veræcæ*, which likewise for the most part want the genitive plural.

Exc. 3. *Pæ*, equal, has only *pæri* : but its compounds have either *e* or *i* ; as, *compæ*, or -*ri*. *Vetæ*, old, has *vetæra*, and *vetærum* : *plæ*, more, which is only used in the neut. sing. has *plære* ; and in the plural, *plæres*, *plæra*, or *plæria*, *plærium*.

Exc. 4. *Expæ*, hopeless ; and *pôtis*, -*e*, able, are only used in the nominative. *Pôtis* has also sometimes *pôtis* in the neuter.

Remarks.

1. Comparatives, and adjectives in *us*, have *e* more frequently than *i* ; and participles in the ablative called absolute have generally *e* ; as, *Tiberio regnante*, not *regnanti*, in the reign of Tiberius.

2. Adjectives joined with substantives neuter for the most part have *i*; as, *victrici ferro*, not *victricæ*.

3. Different words are sometimes used to express the different genders; as, *victor*, victorious for the male, *victrix*, for the fem. *Victrix*, in the plur. has likewise the neuter gender; thus *victrices*, *victricæ*: so *utor*, and *ultrix*, revengeful. *Victrix* is also neuter in the singular.

4. Several adjectives compounded of *citrus*, *frenum*, *bacillum*, *arma*, *jugum*, *limus*, *somnus*, and *animus*, end in *is* or *us*; and therefore are either of the first and second declension, or of the third; as *declivis*, *is*, *e*; and *declivus*, *a*, *um*. steep; *imbecillus*, and *imbecillus*, weak; *semisomnis*, and *semisomnus*, half asleep; *exanimis*, and *exanimus*, lifeless. But several of them do not admit of this variation; thus we say, *magnánimus*, *flexánimus*, *effrénus*, *levisomnus*; not *magnánimis*, &c. On the contrary, we say, *pusillánimis*, *injúgis*, *illímis*, *insomnis*, *exomnis*; not *pusillánimus* &c. So *semianimis*, *intermis*, *sublímis*, *occlívus*, *declívus*, *proclívus*; rarely *semianimus*, &c.

5. Adjectives derived from nouns are called *Denominatives*; as, *cordátus*, *mórátus*, *celestis*, *adámantíus*, *corpóreus*, *agrestis*, *cívitus*, &c. from *cor*, *mos*, *cælum*, *adamas*, &c. Those which diminish the signification of their primitives are called *Diminutives*; as, *misellus*, *parvulus*, *dúrtusculus*, &c. Those which signify a great deal of a thing are called *Amplificatives*, and end in *osus*, or *entus*; as, *vindósus*, *vindolentus*, given to much wine; *opérósus*, laborious; *plumbósus*, full of lead; *nódósus*, knotty, full of knots; *corpulentus*, corpulent, &c. Some end in *tus*; as, *aurítus*, having long or large ears; *nasútus*, having a large nose; *litératus*, learned, &c.

6. An adjective derived from a substantive or from another adjective, signifying possession or property, is called a *Possessive Adjective*; as, *Scóticus*, *patermus*, *herilis*, *atiénus*, of or belonging to Scotland, a father, a master, another; from *Scotia*, *pater*, *herus*, and *alius*.

7. Adjectives derived from verbs are called *Verbals*; as, *amábilis*, amiable; *capax*, capable; *docilis*, teachable: from *amo*, *cipio*, *doceo*.

8. When participles become adjectives; they are called *Participials*; as, *sapiens*, wise; *acutus*, sharp; *disertus*, eloquent. Of these many also become substantives; as, *adolescens*, *animans*, *rudens*, *serpens*, *advocatus*, *sponsus*, *natus*, *legatus*; *sponsa*, *nata*, *seria*, sc. *corona*, a garland; *prætexta*, sc. *vestis*; *debitum*, *decretum*, *proceptum*, *satum*, *lectum*, *votum*, &c.

9. Adjectives derived from adverbs, are called *Adverbials*; as, *hodiernus*, from *hodie*; *crastinus*, from *cras*; *otíus*, from *bis*; &c. There are also adjectives derived from prepositions; as, *contrarius*, from *contra*; *antícus*, from *ante*; *postícus*, from *post*.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives which signify number, are divided into four classes, *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, *Distributive*, and *Multiplicative*

1. the *Cardinal* or *Principal* numbers are :

Ūnus,	one	Trīginta,	thirty
Duo,	two	Quadrāginta,	forty
Tres,	three	Quinquāginta,	fifty
Quātuor,	four	Sexāginta,	sixty
Quinque,	five	Septuāginta,	seventy
Sex,	six	Octōginta,	eighty
Septem,	seven	Nōnaginta,	ninety
Octo,	eight	Centum,	a hundred
Nōvem,	nine	Dūcenti,	two hundred
Dēcem,	ten	Trēcenti,	three hundred
Undēcim,	eleven	Quadrīngenti,	four hundred
Duōdēcim,	twelve	Quīngenti,	five hundred
Trēdēcim,	thirteen	Sexcenti,	six hundred
Quatuordecim,	fourteen	Septīngenti,	seven hundred
Quīndēcim,	fifteen	Octīngenti,	eight hundred
Sexdecim,	sixteen	Nongenti,	nine hundred
Septēdecim,	seventeen	Mille,	a thousand
Octōdēcim,	eighteen	Duo millia, or	} two thousand
Nōvēdecim,	nineteen	bis mille,	
Vīginti,	twenty	Decem millia, or	} ten thousand
Vīginti unus, or	} twenty-one	dēcies mille,	
Vīginti duo, or		Vīginti millia, or	} twenty thousand
Duo & vīginti,	twenty-two	vicies mille,	

The cardinal numbers, except *unus* and *mille*, want the singular.

line and feminine, and *us* for the neuter. The superlative is formed from the same case, by adding *ssimus*; as, *altus*, high, genit. *alti*: comparative, *altior*, for the masc. *altior*, for the fem. *altius*, for the neut. higher: superlative, *altissimus*, -a, -um, highest. So *mitis*, meek; dative *miti*; *mitior*, -or, -us, meeker; *mitissimus*, -a, -um, meekest.

-If the positive end in *er*, the superlative is formed by adding *rimus*; as, *pauper*, poor; *pauperrimus*, poorest.

The comparative is always of the third declension: the superlative of the first and second; as, *altus*, *altior*, *altissimus*; *alta*, *altior*, *altissima*; *alum*, *altius*, *altissimum*; gen. *alti*, *altiōris*, *altissimi*, &c.

Irregular and defective Comparison.

1. Bonus,	melior,	optimus,	good,	better,	best,
Mālus,	pejor,	pessimus,	bad,	worse,	worst.
Maguus,	major,	maximus,	great,	greater,	greatest.
Parvus,	minor,	minimus,	small,	less,	least.
Multus,	—	plurimus,	much,	more,	most.

Fem. Multa, plurima; neut. multum plus, plurimum; plur. multi, plures, plurimi; multæ, plures, plurimæ, &c.

In several of these, both in English and Latin, the comparative and superlative seem to be formed from some other adjective which in the positive has fallen into disuse; in others, the regular form is contracted; as, *maximus*, for *magnissimus*; *most*, for *meret*; *least*, for *leaset*; *worse* for *woracet*.

2. These five have their superlative in *limus*:

Facilis, faciliior, facilitimus, easy.	Imbecillis, imbecillior, imbecillimus, weak.
Gracilis, graciior, gracillimus, lean.	Similis, similior, similimus, like.
Humilis, humiliior, humillimus, low.	

3. The following adjectives have regular comparatives, but form the superlative differently:

Citer, eiterior, citimus, near.	Interus, interior, intimus, inward.
Dexter, dexterior, dextimus, right.	Māthurus, -ior, maturrimus, or maturissimus, ripe.
Sinister, sinisterior, sinistimus, left.	Posterus, posterior, postremus, behind.
Exter, -erior, extimus, or extrēmus, outward.	Sūperus, -rior, suprēmus, or summus, high.
Inferus, -ior, infimus or imus, below.	Vetus, veterior, veterrimus, old.

4. Compounds in *dicus*, *lōquus*, *ficus*, and *vōlus*, have *entior*, and *entissimus*; as, *mālēdicus*, railing, *mālēdicentior*, *maledicentissimus*: So *magnilōquus*, one that boasteth; *bēnēficus*, beneficent; *mālēvōlus*, malevolent; *mīrificus*, wonderful; -*entior*, -*entissimus*, or *mīrificissimus*. *Nēquam*, indecl. worthless, vicious, has *nēquior*, *nequissimus*.

There are a great many adjectives, which, though capable of having their signification increased; yet either want one of the degrees of comparison, or are not compared at all.

1. The following adjectives are not used in the positive:

Dēterior, worse, deterrimus.
Ociōr, swifter, ocellimus.
Prior, former, prius.

Prōpior, nearer, proximās, nearest or next.
Ultior, further, ultimus.

2. The following want the comparative :

Inclūtus, inclytissimus, renowned.
Meritus, meritissimus, deserving:
Nōvus, novissimus, new.

Nāperus, nuperrimus, late.
Par, pārisissimus, equal.
Sacer, sacerrimus, sacred.

3. The following want the superlative.

Adōlescens, adolescentior, young.
Diūturnus, diuturnior, lasting.
Ingenis, ingentior, huge.
Jūvenis, junior, young

Optimus, optimior, rich.
Prōnus, pronior, inclined downwards:
Sātur, satūrior, full.
Sēnex, senior, old.

To supply the superlative of *jūvenis*, or *adōlescens*, we say, *minimus natu*, the youngest; and of *senex*, *maximus natu*, the oldest.

Adjectives in *ilis*, *ilis*, and *ilis*, also want the superlative; as, *civilis*, *civillior*, civil; *regalis*, *regalior*, regal; *señilis*, *señior*, lamentable. So, *juvenilis*, youthful; *exilis*, small, &c.

To these add several others of different terminations : Thus, *secretus*, *secretior*, secret; *declivis*, *declivior*, bending downwards; *longinquus*, *longinquior*, far off; *propinquus*, *propinquior*, near.

4. Many adjectives are not compared at all; such are those compounded with nouns or verbs; as, *versicolor*, of divers colours; *pestifer*, poisonous; also adjectives in *us* pure, in *us*, *us*, *us*, or *us*, and diminutives; as, *dubius*, doubtful; *vacuus*, empty; *fugitivus*, that flies away; *matutinus*, early; *clārus*, shrill; *legitimus*, lawful; *tendens*, somewhat tender; *majusculus*, &c.: together with a great many others of various terminations; as, *almus*, gracious; *præcox*, *præcox*, soon or early ripe; *maius*, *maius*, larger, *maior*, *maior*, older, &c.

This defect of comparison is supplied by putting the adverb *magis* before the adjective for the comparative degree; and *valde* or *maxime* for the superlative; thus, *magis*, *magis*, needier; *magis* *exensus*, more needier; *valde* or *maxime* *exensus*, very or most needier. Which form of comparison is also used in those adjectives which are regularly compared.

PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word which stands instead of a Noun.

Thus *I* stands for the name of the person who speaks; *thou* for the name of the person addressed.

Pronouns serve to point out objects, whose names we either do not know, or do not want to mention. They also serve to shorten discourse, and prevent the too frequent repetition of the same word; thus, instead of saying, *When Cæsar had conquered Gaul, Cæsar turned Cæsar's arms against Cæsar's country*, we say, *When Cæsar had conquered Gaul, he turned his arms against his country*.

ENGLISH PRONOUNS.

In English there are five substantive pronouns, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, and *it*.

The first is used, when one speaks of himself; as, *I love*: the second, when the person spoken to is the subject of the discourse; as, *thou lovest*: and the last three in speaking of any other person or thing; as, *he*, *she*, or *it falls*.

I is said to be of the first person; *thou*, of the second; and *he*, *she*, or *it*, together with all other words, of the third; and so in the plural number, *we*, *ye*, *they*. Hence these are called *Personal Pronouns*.

The person speaking, and the person spoken to, do not need the distinction of gender; because they are supposed to be present, and therefore their sex is commonly known.

Hic, hæc, hoc, *this*.

Sing.			Plur.		
N. hic,	hæc,	hoc,	N. hi,	hæ,	hæc,
G. hujus,	hujus,	hujus;	G. horum,	harum,	horum,
D. huic,	huic,	huic,	D. his,	his,	his,
A. hunc,	hanc,	hoc,	A. hos,	has,	hæc,
V. hic,	hæc,	hoc,	V. hi,	hæ,	hæc,
A. hoc,	hac,	hoc.	A. his,	his,	his.

Is, ea, id ; *he, she, it ; or that*.

Sing.			Plur.		
N. is,	ea,	id,	N. ii,	eæ,	ea,
G. ejus,	ejus,	ejus,	G. eorum,	earum,	eorum,
D. ei,	ei,	ei,	D. iis, or	eis, &c.	
A. eum,	eam,	id,	A. eos,	eas,	ea,
V. —	—	—	V. —	—	—
A. eo,	eâ,	eo.	A. iis, or	eis, &c.	

Quis, quæ, quod, or quid ? which, what ? Or quis ? who ? or what man ? quæ ? who ? or what woman ? quod or quid ? what ? which thing ? or what thing ? thus,

Sing.			Plur.		
N. quis,	quæ,	quod or quid,	N. qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G. cujus,	cujus,	cujus,	G. quorum,	quarum,	quorum,
D. cui,	cui,	cui,	D. queis or quibus,	&c.	
A. quem,	quam,	quod or quid,	A. quos,	quas,	quæ,
V. —	—	—	V. —	—	—
A. quo,	qua,	quo.	A. queis or quibus,	&c.	

Qui, quæ, quod, who, which, that ; Or vir qui, the man who or that ; foemina quæ, the woman who or that ; negotium quod, the thing which or that ; genit. vir cujus, the man whose, or of whom ; mulier cujus, the woman whose or of whom ; negotium cujus, the thing of which, seldom whose, &c. thus,

Sing.			Plur.		
N. qui,	quæ,	quod,	N. qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G. cujus,	cujus,	cujus,	G. quorum,	quarum,	quorum,
D. cui,	cui,	cui,	D. queis or quibus,	&c.	
A. quem,	quam,	quod,	A. quos,	quas,	quæ,
V. —	—	—	V. —	—	—
A. quo,	qua,	quo.	A. queis or quibus,	&c.	

The other pronouns are derivatives, coming from *ego*, *tu*, and *sui*. *Meus*, my or mine; *tuus*, thy or thine; *suus*, his own, her own, its own, their own; are declined like *bonus*, -a, -um; and *noster*, our; *vester*, your, like *pulcher*, -chra, -chrum, of the first and second declension.

Nostrus, of our country; *vestras*, of your country; *cujas*, of what or which country, are declined like *felix*, of the third declension: gen *nostrātis*, dat *nostrāti*, &c.

Pronouns as well as nouns, that signify things which cannot be addressed or called upon, want the vocative.

Meus hath *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the voc. sing. masc.

The relative *qui* has frequently *que* in the ablative, and *that*, which is remarkable, in all genders and numbers.

Qui is sometimes used for *quis*; and instead of *cujus*, the gen. of *quis*, we find an adjective pronoun, *cujus*, -a, -um.

Simple pronouns, with respect to their signification, are divided into the following classes.

1. *Demonstratives*, which point out any person or thing present, or as if present. *Ego*, *tu*, *hic*, *iste*, and sometimes *ille*, *is*, *ipse*.
2. *Relatives*, which refer to something going before: *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *qui*.
3. *Possessives*, which signify possession: *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*.
4. *Patris or Gentilis*, which signify one's country: *nostrus*, *vestrus*, *ujas*.
5. *Interrogatives*, by which we ask a question: *quis*? *cujas*? When they do not ask a question, they are called *Indefinites*, like other words of the same nature.
6. *Reciprocals*, which again call back or represent the same object to the mind: *sui* and *suus*.

Compound Latin Pronouns.

Pronouns are compounded variously:

1. With other pronouns; as, *isthic*, *isthoc*, *isthuc*, or *istuc*. Acc. *isthunc*, *isthanc*, *istho*; or *isthuc*. Abl. *isthoc*, *isthac*, *isthoc*. Nom. and acc. plur. neut. *isthæ*, of *iste* and *hic*. So *illie*, of *ille* and *hic*.

2. With some other parts of speech; as, *hujusmodi*, *cujusmodi*, &c. *meum*, *tecum*, *secum*, *nobiscum*, *vobiscum*, *quocum* or *quicum* and *quibuscum*: *ecum*, *ecum*; *ecce*, *ecce*, and sometimes *ecce*, in the nom. sing. of *ecce* and *is*. So *ellum*, of *ecce* and *ille*.

3. With some syllable added; as, *ut* of *tu* and *te*, used only in the nom. *egomet*, *tūmet*, *sūmet*, through all the cases, thus, *meimet*, *tūmet*, &c. of *ego*, *tu*, *sui*, and *met*. Instead of *tumet* in the nom. we say, *tūmet*: *hiccine*, *hæccine*, &c. in all the cases that end in *c*; of *hic* and *cine*: *Meapte*, *tuapte*, *supte*, *nostrapte*, *vestrapte*, in the abl. fem. and sometimes *meapte*, *tuapte*, &c. of *meus*, &c. and *pte*: *hi ce*, *hæ ce*, *hæce*: *hujuscæ*, *hæce*, *hæce*; of *hic* and *ce*; whence *hujuscemodi*, *ejusmodi*, *cujuscemodi*. So *IDEM* the same, compounded of *is* and *dem*, which is thus declined:

Sing.			Plur.		
N. <i>idem</i> ,	<i>eīdem</i> ,	<i>īdem</i> ,	<i>īdem</i> ,	<i>eīdem</i> ,	<i>eīdem</i> ,
G. <i>eiusdem</i> ,	<i>eiusdem</i> ,	<i>eiusdem</i> ,	G. <i>eorundem</i> ,	<i>eorundem</i> ,	<i>eorundem</i> ,
D. <i>eīdem</i> ,	<i>eīdem</i> ,	<i>eīdem</i> ,	D. <i>eīdem</i> , or	<i>iīdem</i> &c.	
A. <i>eundem</i> ,	<i>eandem</i> ,	<i>īdem</i> ,	A. <i>eodem</i> ,	<i>eādem</i> ,	<i>eīdem</i> ,
V. <i>īdem</i> ,	<i>eādem</i> ,	<i>īdem</i> ,	V. <i>īdem</i> ,	<i>eēdem</i> ,	<i>eādem</i> ,
A. <i>eīdem</i> ,	<i>eīdem</i> ,	<i>eīdem</i> ,	A. <i>eīdem</i> , or	<i>iīdem</i> , &c.	

The pronouns which we find most frequently compounded, are *quis* and *qui*.

Qui in composition is sometimes the first, sometimes the last, and sometimes likewise the middle part of the word compounded; but *qui* is always the first.

1. The compounds of *quis*, in which it is put first, are, *quisnam*, who? *quispiam*, *quisquam* any one; *quisque*, every one; *quisquis*, whosoever; which are thus declined:

	Nom.		Gen.	Dat.
<i>Quisnam</i> ,	<i>quēnam</i> ,	<i>quodnam</i> or <i>quidnam</i> ;	<i>eiusnam</i> ,	<i>cuiam</i> ,
<i>Quispiam</i> ,	<i>quēpiam</i> ,	<i>quodpiam</i> or <i>quidpiam</i> ;	<i>eiuspiam</i> ,	<i>cuipiam</i> ,
<i>Quisquam</i> ,	<i>quēquam</i> ,	<i>quodquam</i> or <i>quidquam</i> ;	<i>eiusquam</i> ,	<i>cuiquam</i> ,
<i>Quisque</i> ,	<i>quēque</i> ,	<i>quodque</i> or <i>quidque</i> ;	<i>eiusque</i> ,	<i>cuique</i> ,
<i>Quisquis</i> ,	————	<i>quidquid</i> or <i>quicquid</i> ;	<i>eiuscujus</i> ,	<i>cuiqui</i> .

And so in the other cases, according to the simple *quis*. But *quisquis* has no fem. at all, and the neuter only in the nominative and accusative. *Quisquam*

so *quicquam* for *quidquam*. Accusative *quenquam*, without the feminine. The plural is scarcely used.

The compounds of *quis*, in which *quis* is put last, have *qui* in the nom. sing. fem. and in the nominative and accusative plur. neut. as, *aliquis*, some; *ecquis*, who? of *et quis*; also *nequis*, *siquis*, *numquis*, which for the most part are read separately, thus, *ne quis*, *si quis*, *num quis*. They are thus declined:

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
Alquis, aliqua,	aliquod or aliquid,	alicujus,	alicui,
Equis, equa or eequum,	ecquod or ecquid,	ecqujus,	eccui,
Si quis si qua,	si quod or si quid,	si cuius,	si cui,
Ne quis, ne qua	ne quod or ne quid,	ne cuius,	ne cui,
Num quis, num qua,	num quod or num quid,	num cuius,	num cui,

3 The compounds which have *quis* in the middle, are, *ecquisnam*, who? *unusquisque*, gen. *uniuscujusque*, every one. The former is used only in the nom. sing. and the latter wants the plural.

4 The compounds of *qui* are *quicumque*, whosoever; *quidam*, some; *quilibet*, *quivis*, any one whom you please; which are thus declined:

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
Quicumque,	quicumque,	cujuscunque,	cuiunque,
Quidam,	quidam,	cujusdam,	cuidam
Quilibet,	quilibet,	cujuslibet,	cuiuslibet,
Quivis,	quivis,	cujusvis,	cuiusvis.

Obs. 1 All these compounds have seldom or never *quels*, but *quibus*, in their dat. and abs plur; thus *aliquibus*, &c.

Obs. 2. *Quis*, and its compounds in comic writers, have sometimes *quis* in the feminine gender.

Obs. 3. *Quidam* has *quendam*, *quandam*, *quoddam*, or *quiddam*, in the acc. sing. and *quorundam*, *quorundam*, *quorundam*, in the gen. plur. *n* being put instead of *m*, for the better sound.

Obs. 4. *Quod*, with its compounds, *aliquid*, *quodvis*, *quoddam*, &c. are used when they agree with a substantive in the same case: *quid*, with its compounds, *aliquid*, *quidvis*, &c. for the most part have either no substantive expressed, or govern one in the genitive. For this reason, they are by some reckoned substantives.

VERB.

A verb is a word which expresses what is affirmed of things; as, The boy *reads*. The sun *shines*. The man *loves*.

Or, *A verb is that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.*

It is called *Verb* or *Word*, by way of eminence, because it is the most essential word in a sentence, without which the other parts of speech can form no complete sense. Thus, *the diligent boy reads his lesson with care*, is a perfect sentence; but if we take away the affirmation, or the word *reads*, it is rendered imperfect, or rather becomes no sentence at all; thus, *the diligent boy his lesson with care*.

A verb therefore may be thus distinguished from any other part of speech: Whatever word expresses an affirmation, or assertion is a verb: or thus, Whatever word, with a substantive noun or pronoun before or after it, makes full sense, is a verb; as, *stones fall, I walk, walk thou*. Here *fall* and *walk* are verbs because they contain an affirmation; but when we say, *a long walk, a dangerous fall*, there is no affirmation expressed: and the same words *walk* and *fall* become substantives or nouns. We often find likewise in Latin the same word used as a verb, and also as some other part of speech; thus, *amor*, *oris*, love, a substantive; and *amor*, I am loved, a verb.

Verbs, with respect to their signification, are divided into three different classes, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*; because we consider things either as acting, or being acted upon; or as neither acting, nor being acted upon; but sim-

ply existing, or existing in a certain state or condition ; as in a state of motion or rest, &c.

1. An *Active* verb expresses an action, and necessarily supposes an agent, and an object acted upon ; as, *amāre*, to love ; *amote*, I love thee.

2. A verb *Passive* expresses a passion or suffering, or the receiving of an action ; and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent, by which it is acted upon ; as, *amāri*, to be loved ; *tu amāris a me*, thou art loved by me.

3. A *Neuter* verb properly expresses neither action nor passion, but simply the being, state, or condition of things ; as, *dormio*, I sleep ; *sedeo*, I sit.

The verb *Active* is also called *Transitive*, when the action passeth over to the object, or hath an effect on some other thing ; as, *scribo lītēras*, I write letters ; but when the action is confined within the agent, and passeth not over to any object, it is called *Intransitive* ; as, *ambūlo*, I walk ; *curro*, I run, which are likewise called *Neuter verbs*. Many verbs in Latin and English are used both in a transitive and in an intransitive or neuter sense ; as, *sistere*, to stop ; *incipere*, to begin ; *durare*, to endure, or to harden, &c.

Verbs which simply signify *being*, are likewise called *Substantive verbs* ; as *esse* or *existere*, to be or to exist. The notion of existence is implied in the signification of every verb ; thus, *I love*, may be resolved into, *I am loving*.

When the meaning of a verb is expressed without any affirmation, or in such a form as to be joined to a substantive noun, partaking thereby of the nature of an adjective, it is called a *Participle* ; as, *amans*, loving ; *amatus*, loved. But when it has the form of a substantive, it is called a *Gerund*, or a *Supine* ; as, *amandum*, loving ; *amatum*, to love ; *amatu*, to love, or to be loved.

A verb is varied or declined by *Voices*, *Modes*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*.

There are two voices ; the *Active* and *Passive*.

The modes are four ; *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

The tenses are five ; the *Present*, the *Preter-imperfect*, the *Preter-perfect*, the *Preter-pluperfect*, and the *Future*.

The numbers are two ; *Singular* and *Plural*.
The persons are three ; *First, Second, Third*.

1. *Voice* expresses the different circumstances in which we consider an object, whether as acting or being acted upon. The *Active voice* signifies action ; as *amo*, I love ; the *Passive*, suffering, or being the object of an action ; as *amor*, I am loved.

2. *Modes* or *moods* are the various *manners* of expressing the signification of the verb. The *Indicative* declares or affirms positively ; as, *amo*, I love ; *amābo*, I shall love ; or asks a question ; as *an tu amas* ? dost thou love ?

The *Subjunctive* is usually joined to some other verbs, and cannot make a full meaning by itself ; as, *si me obsecrat redibo*, if he entreat me, I will return. *Ter*.

The *Imperative* commands, exhorts, or entreats ; as, *ama*, love thou.

The *Infinitive* simply expresses the signification of the verb, without limiting it to any person or number ; as, *amāre*, to love.

3. *Tenses* or *Times*, express the time when any thing is supposed to be, to act, or to suffer.

Time in general is divided into three parts, the present, past, and future.

Past time is expressed three different ways. When we speak of a thing, which was doing, but not finished at some former time, we use the *Preter-imperfect*, or past time not completed ; as, *scripsēbam*, I was writing.

When we speak of a thing now finished, we use the *Preter-perfect*, or past time completed ; as, *scripsit*, I wrote, or have written.

When we speak of a thing finished at or before some past time, we use the *Preter-pluperfect*, or past time more than completed ; as, *scripsēram*, I had written.

Future time is expressed two different ways. A thing may be considered either as simply about to be done, or as actually finished, at some future time ; as, *scribam*, I shall write, or I shall *(then)* be writing ; *scripsēro*, I shall have written.

4. *Number* marks how many we suppose to be, to act, or to suffer.

5. *Person* shews to what the meaning of the verb is applied, whether to the person speaking, to the person addressed, or to some other person or thing.

Verbs have two numbers and three persons, to agree with substantive nouns and pronouns in these respects : for a verb properly, hath neither numbers nor persons, but certain terminations answering to the person and number of its nominative.

A verb is properly said to be *conjugated*, when all its parts are properly classed or as it were, yoked together, according to Voice, Mode, Tense, Number, and Person.

English Verbs.

English verbs change their termination to express only the present and the past time of the Active voice ; and in regular verbs the Perfect participle is always the same with the perfect or past time, both of them ending in *ed* or *d*. The present participle always ends in *ing*. The English has no future participle ; which defect is supplied by a circumlocution ; as, *about to love*.

An English Verb is thus varied :

To LOVE.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mode.

Persons.	Present Time.		Past Time.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1.	I love.	We love.	1. I loved.	We loved,
2.	Thou lovest,	Ye or you love,	2. Thou lovedst,	Ye or you loved,
3.	He loveth or loves ;	They love.	3. He loved ;	They loved.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Time.

Sing.	Plur.
1. I love.	We love.
2. Thou love,	Ye or you love,
3. He love ;	They love.

Imperative Mode.

Sing.	Plur.
2. Love thou ;	Love ye or love you.

Infinitive Mode.

Present, To love.

Participle Present, Loving ; Perfect, Loved.

The several remaining parts of the English verb are formed by the assistance of other verbs, called therefore *Auxiliaries* or *Helpers*. The chief of these are *have*, *be*, *shall*, and *will*, which are thus varied.

To HAVE.

Indicative Mode.

Persons	<i>Present Time.</i>		<i>Past Time.</i>	
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
	1. I have,	We have,	1. I had,	We had,
	2. Thou hast,	Ye have,	2. Thou hadst,	Ye had,
3. He hath or has;	They have.		3. He had ;	They had.
<i>Subjunctive Mode.</i>			<i>Imperative Mode.</i>	
	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
	1. I have,	We have,	2. Have thou;	Have ye.
	2. Thou have,	Ye have,	<i>Infinitive Mode.</i> <i>Present, To have.</i>	
	3. He have;	They have.		
<i>Participle Present, Having ; Perfect, Had.</i>				

To BE.

Indicative Mode.

Present Time.		Past Time.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. I am,	We are,	1. I was,	We were,
2. Thou art,	Ye are,	2. Thou wast,	Ye were,
3. He is;	They are.	3. He was;	They were.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present.		Past.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. I be,	We be,	1. I were,	We were,
2. Thou be,	Ye be,	2. Thou wert,	Ye were,
3. He be;	They be.	3. He were;	They were.

Imperative Mode.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Be thou;	Be ye.

Infinitive Mode.

Present, To be.

Participle

Present, Being

Perfect, Begun.

SHALL.

WILL.

Sing.	Plur.
1. I shall.	We shall,
2. Thou shalt,	Ye shall,
3. He shall;	They shall.

Sing.	Plur.
1. I will.	We will,
2. Thou wilt,	Ye will,
3. He will;	They will.

The terminations of these auxiliary verbs seem to be irregular. Most of them however are only contractions of the regular form. Thus, *hast* is contracted for *havest*; *hath*, for *haveth*; *has*, for *haves*; and *wilt*, for *willest*; which last is likewise used from the irregular verb, *to will*; thus, *I will, thou willest, he willeth, or wills*.

The tenses of the subjunctive mode are expressed by *may* or *can*; *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*, together with other auxiliary verbs.

Would, *wouldst* comes from *will*; and *should*, *shouldst*, from *shall*. *Might* and *could*, seem to be the past time of *may* and *can*.

To express with greater force the present and past time of the Indicative Mode, we use the auxiliary verb *do*; as, *I do love, I did love*. And so in the Imperative, *do thou love, do ye love*. In the third person of the Imperative we always use *let*, which being an active verb has always an accusative after it; as, *let him love; let them love*.

When we speak of present time indeterminately, we use the simple form; as, *I love, I loved*; but when we speak of it with some particular limitation we use an auxiliary; as, *I am loving just now; I was (then) loving*. The termination *th*, in the third person of the present of the Indicative, properly belongs to solemn discourse; as, *he hath, he doth, &c.*

The whole of the passive voice in English is formed by the auxiliary verb *to be*, and the participle imperfect; as, *I am loved, I was loved, &c.* In many verbs the present participle also is used in a passive sense; as, *These things are doing, were doing, &c.* *The house is building, was building, &c.*

When an auxiliary is joined to a verb, the auxiliary is varied according to number and person, and the verb itself always continues the same. When there are two or more auxiliaries joined to the verb, the first of them only is varied according to person and number. The auxiliary *must* admits of no variation.

Shall and *will* are always employed to express future time. *Will*, in the first person singular and plural, promises or threatens; in the second and third persons only foretells; *shall*, on the contrary, in the first person, simply foretells; in the second and third persons, promises, commands, or threatens. But the contrary of this holds, when we ask a question; thus, "I *shall* go," "you *will* go," express event only; but "will you go?" imports intention; and "shall I go?" refers to the will of another.

The neuter verb is varied like the active; but sometimes it assumes the passive form; as, *I had fallen, or I was fallen*.

IRREGULAR ENGLISH VERBS.

The English language abounds in irregular verbs.

A verb in English is said to be irregular, which has not the Past Time and the Participle Perfect in *ed*.

Most English verbs are liable to some irregularity from contraction.

To this we are led by the nature of the language, and the manner of pronouncing it. Thus, instead of *loved*, *lovedst*, we say, *lov'd*, *lovedst*. Hence in many verbs *ed* is changed into *i*; as, *snatch, check, snapt, mixt, dwell, past, meant, felt, left, bereft, &c.* for *snatched, checked, &c.* In such words, however, the entire form is also used, and in general to be preferred. They are not therefore, commonly ranked among irregular verbs.

Irregular verbs in English, properly so called, are all monosyllables, unless compounded, and may be reduced to the three following classes, in which those marked thus, * are likewise used in the regular form.

1. Irregulars by contraction.

These commonly end in *d* or *t*, and have the Present, the Past Time, and the Participle Perfect, all alike, without any variation; as, *beat, burst, cast, cost, cut, hit, hurt, knit, let, lift, * light, * put, quit, * read, rent, rid, set, shed, shut, slit, split, spread, thrust, wet*; * all of which are contracted for *beated, bursted, casted, &c.*

The following in the Past Time, and Participle Perfect, vary a little from the Present; as, *lead, led*; *sweat, swet*; * *meet, met*; *breed, bred*; *feed, fed*; *speed, sped*; *bend, bent*; * *lend, lent*; *rend rent*; *send, sent*; *spend, spent*; *build, built*; * *geld, gelt*; * *gild, gilt*; * *gird, girt*; * *lose, lost*.

Sold, told, had, made, fied, shed, clad; * from *sell, tell, have, make, flee, shoe, clothe*; are contracted for *selled, telled, &c.* *Stand* has *stood*; *smell, smelt*; *dare, durst*, in the participle *dared*.

2. Irregulars in ght.

These are few in number, and have the Past Time and Participle in *ght*; as, *bring, brought*; *buy, bought*; *catch, caught*; *fight, fought*; *teach, taught*; *think, thought*; *seek, sought*; *work, wrought*.

3. Irregulars in en.

This is by far the most numerous class of irregular verbs. They have commonly the Participle Perfect in *en*, and form the Past Time by changing the vowel or diphthong of the Present. Some form the Past Time regularly.

Present.	Past.	Participle.	Present.	Past.	Participle.
Fail.	fell.	fallen.	Cleave.	clave or clove.*	cloven.
Awake,	awoke.*	(awaked)	Speak,	spake or spoke,	spoken.
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.	Swear,	sware or swore.	sworn.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.	Tear,	tare or tore,	torn.
Take,	took,	taken.	Wear,	ware or wore	worn.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.	Have,	hove,*	hoven.*
Slay,	slew,	slain.	Shear,	shore,	shorn.
Get,	gat or got,	gotten.	Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Help,	(helped.)	helpen.*	Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Melt,	melted,	molten.*	Weave,	wove,	woven.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen.*	Creep,	crope,*	crept.*
Eat,	ate,	eaten.	Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Bear,	bare or bore.	borne.			
Break,	broke or broken.	broken.			

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Seethe,	sod,	sodden.	Hold,	held,	holden.
See,	saw,	seen.	Do,	did,	done.
Bite,	bit,	bitten.	Blow,	blew,	blown.
Chide,	chid,	chidden.	Crow,	crew,	(crowed.)
Hide,	hid,	hidden.	Grow,	grew,	grown.
Slide,	slid,	slidden.	Know,	knew,	known.
Abide,	abode,		Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Climb,	clomb,	(climbed.)	Fly,	flew,	flown.
Drive,	drove,	driven.	Bake,	(baked.)	baken.*
Ride,	rode,	ridden.	Grave,	(graved.)	graven.*
Rise,	rose,	risen.	Hew,	(hewed.)	hewen or
Shine,	shone,*	shined.	Lade,	(laden.)	hewn.
Strive,	strove,*	striven.*	Load,	(loaded.)	laden.
Smite,	smote,	smitten.	Mow,	(mowed.)	loaden.*
Stride,	strode,	stridden.	Rive,	(rived.)	nowen.*
Shrive,	shrove,	shriven.	Saw,	(sawed.)	ripen.
Thrive,	throve,	thriven.	Shave,	(shaved.)	sawn.*
Write,	wrote,	written.	Show,	(showed.)	shaven.*
Strike,	struck,	stricken or	Shew,	(shewed.)	shewn.*
		strucken.	Show,	(showed.)	shown.*
Bid,	bade,	bidden.	Sow,	(sowed.)	sown.*
Give,	gave,	given.	Straw, strow	(strawed. &c.)	strawn.*
Sit,	sat,	sitten.	or strow,		
Spit,	spat,	spitten.	Wash,	(washed.)	washen.*
Dig,	dug,*	digged.	Wax,	(waxed.)	waxen.*
Lie,	lay,	lain or lien,	Wreath,	(wreathed.)	wreathen.*
Choose,	chose,	chosen.	Write,	(writeth.)	writen.

Several verbs seem to have dropt the termination *en* in the participle ; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Begin,	began,	begun.	Stink,	sank or	stunk.
Clug,	clung or		String,	strunk,	strung.
	clung,		Swim,	swam or	swum.
Drink,	drank,	drunk or	Swing,	swum,	
		drunken.	Swing,	swung,	swung.
Fling,	flung,	flung.	Wring,	wrung	wrung.
Ring,	rang or rung,	rung.			
Shrink,	shrank or	shrank.	Bind,	bound,	bound or
	shrank,				bounden.
Sing,	sang or sung,	sung.	Find,	found,	found.
Sink,	sank or sunk,	sunk.	Grind,	ground,	ground.
Sling,	slang or	slung.	Wind,	wound,	wound.
Slink,	slung,	slung.	Hang,	hung,*	hung.*
Spin,	spun or spun,	spun.	Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Spring,	sprung or	sprung.	Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	sprung,	sprung.	Come,	came,	come.
	stung,	stung.	Run,	ran,	run.
			Win,	won,	won.

Frequent mistakes are committed with regard to those verbs which make the Participle Perfect different from the Past Time; thus it is said, *he begun* for *he began*; *he run* for *he ran*; the Participle being used instead of the Past Time; and much more frequently the Past Time instead of the Participle; as, *I had wrote*, for *I had written*; *it was wrote*, for *it was written*; *so bore* for *borne*; *chose* for *chosen*; *bid* for *bidden*; *drove* for *driven*; *brake* for *broken*; *rode* for *ridden*. &c.

Several verbs are either defective, or made up of parts derived from different verbs of the same signification; as, *go, went, gone*; *weat, wit or wot, wot*; *wis, wist*; *ought, quoth, must*, together with most of the auxiliary verbs.

LATIN VERBS.

The Latins have four different ways of varying verbs, called the *First*, the *Second*, the *Third*, and the *Fourth Conjugation*.

The Conjugations are thus distinguished :

The First has *a* long before *re* of the Infinitive ; the Second has *e* long, the Third has *e* short, and the Fourth has *i* long, before *re* of the Infinitive.

Except *dāre*, to give, which has *ā* short, and also its compounds ; thus. *Circumdāre*, to surround ; *circundāmus*, -*dātis*, -*dābam*, -*dābo*, &c.

The different conjugations are likewise distinguished from one another by the different terminations of the following tenses :

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Conjugation.	Singular. Persons.			Plural. Persons.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
	1. -o,	-as,	-at ;	-āmus,	-ātis,	-ant.
{	2. -eo,	-es,	-et ;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
	3. -o,	-is,	-it ;	-imus,	-itis,	-unt.
	4. -io,	-is,	-it ;	-imus,	-itis,	-iunt.

Imperfect.

1. -ābam,	-ābas,	-ābat ;	-ābāmus,	-ābātis,	-ābant.
2. -ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat ;	-ēbāmus,	-ēbātis,	-ēbant.
3. -ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat ;	-ēbāmus,	-ēbātis,	-ēbant.
4. -iēbam,	-iēbas,	-iēbat ;	-iēbāmus,	-iēbātis,	-iēbant.

Future.

1. -ābo,	-ābis,	-ābit ;	-ābīmus,	-ābītis,	-ābunt.
2. -ēbo,	-ēbis,	-ēbit ;	-ēbīmus,	-ēbītis,	-ēbunt.
3. -am,	-es,	-et ;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
4. -iam,	-ies,	-iet ;	-iēmus,	-iētis,	-ient.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

1. -em,	-es,	-et ;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
2. -eām,	-eas,	-eat ;	-eāmus,	-eātis,	-eant.
3. -am,	-as,	-at ;	-āmus,	-ātis,	-ant.
4. -iam,	-ias,	-iat ;	-iāmus,	-iātis,	-iant.

Imperfect.

1. -ārem,	-āres,	-āret ;	-ārēmus,	-ārētis,	-ārent.
2. -ērem,	-ēres,	-ēret ;	-ērēmus,	-ērētis,	-ērent.
3. -īrem,	-īres,	-īret ;	-irēmus,	-irētis,	-irent.
4. -īrem,	-īres,	-īret ;	-irēmus,	-irētis,	-issent.

Imperative Mode.

2.	3.	2.	3.
1. -a or -āto,	-āto ;	-āte or -ātōte,	-anto.
2. -e or -ēto,	-ēto ;	-ēte or -ētōte,	-ento.
3. e or -īto,	-īto ;	-īte or -itōte,	-unto.
4. -i or -īto,	-īto ;	-īte or -itōte,	-iunto.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

1. -or,	-āris or -āre,	-ātur ;	-āmur,	-āminī,	-entur.
2. -eor,	-ēris or -ēre,	-ētur ;	-ēmur,	-ēminī,	-entur.
3. -or,	-īris or -īre,	-ītur ;	-imur,	-iminī,	-untur.
4. -ior,	-īris or -īre,	-ītur ;	-imur,	-iminī,	-iuntur.

Imperfect.

1. -ābar,	-ābāris or -ābāre,	-ābātur ;	-ābāmur,	-ābāminī,	-ābantur.
2. -ēbar,	-ēbāris or -ēbāre,	-ēbātur ;	-ēbāmur,	-ēbāminī,	-ēbantur.
3. -ībar,	-ībāris or -ībāre,	-ībātur ;	-ībāmur,	-ībāminī,	-ībābantur.
4. -iēbar,	-iēbāris or -iēbāre,	-iēbātur ;	-iēbāmur,	-iēbāminī,	-iēbantur.

Future.

1. -ābor,	-ābēris or -ābēre,	-ābūtur ;	-ābimur,	-ābimīnī,	-ābuntur.
2. -ēbor,	-ēbēris or -ēbēre,	-ēbūtur ;	-ēbimur,	-ēbimīnī,	-ēbuntur.
3. -ar,	-ērīs or -ēre,	-ētur ;	-ēmur,	-ēminī,	-entur.
4. -iar,	-iērīs or -iēre,	-iētur ;	-iemur,	-iēminī,	-ientur.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

1. -er,	-ēris or -ēre,	-ētur ;	-ēmur,	-ēminī,	-entur.
2. -ear,	-eāris or -eāre,	-eātur ;	-eamur,	-eamīnī,	-eantur.
3. -ar,	-āris or -āre,	-ātur ;	-āmur,	-āminī,	-antur.
4. -iar,	-iāris or -iāre,	-iātur ;	-iamur,	-iamīnī,	-iantur.

Imperfect.

1. -ārer,	-ārēris or -ārēre,	-ārētur ;	-ārēmur,	-ārēmīnī,	-ārentur.
2. -ērer,	-ērēris or -ērēre,	-ērētur ;	-ērēmur,	-ērēmīnī,	-ērentur.
3. -īrer,	-irēris or -irēre,	-irētur ;	-irēmur,	-irēmīnī,	-irentur.
4. -īrer,	-irēris or -irēre,	-irētur ;	-irēmur,	-irēmīnī,	-issentur.

Imperative Mode.

	2.	3.	2.	3.
1.	-āre or -ātor,	-ātor ;	-āmīni,	-āntor.
2.	-ēre or -ētor,	-ētor ;	-ēmīni,	-ēntor.
3.	-ēre or -ītor,	-ītor ;	-īmīni,	-untor.
4.	-ire or -itor,	-itor ;	-imīni,	-iuntor.

Observe, Verbs in *io* of the third conjugation have *iunt* in the third person plur. of the present indic. active, and *iuntur* in the passive ; and so in the imperative, *iunto* and *iuntor*. In the imperfect and future of the indicative they have always the terminations of the fourth conjugation, *iēbam* and *iam* ; *iēbar* and *iar*, &c.

The terminations of the other tenses are the same through all the conjugations. Thus,

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

	Sing.			Plur.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Perf.	-i,	-isti,	-it ;	-imus,	-istis,	-erunt or ēre.
Plu.	-ēram,	-ēras,	-erat ;	-ērāmus,	-ērātis,	-erant.

Subjunctive Mode.

Perf.	-erim,	-eris,	-erit ;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.
Plu.	-issem,	-isses,	-isset ;	-issemus,	-issetis,	-issent.
Fut.	-ero,	-eris,	-erit ;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.

These Tenses, in the Passive Voice, are formed by the Participle Perfect, and the auxiliary verb *sum*, which is also used to express the Future of the infinitive Active.

SUM is an irregular verb, and thus conjugated :

Principal Parts.

Pres. Indic.	Perf. Indic.	Pres. Infin.	
Sum,	fui,	esse,	To be.

*Indicative Mode.*Present Tense. *am.*

	Sing.	Plur.
Person.		
1.	Sum, I am,	Sūmus, We are,
2.	Es, Thou art, or you are,	Estis, Ye or you are,
3.	Est, He is ;	Sunt, They are.

Imperfect was.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Ēram, I was,</i> | <i>Erāmus, We were,</i> |
| 2. <i>Eras, Thou wast, or you were,</i> | <i>Erātis, Ye were,</i> |
| 3. <i>Erat, He was ;</i> | <i>Erant, They were.</i> |

Perfect. have been or was.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Fui, I have been,</i> | <i>Fuimus, We have been,</i> |
| 2. <i>Fuisti, Thou hast been,</i> | <i>Fuistis, Ye have been,</i> |
| 3. <i>Fuit, He hath been ;</i> | <i>Fuerunt, or -ere, They have been.</i> |

Plu-perfect. had been.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Fuēram, I had been,</i> | <i>Fuērāmus, We had been,</i> |
| 2. <i>Fueras, Thou hadst been,</i> | <i>Fueratis, Ye had been,</i> |
| 3. <i>Fuerat, He had been ;</i> | <i>Fuerant, They had been.</i> |

Future. shall or will.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Ēro, I shall be,</i> | <i>Erimus, We shall be,</i> |
| 2. <i>Eris, Thou shalt be,</i> | <i>Eritis, Ye shall be,</i> |
| 3. <i>Erit, He shall be ;</i> | <i>Erun, They shall be.</i> |

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense. may or can.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Sim, I may be,</i> | <i>Simus, We may be,</i> |
| 2. <i>Sis, Thou mayest be,</i> | <i>Sitis, Ye may be,</i> |
| 3. <i>Sit, He may be ;</i> | <i>Sint, They may be.</i> |

Imperfect. might, could, would, or should.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Essem, I might be,</i> | <i>Essemus, We might be,</i> |
| 2. <i>Eases, Thou mightest be,</i> | <i>Essetis, Ye might be,</i> |
| 3. <i>Esset, He might be ;</i> | <i>Essent, They might be.</i> |

Perfect. may have.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Fuērim, I may have been,</i> | <i>Fuērīmus, We may have been,</i> |
| 2. <i>Fueris, Thou mayest have been,</i> | <i>Fueritis, Ye may have been,</i> |
| 3. <i>Fuerit, He may have been ;</i> | <i>Fuerint, They may have been.</i> |

Plu-perfect. might, could, would, or should have ; or had.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Fuissem, I might have been,</i> | <i>Fuissēmus, We might have been,</i> |
| 2. <i>Fuisses, Thou mightest have been,</i> | <i>Fuissetis, Ye might have been,</i> |
| 3. <i>Fuisset, He might have been ;</i> | <i>Fuissent, They might have been.</i> |

Future. shall have.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Fuēro, I shall have been,</i> | <i>Fuērīmus, We shall have been,</i> |
| 2. <i>Fueris, Thou shalt have been,</i> | <i>Fueritis, Ye shall have been,</i> |
| 3. <i>Fuerit, He shall have been ;</i> | <i>Fuerint, They shall have been.</i> |

Imperative Mode.

2. *Es vel esto, Be thou, Este vel estôte, Be ye,*
 3. *Esto, Let him be ; Sunto, Let them be.*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Esse, To be.

Perf. Fuisse, To have been.

Fut. Esse futurum, -a, -um, To be about to be.

Fuisse futurum, -a, -um, To have been about to be.

Participle.

Future. Futurus, -a, -um, About to be.

Obs. 1. The personal pronouns, which in English are, for the most part, added to the verb, in Latin are commonly understood ; because the several persons are sufficiently distinguished from one another by the different terminations of the verb, though the persons themselves be not expressed. The learner, however, as first may be accustomed to join them with the verb ; thus, *ego sum, I am ; tu es, thou art, or you are ; ille est, he is ; nos sumus, we are, &c.* So *ego amo, I love ; tu amas, thou lovest, or you love ; ille amat, he loveth or loves ; nos amamus, we love, &c.*

Obs. 2. In the second person singular in English, we commonly use the plural form except in solemn discourse ; as, *tu es, thou art, or much oftener, you are ; tu eras, thou wast, or you were ; tu es, thou mayest be, or you may be, &c.* So *tu amas, thou lovest, or you love ; tu amabas, thou lovedst, or you loved, &c.*

Verbs are thus varied in the different Conjugations.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Principal Parts.

<i>Present Indic.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>
<i>Amo,</i>	<i>amavi.</i>	<i>amatum,</i>	<i>amare, To love.</i>

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense. love, do love, or am loving.

<i>Sing. 1.</i>	A <i>M-o,</i>	<i>I love,</i>
	A <i>2. Am-as,</i>	<i>Thou lovest, or you love,</i>
	<i>3. Am-at,</i>	<i>He loveth, or he loves ;</i>
<i>Plur. 1.</i>	<i>Am-amus,</i>	<i>We love,</i>
	<i>2. Am-atis,</i>	<i>Ye or you love,</i>
	<i>3. Am-ant,</i>	<i>They love.</i>

Imperfect. *loved, did love, or was loving.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-ābam,	<i>I loved,</i>
	2. Am-abas,	<i>Thou lovedst,</i>
	3. Am-abat,	<i>He loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-abamus,	<i>We loved,</i>
	2. Am-abatis,	<i>Ye or you loved,</i>
	3. Am-abant,	<i>They loved.</i>

Perfect. *loved, have loved, or did love.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-āvi,	<i>I have loved,</i>
	2. Am-avisti,	<i>Thou hast loved,</i>
	3. Am-avit,	<i>He hath loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-āvīmus,	<i>We have loved,</i>
	2. Am-avistis,	<i>Ye have loved,</i>
	3. Am-avērunt, v. avēre	<i>They have loved.</i>

Plu-perfect. *had.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-āvēram,	<i>I had loved,</i>
	2. Am-averas,	<i>Thou hadst loved,</i>
	3. Am-averat,	<i>He had loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-averamus,	<i>We had loved,</i>
	2. Am-averatis,	<i>Ye had loved,</i>
	3. Am-averant,	<i>They had loved.</i>

Future. *shall or will.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-ābo,	<i>I shall love,</i>
	2. Am-abis,	<i>Thou shalt love,</i>
	3. Am-abit,	<i>He shall love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-abīmus,	<i>We shall love,</i>
	2. Am-abitis,	<i>Ye shall love,</i>
	3. Am-abunt,	<i>They shall love.</i>

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense. *may or can.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-em,	<i>I may love,</i>
	2. Am-es,	<i>Thou mayest love,</i>
	3. Am-et,	<i>He may love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-ēmus,	<i>We may love,</i>
	2. Am-etis,	<i>Ye may love,</i>
	3. Am-ent,	<i>They may love.</i>

Imperfect. *might, could; would, or should.*

Sing.	1. Am-ārem,	<i>I might love,</i>
	2. Am-ares,	<i>Thou mightest love,</i>
	3. Am-aret,	<i>He might love ;</i>
Plur.	1. Am-arēmus,	<i>We might love,</i>
	2. Am-aretis,	<i>Ye might love,</i>
	3. Am-arent,	<i>They might love.</i>

Perfect. *may have.*

Sing.	1. Am-āvērīm,	<i>I may have loved,</i>
	2. Am-averis,	<i>Thou mayest have loved,</i>
	3. Am-averit,	<i>He may have loved ;</i>
Plur.	1. Am-averīmus,	<i>We may have loved,</i>
	2. Am-averitis,	<i>Ye may have loved,</i>
	3. Am-averint,	<i>They may have loved.</i>

Plu-perfect. *might, could, would, or should have ; or had.*

Sing.	1. Am-avissem,	<i>I might have loved,</i>
	2. Am-avisses,	<i>Thou mightest have loved,</i>
	3. Am-avisset,	<i>He might have loved ;</i>
Plur.	1. Am-avissemus,	<i>We might have loved,</i>
	2. Am-avissetis,	<i>Ye might have loved,</i>
	3. Am-avissent,	<i>They might have loved.</i>

Future. *shall have.*

Sing.	1. Am-āvēro,	<i>I shall have loved,</i>
	2. Am-averis,	<i>Thou shalt have loved,</i>
	3. Am-averit,	<i>He shall have loved ;</i>
Plur.	1. Am-averīmus,	<i>We shall have loved,</i>
	2. Am-averitis,	<i>Ye shall have loved,</i>
	3. Am-averint,	<i>They shall have loved.</i>

Imperative Mode.

Sing.	2. Am-a, <i>vel</i> am-āto,	<i>Love thou, or do thou love,</i>
	3. Am-ato,	<i>Let him love ;</i>
Plur.	2. Am-āte, <i>vel</i> am-atōte,	<i>Love ye, or do ye love,</i>
	3. Am-anto,	<i>Let them love.</i>

Infinitive Mode.

Pres.	Am-āre,	<i>To love.</i>
Perf.	Am-avisse,	<i>To have loved.</i>
Fut.	Esse amaturus, -a, -um,	<i>To be about to love.</i>
	Fuisse amaturus, -a, -um,	<i>To have been about to love.</i>

Participle.

Present, Am-ans, *Loving*.
Future, Am-aturus, -a, -um, *About to love*.

Gerunds.

Nom. Am-andum, *Loving*,
Gen. Am-andi, *Of loving*,
Dat. Am-ando, *To loving*,
Acc. Am-andum, *Loving*,
Abl. Am-ando, *With loving*.

Supine.

Former, Am-atum, *To love*,
Latter, Am-atu, *To love, or to be loved*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present Indicative. *Perfect Participle.* *Infinitive.*
 Amor, amatus, amari, to be loved

*Indicative Mode.**Present Tense. am.*

Sing. 1. Am-or, *I am loved*,
 2. Am-āris, vel -āre, *Thou art loved*,
 3. Am-atur, *He is loved*;
Plur. 1. Am-amur, *We are loved*,
 2. Am-amīni, *Ye or you are loved*,
 3. Am-antur, *They are loved*.

Imperfect. was.

Sing. 1. Am-ābar, *I was loved*,
 2. Am-abāris, vel-abāre, *Thou wast loved*,
 3. Am-abatur, *He was loved*;
Plur. 1. Am-abamur, *We were loved*,
 2. Am-abamīni, *Ye were loved*,
 3. Am-abantur, *They were loved*.

Perfect. am ; have been, or was.

Sing. 1. Amatus sum, vel fui, *I have been loved*,
 2. Amatus es, v. fuisti, *Thou hast been loved*,
 3. Amatus est, v. fuit, *He hath been loved*;
Plur. 1. Amati sumus, v. fuimus, *We have been loved*,
 2. Amati estis, v. fuistis, *Ye have been loved*,
 3. Amati sunt, fuerunt, v. fuērūt, *They have been loved*.

Plu-perfect. *had been, or was.*

- Sing.* 1. Amatus eram, *vel* fueram, *I had been loved,*
 2. Amatus eras, *v.* fueras, *Thou hadst been loved,*
 3. Amatus erat, *v.* fuerat, *He had been loved ;*
Plur. 1. Amati eramus, *v.* fueramus, *We had been loved,*
 2. Amati eratis, *v.* fueratis, *Ye had been loved,*
 3. Amati erant, *v.* fuerant, *They had been loved.*

Future. *shall or will be.*

- Sing.* 1. Am-abor, *I shall be loved,*
 2. Am-abēris, *vel*-abēre, *Thou shalt be loved,*
 3. Am abitur, *He shall be loved ;*
Plur. 1. Am-abimur, *We shall be loved,*
 2. Am-abimini, *Ye shall be loved,*
 3. Am-abuntur, *They shall be loved.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense. *may or can be.*

- Sing.* 1. Am-er, *I may be loved,*
 2. Am-ēris, *vel* -ēre, *Thou mayest be loved,*
 3. Am-etur, *He may be loved ;*
Plur. 1. Am-ēmur, *We may be loved,*
 2. Am-emiui, *Ye may be loved,*
 3. Am-entur, *They may be loved.*

Imperfect. *might, could, would, or should be.*

- Sing.* 1. Am-ārer, *I might be loved,*
 2. Am-arēris, *vel* arēre, *Thou mightest be loved,*
 3. Am-aretur, *He might be loved ;*
Plur. 1. Am-ārēmur, *We might be loved,*
 2. Am-aremini, *Ye might be loved,*
 3. Am-arentur, *They might be loved.*

Perfect. *may have been.*

- Sing.* 1. Amatus sim, *vel* fuerim, *I may have been loved,*
 2. Amatus sis, *v.* fueris, *Thou mayest have been loved,*
 3. Amatus sit, *v.* fuerit, *He may have been loved ;*
Plur. 1. Amati simus, *v.* fuerimus, *We may have been loved,*
 2. Amati sitis, *v.* fueritis, *Ye may have been loved,*
 3. Amati sint, *v.* fuerint, *They may have been loved.*

Plu-perfect. *might, could, would, or should have been ; or had been.*

- Sing.* 1. Amatus essem, *vel* fuisset, *I might have been loved,*
 2. Amatus esses, *v.* fuisses, *Thou mightest have been loved,*
 3. Amatus esset, *v.* fuisset, *He might have been loved ;*

<i>Phur.</i> 1. Amāti essemus v. fuissetis,	<i>We might have been loved,</i>
2. Amati essetis v. fuissetis,	<i>Ye might have been loved,</i>
3. Amati essent v. fuissent,	<i>They might have been loved.</i>

Future. shall have been.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amatus fuēro,	<i>I shall have been loved,</i>
2. Amatus fueris,	<i>Thou shalt have been loved,</i>
3. Amatus fuerit,	<i>He shall have been loved.</i>
<i>Phur.</i> 1. Amati fuērimus,	<i>We shall have been loved,</i>
2. Amati fueritis,	<i>Ye shall have been loved,</i>
3. Amati fuerint,	<i>They shall have been loved.</i>

Imperative Mode.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Am-āre vel am-ātor,	<i>Be thou loved,</i>
3. Am-ātor,	<i>Let him be loved</i>
<i>Phur.</i> 2. Am-amīni,	<i>Be ye loved,</i>
3. Am-antor,	<i>Let them be loved</i>

Infinitive Mode.

<i>Pres.</i> Am-āri,	<i>To be loved.</i>
<i>Perf.</i> Esse v. fuisse amatus, -a, -um,	<i>To have been loved.</i>
<i>Fut.</i> Amāt-um iri,	<i>To be about to be loved.</i>

Participle.

<i>Perf.</i> Am-atus, -a, -um,	<i>Loved.</i>
<i>Fut.</i> Am-andus, -a, -um,	<i>To be loved.</i>

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Dōceo, docui, doctum, docēre, *To teach.*

Indicative Mode.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i> D	Oc-eo, -es,	-et;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.	
<i>Imp.</i>	Doc-ēbam,	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebāmus,	-ebatis,	-ēbant.
<i>Perf.</i>	Doc-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uīmus,	-uistis,	-uērunt.
						v. -uēre.
<i>Plu.</i>	Doc-uēram,	-ueras,	-uerat;	-uerāmus,	-ueratis,	-uerant.
<i>Fut.</i>	Doc-ēbo,	-ebis,	-ebit;	-ebīmus,	-ebitis,	-ebunt.

Subjunctive Mode.

<i>Pres.</i>	Doc-eam,	-eas,	-eat;	-eāmus,	-eatis,	-eant.
<i>Imp.</i>	Doc-ērem,	-eres,	-eret;	-erēmus,	-eretis,	-erent.

Perf. Doc-uērim, -ueris, -uerit; -uerīmus, -ueritis, -ueriat.
Plu. Doc-uissem, -uisses, -uisset; -uissēmus, -uiassetis, -uiassent.
Fut. Doc-uēro, -ueris, -uerit; -uerīmus, -ueritis, -uerint.

Imperative Mode.

2. 3. 2. 3.
Pres. Doc-e vel -ēto, -ēto; -ēte vel -etote, -ento.

Infinitive. Participles. Gerunds. Supines.
Pres. Doc-ēre. *Pr.* Doc-ens. Doc-endum, 1. Doc-tum.
Perf. Doc-uisse. *Fut.* Doc-tūrus. Doc-endi, 2. Doc-tu.
Fut. Esse docturus, -a, -um, Doc-endo, &c.
 Fuisse docturus, -a, -um.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Dōceor, doctus, dōcēri. *To be taught.*

Indicative Mode.

Sing. Plur.
Pres. Doc-eor, -ēris, -ctur; -emur, -emīni, -entur.
Imp. Doc-ēbar, -ēbāris, -ebatur; -ebamur, -ebamini, -ebantur.
Perf. Doctus sum vel fui, doctus es vel fuisti, &c.
Plu. Doctus eram v. fueram, doctus eras v. fueras, &c.
Fut. Doc-ebor, -ēbēris, -ebitur; -ebimur, -ebimini, -ebantur.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pres. Doc-ear, -eāris, -eatur; -eamur, -eamīni, -eantur.
Imp. Doc-ere, -erēris, -eretur; -eremur, -eremini, -erentur.
Perf. Doctus sim vel fuerim, doctus sis vel fueris, &c.
Plu. Doctus essem v. fuisssem, doctus esses v. fuissetis, &c.
Fut. Doctus fuero, doctus fueris, doctus fuerit, docti fuerimus, &c.

Imperative Mode.

2. 3. 2. 3.
Pres. Doc-ēre vel -ētor, -etor; -emīni, -entor.

Infinitive. Participles.
Pres. Doc-eri. *Perf.* Doc-tus, -a, -um.
Perf. Esse vel fuisse doctus, -a, -um. *Fut.* Doc-endus, -a, -um
Fut. Doctum iri.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Lēgo, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, To read.

Indicative Mode.

	Sing.			Plur.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Pres.	L eg-o,	-is,	-it ;	-imus,	-itis,	-unt.
Imp.	Leg-ēbam,	-ebas,	-ebat ;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
Perf.	Lēg-i,	-isti,	-it ;	-imus,	-istis,-ērunt,-ēre,	
Plu.	Lēg-eram,	-eras,	-erat ;	-eramus,	-eratis,	-erant.
Fut.	Lēg-am,	-es,	-et ;	-ēmus,	-etis,	-ent.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pres.	Lēg-am,	-as,	-at ;	-amus,	-atis,	-ant.
Imp.	Lēg-ērem,	-eres,	-eret ;	-ērēmus,	-eretis,	-erent.
Perf.	Lēg-ērim,	-eris,	-erit ;	-ērīmus,	-eritis,	-erint.
Plu.	Lēg-issem,	-isses,	-isset ;	-issemus,	-issetis,	-issent.
Fut.	Lēg-ēro,	-eris,	-erit ;	-erīmus,	-eritis,	-erint.

Imperative Mode.

	2.	3.	2.	3.
Pres.	Lēg-e, vel -ito,	-ito ;	ite, vel -itōte,	-unto.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>	<i>Gerunds.</i>	<i>Supines.</i>
<i>Pres.</i> Lēg-ēre.	<i>Pr.</i> Leg-ens.	Lēg-endum,	1. Lec-tum.
<i>Perf.</i> Lēg-isse.	<i>Fut.</i> Lec-tūrus.	Leg-endi,	2. Lec-tu.
<i>Fut.</i> Esse lectūrus, -a, -um,		Leg-endo, &c.	
Fuisse lectūrus, -a, -um.			

PASSIVE VOICE.

Lēgor, lectus, lēgi, To be read.

Indicative Mode.

	Sing.			Plur.		
Pres.	Leg-or,	-ēris,	-itur ;	-imur,	-imini,	-untur.
	vel -ēre,					
Imp.	Leg-ēbar,	-ebaris,	-ebatur ;	-ebamur,	-ebamini,	-ebantur.
	vel -ebare,					
Perf.	Lectus sum vel fui, lectus es vel fuisti, &c.					
Plu.	Lectus eram vel fueram, lectus eras vel fueras, &c.					
Fut.	Leg-ar,	-ēris,	-ētar ;	-ēmur,	-emini,	
	vel -ere,					

Subjunctive Mode.

<i>Pres.</i> Lēg-ar,	-āris, vel -āre,	-atur ;	-amur,	-amini,	-antur.
<i>Imp.</i> Leg-ērer,	-erēris, vel erēre,	-eretur ;	-eremur,	-eremini,	-erentur.
<i>Perf.</i> Lectus sim vel fuerim, lectus sis vel fueris, &c.					
<i>Plu.</i> Lectus essem v. fuissē, lectus esses v. fuisses, &c.					
<i>Fut.</i> Lectus fuero, lectus fueris, lectus fuerit, &c.					

Imperative Mode.

2.	3.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i> Leg-ēre, vel -itor,	-itor ;	-imīni,	-untor.
<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Participles.</i>	
<i>Pres.</i> Lēg-i.		<i>Perf.</i> Lec-tus, -a, -um.	
<i>Perf.</i> Esse v. fuisse lectus, -a, -um.		<i>Fut.</i> Leg-endus, -a, -um.	
<i>Fut.</i> Lectum iri.			

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Audio, audiui, auditum, audire, To hear.

Indicative Mode.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pr.</i> A ud-io, -is,	-it ;		-imus,	-itis,	-iunt.
<i>Imp.</i> Aud-iēbam, -iebas,	-iebat ;		-iebamus, -iebatis,	-iebant.	
<i>Per.</i> Aud-ivi, -ivisti, -ivit ;			-ivimus, -ivistis,	-ivērunt, vel -ivēre.	
<i>Plu.</i> Aud-ivēram, -iveras, -iverat ;			-iveramus, -iveratis, -iverant		
<i>Fut.</i> Aud-iām, -ies, -iet ;			-iemus, -ietis, -ient.		

Subjunctive Mode.

<i>Pr.</i> Aud-iam, -ias, -iat ;	-iamus, -iatis, -iant.
<i>Imp.</i> Aud-irem, -ires, -iret ;	-irēmus, -iretis, -irent.
<i>Per.</i> Aud-iverim, -iveris, -iverit ;	-iverīmus, -iveritis, -iverint.
<i>Plu.</i> Aud-ivissem, -ivisses, -ivisset, -ivissemus, -ivissetis, -ivissent.	
<i>Fut.</i> Aud-ivero, -iveris, -iverit ;	-iverimus, -iveritis, -iverint.

Imperative Mode.

2.	3.	2.	3.
Aud-i, vel -īto,	-īto ;	-īte, vel itōte,	-iunto.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>	<i>Gerunds.</i>	<i>Supines.</i>
<i>Pr.</i> Aud-ire.	<i>Pr.</i> Aud-iens.	Aud-iendum,	1. Auditum.
<i>Per.</i> Aud-iuisse.	<i>Fu.</i> Aud-iturus.	Aud-iendi,	2. Audita.
<i>Fut.</i> Esse auditurus, -a, -um,		Aud-iendo, &c.	
Fuisse auditurus, -a, -um.			

PASSIVE VOICE.

Audior, Auditus, Audiri, To be heard.

*Indicative Mode.**Sing.**Plur.*

<i>Pres.</i> Aud-ior,	-iris, vel -ire,	-itur;	-imur,	-imini,	-iuntur.
<i>Imp.</i> Aud-iēbar,	-iebaris, vel -iebare,	-iebatur;	-iebamur,	-iebamini,	-iebantur.
<i>Perf.</i> Auditus sum vel fui,	auditus es v. fuisti, &c.				
<i>Plu.</i> Auditus eram v. fueram,	auditus eras v. fueras, &c.				
<i>Fut.</i> Aud-iar,	-ieris, vel -iere,	-ietur;	-iemur,	-iemini,	-ientur.

Subjunctive Mode.

<i>Pres.</i> Aud-iar,	-iaris, vel -iare,	-iatur;	-iamur,	-iamini,	-iantur.
<i>Imp.</i> Aud-irer,	-ireris, vel -irere,	-iretur;	-iremur,	-iremini,	-irentur.
<i>Perf.</i> Auditus sim vel fuerim,	auditus sis v. fueris, &c.				
<i>Plu.</i> Auditus essem v. fuissem,	auditus esses v. fuisses, &c.				
<i>Fut.</i> Auditus fuero,	auditus fueris, &c.				

Imperative Mode.

2.	3.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i> Aud-ire, vel -itor,	-itor;	imui,	-iuntor.

*Infinitive.**Participles.*

<i>Pr.</i> Aud-iri.	<i>Per.</i> Aud-itus, -a, -um.
<i>Per.</i> Esse v. fuisse auditus, -a, -um.	<i>Fut.</i> Aud-iendus, -a, -um.
<i>Fut.</i> Auditum iri.	

FORMATION OF VERBS.

There are four principal parts of a verb, from which all the rest are formed; namely, *o* of the present, *i* of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive; according to the following rhyme:

1. From *o* are formed *am* and *em*.
2. From *i*; *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, *sse*, and *ssem*.
3. *U*, *us*, and *rus*, are form'd from *um*.
4. All other parts from *re* do come; as, *bam*, *bo*, *rem*; *a*, *e*, and *i*; *ns* and *dus*; *dum*, *do*, and *di*; as,

Am-o, *em*; *Am-avi*, *-eram*, *-crim*, *-issem*, *-ero*, *-isse*; *Amat-um*, *-u*, *-urus*, *-us*; *Am-are*, *-abam*, *-abo*, *-arem*, *-a*, *-ans*, *-andum* *di*, *do*; *-andus*.

Doc-o, *-eam*; *Doc-ui*, *-ueram*, &c.; *Doct-um*, *-u*, *-urus*, *-us*; *Doc-ere*, *-ebam*, *-ebo*, *-erem*, *-e*, *-ens*, *-endum* *di*, *do*, *-endus*.

Leg-o, *-am*; *Leg-i*, *-eram*, &c.; *Lect-um*, *-u*, *-urus*, *-us*; *Leg-ere*, *-ebam*, *-erem*, *-e*, *-ens*, *-endum*, &c.

Aud-io, *-iam*; *Aud-ivi*, *-iveram*, &c.; *Audit-um*, *-u*, *-urus*, *-us*; *Aud-ire*, *-iebam*, *-irem*, *-i*, *-iens*, *-iendum* *di*, *do*, *-iendus*.—So verbs of the third conjugation in *ia*, as, *Cap-io*, *-iam*; *Cep-i*, *-eram*, &c.; *Capt-um*, *-u*, &c.; *Cap-ere*, *-iebam*, *-erem*, *-e*, *-iens*, *-iendum* *di*, *do*, *-iendus*.

The passive voice is formed from the active, by adding *r* to *e*, or changing *m* into *r*.

But it is much more easy and natural to form all the parts of a verb from the present and perfect of the indicative, and from the supine; thus,

Am-o, *-abam*, *-ābo*, *-em*, *-ārem*, *-a* or *-āto*, *-āre*, *-ans*, *-andum* *di*, *do*, &c. *-andus*:

Am-avi, *-ēram*, *-ērim*, *-issem*, *-ēro*, *-isse*: *Amāt-um*, *-us*, *-ūrus*.

So *Doc-o*, *-ēbam*, *-ēbo*, *-cam*, *-ērem*, *-e* or *-eto*, *-ēre*, *-ens*, *-endum* *di*, &c. *-endus*; *Doc-ui*, *-ēram*, *-ērim*, *-issem*, *-ēro*, *-isse*: *Doct-um*, *-us*, *-ūrus*.

Lēg-o, *-ēbam*, *-am*, *-es*, *-et*, &c. *-am*, *-as*, *-at*, &c. *-ērem*, *-e* or *-lto*, *-ēre*, *-ens*, *-endum* &c. *-endus*:

Lēg-i, *-ēram*, &c. *Lect-um*, *-us*, *-urus*:

Cāp-io, *-iebam*, *-iam*, *-ies*, *-iet*, &c. *-iam*, *-ias*, &c. *-ērem*, *-e* or *-lto*, *-ēre*, *-iens*, *-iendum*, *-iendus*: *Cēp-i*, *-ēram*, &c. *Capt-um*, *-us*, *-ūrus*.

Aud-io, *-iebam*, &c. *Aud-ivi*, *-ēram*, &c.

A verb is commonly said to be conjugated, when only its principal parts are mentioned, because from them all the rest are derived.

The first person of the Present of the indicative is called the *Theme* or the *Root* of the verb, because from it the other three principal parts are formed.

The letters of a verb which always remain the same, are called *Radical* letters; as, *am* in *am-o*. The rest are called the *Termination*; as, *abamus* in *am-abamus*.

All the letters which come before *-āre*, *-ēre*, *-ere*, or *-ire*, of the infinite, are radical letters. By putting these before the terminations, all the parts of any regular verb may be readily formed, except the compound tenses.

Signification of the Tenses in the various Modes.

The tenses formed from the present of the indicative or infinitive signify in general the continuance of an action or passion, or represent them as present at some particular time: the other tenses express an action or passion completed; but not always so absolutely, as entirely to exclude the continuance of the same action or passion; thus, *Am-o*, I love, do love or am loving; *am-ābam*, I loved, did love, or was loving, &c.

Am-avi, I loved, did love, or have loved, *that is*, have done with loving, &c.

In like manner, in the passive voice; *Am-or*, I am loved, I am in loving, or in being loved, &c.

Past time in the passive voice is expressed several different ways, by means of the auxiliary verb *sum*, and the participle perfect; thus,

Indicative Mode.

Perfect. *Amatus sum*, I am, or have been loved, or oftener, I was loved.

Amatus fui, I have been loved, or I was loved.

Plu-perfect. *Amatus eram*, I was or had been loved.

Amatus fueram, I had been loved.

Subjunctive Mode.

Perfect. *Amatus sim*, I may be or may have been loved.

Amatus fuerim, I may have been loved.

Plu-perfect. *Amatus essem*, I might, could, would, or should be or have been loved.

Amatus fuissem, I might, could, would, or should have been loved; or I had been loved.

Future. *Amatus fuero*, I shall have been loved.

The verb *sum* is also employed to express future time in the indicative mode, both active and passive; thus,

Amaturus sum, I am about to love, I am to love, I am going to love, or I will love,

We chiefly use this form, when some purpose or intention is signified.

Amatus ero, I shall be loved.

Obs. 1. The participles *amatus* and *amaturus* are put before the auxiliary verb, because we commonly find them so placed in the classics.

Obs. 2. In these compound tenses the learner should be taught to vary the participle like an adjective noun, according to the gender and number of the different substantives to which it is applied; thus, *amatus est*, he is or was loved, when applied to a man; *amata est*, she was loved, when applied to a woman; *amatum est*, it was loved, when applied to a thing; *amati sunt*, they were loved, when applied to men, &c. The connecting of syntax, so far as is necessary, with the inflection of nouns and verbs, seems to be the most proper method of teaching both.

Obs. 3. The past time and participle perfect in English are taken in different meanings, according to the different tenses in Latin which they are used to express. Thus, "I loved," when put for *amabam*, is taken in a sense different from what it has when put for *amavi*: so *amor*, and *amatus sum*, I am loved; *amabar*, and *amatus eram*, I was loved; *amer*, and *amatus sim*, &c. In the one, *loved* is taken in a present, in the other, in a past sense. This ambiguity arises from the defective nature of the English verb.

Obs. 4. The tenses of the subjunctive mode may be variously rendered according to their connexion with the other parts of a sentence. They are often expressed in English as the same tenses of the indicative, and sometimes one tense apparently put for another.

Thus, *Quasi intelligant, qualis sit*, As if they understood, what kind of person he is, Cic. *In facinus iudare putes*, You would think, &c. Ov. *Eloquar an ileam?* Shall I speak out, or be silent? *Nec vos arguerent, Teueri, for arguam*, Virg. *Si quid te fagerit, ego perierim*, for *peribo*, Ter. *Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolo em*; *Et prescere, soror, potero*: for *potuissem* and *possem*, Virg. *Singula quid referam?* Why should I mention every thing? Id. *Prædiceres mihi*, You should have told me beforehand, Ter. *At tu dicis, Albane, maneres*, Ought to have stood to your word. Virg. *Citius crediderim*, I should sooner believe, Juv. *Hausert ensis*, The sword would have destroyed, Virg. *Fuerint irati*, Grant or suppose they were angry. *Si id fecisset*, If he did or should do that, Cic. The same promiscuous use of the tenses seems also to take place sometimes in the indicative and infinitive; and the indicative to be put for the subjunctive; as, *Animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit*, for *refugit*, Virg. *Fuerat melius, for fuisset*, Id. *Invidiam dilapsa erat, for fuisset*, Sall. *Quandiu in portum venis?* for *venisti*, Plant. *Quam mox navisgo Ephesum*, for *navigabo*, Id. *Tu si hic sis, altiter sentias*, Ter. for *esses* and *sentires*. *Cato affirmat, se vivo, illum non triumphare, for triumphaturum esse*, Cic. *Persuadet Castice, ut occuparet, for occupet*, Oza.

Obs. 5. The future of the subjunctive, and also of the indicative, is often rendered by the present of the subjunctive in English; as, *nisi hoc faciet, or fecerit*, unless he do this, Ter.

Obs. 6. Instead of the imperative we often use the present of the subjunctive; as, *valere*, farewell; *huc venias*, come hither, &c. And also the future both of the indicative and subjunctive; as, *non occides*, do not kill; *ne feceris*, do not do it; *valebis, meque*, *amabis*, farewell, and love me. Cic.

The present time and the preter-imperfect of the infinitive are both expressed under the same form. All the varieties of past and future time are expressed by the other two tenses. But in order properly to exemplify the tenses of the infinitive mode, we must put an accusative, and some other verb, before each of them; thus,

Dixit me scribere; he says that I write, do write, or am writing.

Dixit me scribere; he said that I wrote, did write, or was writing.

Dixit me scripsisse; he says that I wrote, did write, or have written.

Dixit me scripsisse; he said that I had written.

Dixit me scripturum esse; he says that I will write.

Dixit me scripturum esse; he said that I would write.

Dixit nos scripturos fuisse; he says that we would have written.

Dixit literas scribi; he says that letters are written, writing, a-writing, or in writing.

Dixit literas scribi; he said that letters were writing, or written.

Dixit literas scriptas esse; he says that letters are or were written.

Dixit literas scriptas fuisse; he says that letters have been written.

Dixit literas scriptas fuisse; he said that letters had been written.

Dixit literas scriptum iri; he says that letters will be written.

Dixit literas scriptum iri; he said that letters would be written.

The future, *scriptum iri*, is made up of the former supine, and the infinitive passive of the verb *eo*, and therefore never admits of any variation.

The future of the infinitive is sometimes expressed by a periphrasis or circumlocution; thus, *scio fore vel futurum esse ut scribant*,—*ut literas scribantur*; I know that they will write,—that letters will be written. *Scivi fore vel futurum esse ut scriberent*,—*ut literas scriberentur*; I knew that they would write. &c. *Scivi futurum fuisse, ut literas scriberentur*; I knew that letters would have been written. This form is necessary in verbs which want the supine.

Obs. 7. The different tenses, when joined with any expediency or necessity, are thus expressed:

Scribendum est mihi, puero, nobis, &c. *literas*; I, the boy, we, &c. must write letters.

Scribendum fuit mihi, puero, nobis, &c. I must have written, &c.

Scribendum erit mihi; I shall be obliged to write.

Scio scribendum esse mihi literas; I know that I must write letters.

—*Scribendum fuisse mihi*;—that I must have written.

Dixit scribendum fore mihi; He said that I should be obliged to write.

Or with the participle in *du*,

Literæ sunt scribendæ mihi, puero, hominibus, &c. or *a me, puero*, &c.; Letters are to be, or must be written by me, by the boy, by men, &c. So *literæ scribendæ erunt, fuerunt, erunt*, &c. *Si literæ scribendæ sint, essent, forent* &c. *Scio literas scribendas esse*; I know that letters are to be, or must be written. *Scivi literas scribendas fuisse*; I knew that letters ought to have been, or must have been written.

Note. Most of the simple tenses of a verb in Latin may be expressed, as in English, by the participle and the auxiliary verb *sum*; as, *Sum amans*, for *amo*. I am loving; *eram amans*, for *amabam*, &c. *Fui te carens*, for *carui*. I loved. *Ut scis sciens*, for *ut scias*, &c. Only the tenses in the active which come from the preterite, and those in the passive which come from the present, cannot be properly expressed in this manner: because the Latins have no participle perfect active, nor participle present passive. This manner of expression, however, does not often occur.

FORMATION OF THE PRETERITE AND SUPINE.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Compound and simple verbs form the preterite and supine in the same manner; as,

Voco, vocavi, vocatum, to call: so, *revoco, revocavi, revocatum*, to recall.

Exc. 1. When the simple verb in the preterite doubles the first syllable of the present, the compounds lose the former syllable; as, *pello, pēpuli*, to beat; *repello, rēpuli*, never *repēpuli*, to beat back. But the compounds of *do*, *sto*, *disco*, and *posco*, follow the general rule; thus, *ēdisco, ēdīdici*, to get by heart; *dēposco, dēpōposci*, to demand: so, *præcurro, præcūcurri*; *rēpungo, rēpūpūgi*.

Exc. 2. Compounds which change *a* of the simple verb into *i*, have *e* in the supine ; as, *facio, feci, factum*, to make ; *versicio, perfeci, perfectum*, to perfect. But compound verbs ending in *do* and *go* ; also the compounds of *habeo, placeo, sapio, salio*, and *statuo*, observe the general rule.

2. Verbs which want the preterite, want likewise the supine.

SPECIAL RULES.

First Conjugation.

Verbs of the first conjugation have *avi* in the preterite, and *atum* in the supine ; as,

<i>Creo, creavi, creatum</i> , to create ;	<i>pæro, pæravi, pæratum</i> , to prepare.—So,	
<i>Abundo</i> , to abound.	<i>Centurio, & concenturio</i> ,	<i>Dedico, to dedicate.</i>
<i>Accuso, to charge with a crime.</i>	<i>to divide into companies.</i>	<i>Dilecto, to delight.</i>
<i>Adumbro, to shade, to delineate.</i>	<i>Certo, to strive, to fight.</i>	<i>Delibero, to deliberate.</i>
<i>Edifico, to build.</i>	<i>Cesso, to cease.</i>	<i>Delineo, to trace, to chisel out.</i>
<i>Estimo, to value.</i>	<i>Clamo, to cry.</i>	<i>Destro, to deal, to rave.</i>
<i>Ambulo, to walk.</i>	<i>Claudio, to limp.</i>	<i>Delumbo, to weaken.</i>
<i>Amplio, to enlarge, to put off a cause.</i>	<i>Coagulo, to curdle.</i>	<i>Desidero, to desire.</i>
<i>Animo, to encourage.</i>	<i>Cogito, to think.</i>	<i>Desolo, to lay waste.</i>
<i>Anteipo, to anticipate.</i>	<i>Colineo, to aim at, to hit the mark.</i>	<i>Destino, to destine.</i>
<i>Antiquo, i. e. antiqua proba, to reject a law.</i>	<i>Colo, to strain.</i>	<i>Dico, to dedicate.</i>
<i>Appello, to call.</i>	<i>Communeo, to impart.</i>	<i>Discepto, disputo, to debate.</i>
<i>Appropinquo, to approach.</i>	<i>Comparo, to compare.</i>	<i>Dispo, to scatter.</i>
<i>Arieto, to push like a ram.</i>	<i>Compensio, to make amends.</i>	<i>Dolo, to hew or cut.</i>
<i>Apto, to fit.</i>	<i>Comperendino, to put off a cause to the day after to-morrow.</i>	<i>Dono, to present.</i>
<i>Aro, to plough.</i>	<i>Compilo, to pile up, to pil- lage.</i>	<i>Duplico, to double.</i>
<i>Ascio, to cut or hew.</i>	<i>Concilio, to gain, to recon- cile.</i>	<i>Eddico, to bring up.</i>
<i>Asservo, to affirm.</i>	<i>Concordo, to agree.</i>	<i>Ejulo, to wail, to weep.</i>
<i>Ausulto, to listen.</i>	<i>Confuto, refuto, to dis- prove.</i>	<i>Emancipo, to free a son from the power of his fa- ther.</i>
<i>Auctoro, to engage for ser- vice.</i>	<i>Congelo, to freeze.</i>	<i>Emendo, to amend.</i>
<i>Autumo, to suppose.</i>	<i>Considero, to consider.</i>	<i>Enucleo, to take out the kernel, to explain.</i>
<i>Averrunco, to avert.</i>	<i>Contamino, to pollute.</i>	<i>Enodo to unknot, to explain.</i>
<i>Bajulo, to carry.</i>	<i>Copulo, to couple.</i>	<i>Equito, to ride.</i>
<i>Balo, to beat.</i>	<i>Corrigo, to wrinkle.</i>	<i>Erro, to wander.</i>
<i>Basio, to kiss.</i>	<i>Corrusco, to brandish.</i>	<i>Examino, to examine, to try.</i>
<i>Bello, to war.</i>	<i>Cremo, to burn.</i>	<i>Exantio, to empty, to endure.</i>
<i>Beo, to bless.</i>	<i>Creo, to create.</i>	<i>Exaro, to plough up, to scrawl, to write fast.</i>
<i>Blătéro, to babble.</i>	<i>Cribo, to sift.</i>	<i>Exentéro, to take out the guts.</i>
<i>Boo, to bellow.</i>	<i>Crispo, to curl.</i>	<i>Existimo, to think.</i>
<i>Bulatio, to hoat like an owl.</i>	<i>Crucio, to torment.</i>	<i>Exploro, to search.</i>
<i>Cæco, to go to stool.</i>	<i>Curo, to cure.</i>	<i>Extrico, to disentangle.</i>
<i>Cæco to blind or dazzle.</i>	<i>Damno, to condemn.</i>	<i>Fabrleo, to frame.</i>
<i>Cælo, to carve.</i>	<i>Declino, to take the tenth part, or punish every tenth man.</i>	<i>Fasino, to bewitch.</i>
<i>Calceo, to put on shoes, to shoe.</i>	<i>Declero, to declare.</i>	<i>Fatigo, to weary.</i>
<i>Calcitro, to kick.</i>	<i>Decalio, to loose a thing from off the neck, to be- head.</i>	<i>Fermento, to leaven with dough, to ferment with.</i>
<i>Calco, to tread.</i>	<i>Dedero, to adorn.</i>	<i>Festino, to hasten.</i>
<i>Caligo, to be dark or dim- sighted.</i>	<i>Decutio, to divide soldiers into files or small cam- pagnes, or citizens into wards.</i>	<i>Flagito, to dun.</i>
<i>Carmino, to card wool.</i>		<i>Flagro, to be on fire.</i>
<i>Castigo, to chastise.</i>		<i>Flo, to blow.</i>
<i>Castro, to cut off.</i>		<i>Focillo, refocillo, to cherish, to warm.</i>
<i>Cæbro, to make sanguis.</i>		<i>Fudico, to pierce or push.</i>
<i>Cælo to conceal.</i>		

Fero, to dare
Fortuno, to prosper
Fragro, to smell sweetly
Fraudo, to defraud
Frio, to crumble
Frustra, & -or, to disappoint
Fúco, to colour, to paint
Fugo, to put to flight
Fundo, to sound
Gênero, to begot
Grávo, to weigh down
Guberno, to govern
Gusto, to taste
Hábito, to dwell
Huíto, to doubt
Hálo, to breathe
Ho, to gape
Honro, to honour
Jacto, to boast, to brag
Jento, to breakfast
Ignoro, to be ignorant
Immo, to sacrifice
Impéro, to command
Impetro, to obtain
Inauro, to gild
Inchoo, to begin
Inclino, to incline
Indágo, to trace out
Indico, to shew
Inquino, to pollute
Inspeco, to sharpen at the end
Instauro, to renew
Instigo, to push on
Interéclo, to insert one or more days, to make the year agree with the course of the sun
Intro, to enter
Invito, to invite
Irradio, to shine upon
Irrito, to provoke
Itéro, to do again
Júbilo, to shout for joy
Jugo, & -or, to chide or scold
Juro, to swear
Lábro, to labour
Lácro, to tear
Lachrymo, & -or, to weep
Lavigo, to smooth or polish
Lallo, to sing as a nurse to a child
Lanio, to tear
Lairo, to bark
Lazo, to loose
Légo, to send as an ambassador, to bequeath
Lévo, to lighten
Libo, to take
Libro, to free
Ligo, to bind
Liquo, to melt
Litigo, to quarrel
Lito, to appease by sacrifice
Lubúho, to sit up late to study
Lustro, to survey
Luxo, to put out of joint
Macto, to slay, to sacrifice
Mando, to command, to command

Máno, to flow
Máthro, to hasten
Médico, & -or, to cure
Mémoro, to tell
Mep, to go or pass
Mérido, & -or, to sleep at noon
Migro, to remove
Milito, to be a soldier
Ministro, to serve
Mitigo, to pacify
Monstro, to shew or tell
Mulco, to beat
Multo, & -cto, to fine
Musso, & -ito, to mutter
Músto, to maim
Múto, to change
Narro, to tell
Nausco, to be sea-sick
Návido, to sail
Návo, to act vigorously
Négo, to deny
Nieto, to wink
No, to swim
Nódo, to knot, var. acc.
Nómino, to name
Nôto, to mark
Nôvo, to renew
Núdo, to make bare
Número, to count
Nuncúpo, to call
Nuntio, to tell
Núto, to nod
Obsecro, to beseech
Obécro, to lock
Obtempéro, to obey
Obtrunco, to kill
Obúro, to stop up
Occo, to harrow
Odro, to perfume
Oñero, to load
Opto, to wish
Orbo, to deprive
Ordino, to put in order
Oro, to deck, to adorn
Oro, to beg
Oselto, & -or, to yawn, to be listless
Páco, to subdue
Palpito, to beat or throb
Palpo, to stroke, to gain by flattery
Párento, to perform funeral rites, to revenge
Páro, to prepare
Patro, to perform
Pecco, to sin
Pénetro, to pierce
Perévéro, to continue constant
Pío, to expiate
Pláco, to appease
Pláro, to bewail
Porto, to carry
Postúlo, to demand
Privo, to deprive
Prúbo, to approve
Procrastino, to delay
Profligo, to rout
Prómaigo, to publish
Propágo, to propagate
Própero, to hasten
Propino, to drink to

Prósto, to chase away
Publico, to publish, to confute
Pugno, to fight
Pulúlo, to bud
Purgo, to cleanse
Púto, to think
Quadro, to square
Récúpero, to recover
Récuso, to refuse
Refrigéro, to cool
Régelo, to thaw
Répáro, to repair
Rêpresento, to resemble, to shew; to pay money in advance
Rêstéro, to unlock
Rígo, to water
Rôgo, to ask
Rôto, to wheel about
Rueto, & -or, to belch
Rúmino, to chew the cud
Runco, to weed
Sacro, to consecrate
Sáugno, to fatten
Sálto, to spit or spatter
Sálto, to dance
Sálto, to salute
Sáno, to heal
Sátio, to satisfy
Sáuro, to fill, to glaze
Searífico, to lance or open
Sereo, to hawk or itch in spitting
Secundo, to prosper
Sêdo, to allay
Sêpero, to sweep
Serro, to keep
Sústo, to hiss
Sicco, to dry
Signo, to mark out
Signífico, to mean, to give notice
Simúlo, to pretend
Sôcio, to match, to join
Sóllisto, to stir up, to disturb
Somnio, to dream
Specto, to behold
Spéro, to hope
Spíro, to breathe
Spólio, to rob
Spúmo, to foam
Stagno, to stand as water
Stillo, to drop
Stímulo, to goad, to vex
Stipo, to stuff, to guard
Strangulo, to strangle
Strigo, to breathe, or rest in work, as oxen or horses do
Súdo, to sweat
Suffoco, to strangle
Suffoco, to burn incense
Sugillo, to taunt or jeer
Suleo, to surrow
Supéro, to overcome
Suppedito, to afford
Súsurro, to whisper
Tardo, to stop
Taxo, to rate, reprove
Têméro, to defile
Tempéro, to temper
Têquo, to make small

Tēbre, *to bore.*
 Termīno, *to bound.*
 Tītillo, *to stagger.*
 Tūllo, *to stagger.*
 Tūllo, *to stagger.*
 Trāso, *to swim over.*
 Triplūdo, *to caper.*
 Triūpho, *to triumph.*
 Trūdo, *to kill.*
 Turbo, *to disturb.*
 Ūllo, *to howl.*
 Ūmbro, *to shade.*

Vāilla, *to water.*
 Vāto, *to want, to be at leisure.*
 Vasto, *to lay waste.*
 Vēllo, *to pluck, twitch or snatch; to saunt or rail at.*
 Vēlo, *to cover.*
 Ventilō, *to fan.*
 Verbēro, *to whip.*
 Vestro, *to search for.*
 Vibrō, *to brandish, to shake.*

Vīdo, *to deprive.*
 Vigillo, *to watch.*
 Vindico, *to claim, to redress.*
 Vīdo, *to violate.*
 Vīto, *to spell.*
 Vito, *to shun.*
 Vītūpēro, *to blame.*
 Voco, *to call.*
 Volo, *to fly.*
 Vūro, *to devour.*
 Vulgo, *to spread abroad.*
 Vulnēro, *to wound.*

Exc. 1. *Do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, to give: sē, venundo, to sell; circundo, to surround; pessundo, to overthrow; satīdo, to give surety; venundēdi, venundātum, venundāre, &c.* The other compounds of *do* are of the third conjugation.

Sto, stēti, statum, to stand. Its compounds have *stīti, strī, tum*, and oftener *stātum*; as, *præsto, præstīti, præstītum, or præstātum, to excel, to perform.* So *ad-, ante-, con-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, pro-, re-sto.*

Exc. 2. *Lāvo, lāvi, lōtum, lautum, lāvātum, to wash.*

Pōto, pōtavi, pōtum, or pōtātum, to drink.

Jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, to help; fut. past. juvaturus. So *ad-jūvo.*

Exc. 3. *Cūbo, cūbui, cūbitum, to lie.* So, *ac-, ex-, oc-, rēcūbo.* The other compounds insert an *m*, and are of the third conjugation.

Dōmp, dōmui, dōmītum, to subdue. So *ē-, per-dōmo.*

Sōno, sōnuī, sōnītum, to sound. So *as-, circum-, con-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, præ-, re-sōno.*

Tēno, tōnuī, tōnītum, to thunder. So *at-, circum-, in-, superin-, rē-tōno.* Horace has *intōnatus.*

Fēto, vētui, vētītum, to forbid.

Crēpo, crēpui, crēpītum, to make a noise. So *con-, in-, per-, rē-crēpo: discrēpō, has rather discrēpāvi.*

Exc. 4. *Frīco, frīcui, frīctum, to rub.* So, *af-, circum-, con-, de-, ef-, in-, per-, re-frīco.* But some of these have also *atum.*

Sēco, sēcui, sectum, to cut. So *circum-, con-, dē-, dis-, ex-, in-, inter-, per-, præ-, rē-, sub-sēco.*

Nēco, nēcui, or nēcavi, nēcātum, to kill. So *inter-, ē-nēco: but these have oftener ectum; enectum, internectum.*

Mīco, mīcui, — to glitter, to shine. So *inter-, prō-mīco.* *Emīco, has emīcui, emīcātum: dimīco, dimīcāvi, dimīcātum, rarely dimīcui, to fight.*

Fêro, to dare	Mêno, to flow	Prôtelo, to chase away
Fortúno, to prosper	Mêtarô, to hasten	Publico, to publish, to con-
Fragro, to smell sweetly	Mêlico, & -or, to cure	spicate
Fraudo, to defraud	Mêmôro, to tell	Pugno, to fight
Frio, to crumble	Mêpo, to go or pass	Pulúlo, to bud
Frustra, & -or, to disappoint	Mêrido, & -or, to sleep at noon	Purgo, to cleanse
Fúco, to colour, to paint	Migra, to remove	Páto, to think
Fúgo, to put to flight	Milito, to be a soldier	Quadro, to square
Fundo, to sound	Mimistro, to serve	Rêcúpero, to recover
Gênôro, to begot	Mitgo, to pacify	Rêcúso, to refuse
Grávo, to weigh down	Monstro, to show or tell	Rêfrigêro, to cool
Gûberno, to govern	Mulco, to beat	Rêgêlo, to thaw
Gusto, to taste	Multo, & -eto, to fine	Rêparo, to repair
Hábito, to dwell	Musso, & -ito, to mutter	Rêpresente, to resemble, to show; to pay money in advance
Healto, to doubt	Múilo, to maim	Rêvero, to unlock
Hilo, to breathe	Múto, to change	Rígo, to water
Hônôro, to honour	Narro, to tell	Rôgo, to ask
Iacto, to boast, to brag	Nauso, to be sea-sick	Rôto, to wheel about
Jacto, to breakfast	Nâvigo, to sail	Ructo, & -or, to belch
Ignôro, to be ignorant	Nêgo, to deny	Râmúno, to chew the cud
Immôle, to sacrifice	Nicto, to wink	Ranco, to weed
Impêro, to command	No, to swim	Sacro, to consecrate
Impetro, to obtain	Nôdo, to knot, var. act.	Sâgúno, to fatten
Inauro, to gild	Nômino, to name	Sâlvô, to spit or slaver
Inchoo, to begin	Nôto, to mark	Salto, to dance
Inclino, to incline	Nôvo, to renew	Sâlúto, to salute
Indigo, to trace as	Nûdo, to make bare	Sâno, to heal
Indico, to show	Nûmero, to count	Sâtio, to satisfy
Inqualno, to pollute	Nuncúpo, to call	Sâtúra, to fill, to glut
Inspecio, to sharpen at the end	Nuntio, to tell	Sêcrífico, to lance or open
Instauro, to renew	Nûto, to nod	Sêro, to hawk or catch in speiting
Instigo, to push on	Obsecro, to beseech	Sêcundo, to prosper
Intercâlo, to insert one or more days, to make the year agree with the course of the sun	Ostêro, to lock	Sêdo, to ally
Intro, to enter	Obtempêro, to obey	Sêpiro, to exert
Invito, to invite	Obtrunco, to kill	Sêrvo, to keep
Irrádio, to shine upon	Obúro, to stop up	Sibilo, to hiss
Irrito, to provoke	Occo, to harrow	Sicco, to dry
Itêro, to dip again	Oôbro, to perfume	Signo, to mark out
Júbilo, to shout for joy	Oêro, to load	Signífico, to mean, to give notice
Jurgo, & -or, to chide or scold	Opto, to wish	Similo, to pretend
Jûro, to swear	Orbo, to deprive	Sôcio, to match, to join
Lâbro, to labour	Oscúno, to put in order	Sôlleito, to stir up, to dis-
Lâcro, to tear	Osmo, to deck, to adorn	quiet
Lachrymo, & -or, to weep	Oro, to beg	Somnio, to dream
Lavigo, to smooth or polish	Oscito, & -or, to yawn, to be listless	Specto, to behold
Lallo, to sing as a nurse to a child	Páco, to subdue	Spêro, to hope
Lâmo, to tear	Palpito, to beat or throb	Spîro, to breathe
Latro, to bark	Palpo, to stroke, to gain by flattery	Spôlio, to rob
Laxo, to loose	Párento, to perform funeral rites, to revenge	Spûmo, to foam
Lêgo, to send as an ambassador, to beseech	Páro, to prepare	Stagno, to stand at water
Lêvo, to lighten	Patro, to perform	Stillo, to drip
Líbo, to taste	Pecco, to sin	Stimúlo, to goad, to vex
Líbêro, to free	Pênêtro, to pierce	Stipo, to stuff, to guard
Ligo, to bind	Persevero, to continue constant	Strangúlo, to strangle
Liquo, to melt	Pio, to expiate	Strigo, to breathe, or rest in work, as oxen or horses do
Litigo, to quarrel	Píaco, to appease	Sûdo, to sweat
Lito, to appease by sacrifice	Píbro, to bewail	Buffoco, to strangle
Lômbao, to sit up late to study	Porto, to carry	Buffoco, to burn incense
Lustro, to survey	Postulo, to demand	Sugilo, to taunt or jeer
Luxo, to put out of joint	Privo, to deprive	Suleo, to surrow
Macto, to slay, to sacrifice	Príbo, to approve	Sûpero, to overcome
Mando, to command, to command	Procrasúno, to delay	Suppedito, to afford
	Profligo, to rout	Sûrro, to whisper
	Prômalgo, to publish	Tardo, to stop
	Propágo, to propagate	Taxo, to rate, reprove
	Prôpêro, to hasten	Temêro, to destitute
	Propino, to drink to	Tempêro, to temper
		Têpno, to make small

Tēbre, *to bore.*
 Termino, *to bound.*
 Tūllo, *to tickle.*
 Tūllo, *to stagger.*
 Tūllo, *to bear.*
 Trāno, *to swim over.*
 Triphūdo, *to caper.*
 Triumpho, *to triumph.*
 Trūdo, *to kill.*
 Turbo, *to disturb.*
 Ūllo, *to howl.*
 Umbro, *to shade.*

Vācillo, *to waver.*
 Vāco, *to want, to be at leisure.*
 Vasto, *to lay waste.*
 Vellō, *to pluck, twitch or snatch; to taunt or rail at.*
 Vēlo, *to cover.*
 Venūlo, *to fan.*
 Verbō, *to whip.*
 Vestro, *to search for.*
 Vibrō, *to brandish, to shake.*

Viduo, *to deplete.*
 Vigilo, *to watch.*
 Vinculo, *to clasp, to restrain.*
 Violō, *to violate.*
 Vitio, *to spoil.*
 Vito, *to shun.*
 Vitupēro, *to blame.*
 Vīco, *to coil.*
 Volo, *to fly.*
 Voro, *to devour.*
 Vulgo, *to spread abroad.*
 Vulnēro, *to wound.*

Exc. 1. *Do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, to give: sē, venundo, to sell; circundo, to surround; pessundo, to overthrow; satishdo, to give surety; venundēdi, venundātum, venundāre, &c.* The other compounds of *do* are of the third conjugation.

Sto, stēti, statum, to stand. Its compounds have *stīti, stī, tum*, and oftener *stātum*; as, *præsto, præstīti, præstītum, or præstātum, to excel, to perform.* So *ad-, ante-, con-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, pro-, re-sto.*

Exc. 2. *Lāvo, lāvi, lōtum, lautum, lāvātum, to wash.*

Pōto, pōtavi, pōtum, or pōtātum, to drink.

Jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, to help; fut. part. juvaturus. So *ad-jūvo.*

Exc. 3. *Cūbo, cūbui, cūbitum, to lie.* So, *ac-, ex-, oc-, re-cūbo.* The other compounds insert an *m*, and are of the third conjugation.

Dōmo, dōmui, dōmūtum, to subdue. So *ē-, per-dōmo.*

Sōno, sōnuī, sōnūtum, to sound. So *as-, circum-, con-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, præ-, re-sōno.*

Tōno, tōnuī, tōnūtum, to thunder. So *at-, circum-, in-, superin-, re-tōno.* Horace has *intōnatus.*

Vēto, vētui, vētūtum, to forbid.

Crēpo, crēpui, crēpūtum, to make a noise. So *con-, in-, per-, re-crēpo: discrēpō, has rather discrēpāvi.*

Exc. 4. *Frīco, frīcui, frīctum, to rub.* So, *af-, circum-, con-, de-, ef-, in-, per-, re-frīco.* But some of these have also *atum.*

Sēco, sēcui, sectum, to cut. So *circum-, con-, dē-, dis-, ex-, in-, inter-, per-, præ-, re-, sub-sēco.*

Nēco, nēcui, or nēcavi, nēcātum, to kill. So *inter-, ē-nēco:* but these have oftener *ectum; enectum, internectum.*

Mīco, mīcui, — to glitter, to shine. So *inter-, prō-mīco.* *Emīco, has emīcui, emīcātum: dimīco, dimīcāvi, dimīcātum, rarely dimīcui, to fight.*

Lūgeo, lūxi, — to mourn. So *e-*, *pro-*, *sub-lūgeo*.
Frigeo, frixi, — to be cold. So *per-*, *re-frigeo*.
Tergeo, tersi, tersum, to wipe. So *abs-*, *circum-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *per-tergeo*.
Mulgeo, inulsi, mulsum, or mulctum, to milk. So *e-*, *im-mulgeo*.
Indulgeo, indulsi, indultum, to grant, to indulge.
Urgeo, ursi, — to press. So *ad-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *per-*, *sub-*, *super-urgeo*.
Fulgeo, fulsi, — to shine. So *af-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *ef-*, *inter-*, *præ-*, *re-*, *super-fulgeo*.
Targeo, tursi, to swell. *Algeo, alsi*, to be cold.

Exc. 4. The following verbs in *IEO* and *LEO*:

Vico, viēvi, viētum, to bind with twigs, to hoop a vessel,
Cico, (cīvi) citum, to stir up, to rouse. So *ac-*, *con-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *per-cico*. *Cīvi*, comes from *cio* of the fourth conjugation.

Fleo, flēvi, flētum, to weep. So *af-*, *de-fleo*.

Compleo, complevi, complētum, to fill. So the other compounds of *pleo*; *de-*, *ex-*, *im-*, *adim-*; *op-*, *re-*, *sup-pleo*.

Dēleo, dēlēvi, dēlētum, to destroy, to blot out.

Ōleo, to smell, has *ōlui, ōlūtum*. So likewise its compounds, which have a similar signification; *ob-*, *per-*, *red-*, *sub-ōleo*. But such of the compounds as have a different signification make *ēvi* and *ētum*; thus *exōlēo, exōlēvi, exōlētum*, to fade. So *insōleo, -ēvi, -ētum*, or *-ītum*, to grow into use; *obsōleo, -ēvi, -ētum*, to grow out of use. *Abōleo*, to abolish, has *abōlēvi, abōlītum*; and *ādōleo*, to grow up, to burn, *adōlēvi, adultum*.

Exc. 5. Several verbs in *NEO*, *QUEO*, *REO*, and *SEO*.

Maneo, mansi, mansum, to stay. So *per-*, *rē-māneo*.

Neo, nēvi, nētum, to spin. So *per-neo*.

Tēneo, tēnui, tentum, to hold. So *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ob-*, *re-*, *sus-tīneo*. But *attīneo, pertīneo*, are not used in the supine; and seldom *abstīneo*.

Torqueo, torsi, tortum, to throw, to whirl, to twist. Thus, *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *re-torqueo*.

Hæreo, hæsi, hæsum, to stick. Thus, *ad-*, *con-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *sub-hæreo*.

Torreo, torrus, tostum, to roast. So *extorreo*.

Censeo, censui, censum, to judge. So *ac-*, *per-*, *re-censeo*, to review; *succenseo*, to be angry.

Exc. 6. Verbs in *VEO* have *vi, tum*; as, *mōveo, mōvī, mōtum*, to move; *Fōveo, fovi, fōtum*, to cherish. So *con-*, *rē-foveo*. So *vōveo*, to vow or wish, and *dēvōveo*.

Faveo, to favour ; has *fāvi*, *factum* ; and *cāveo*, to be-ware of ; *cāvi*, *cautum*. So *præ-cāveo*.

Neuter verbs in *veo* want the supine ; as, *pāveo*, *pāvi*, to be afraid.

Ferveo, to boil, to be hot, makes *ferbui*. So *de-*, *ef-*, *in-*, *per-*, *rē-ferveo*.

Conniveo, to wink, has *connivi* and *convixi*.

Exc. 7. The following verbs want both preterite and supine : *Lacteo*, to suck milk ; *liveo*, to be black and blue ; *scāteo*, to abound ; *renīdeo*, to shine ; *mæreo*, to be sorrowful ; *āveo*, to desire ; *polleo*, to be able ; *flāveo*, to be yellow ; *dēnseo*, to grow thick ; *glabreo*, to be smooth or bare. To these add *calveo* to be bald ; *cēveo*, to wag the tail, as dogs do when they fawn on one ; *hēbeo*, to be dull ; *ūveo*, to be moist ; and some others.

Third Conjugation.

Verbs of the third conjugation form their preterite and supine variously, according to the termination of the present.

IO.

1. *Fācio*, *fēci*, *factum*, to do, to make. So the compounds which retain *a* : *lucrī-*, *magnī-*, *ārē-*, *cālē-*, *mādē-*, *tēpē-*, *bēnē-*, *mālē-*, *sātis-fācio*, &c. But those which change *a* into *i* have *ectum* ; as, *afficio*, *affēci*, *affectum*. So *con-*, *de-*, *ef-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *of-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sufficio*. Note ; *Fācio*, compounded with a noun, verb, or adverb, retains *a* ; but when compounded with a preposition, it changes *a* into *i*.

Some compounds of *fācio* are of the first conjugation ; as, *Amplificō*, *sacrificō*, *terrificō*, *magnificō* ; *gratificor*, to gratify, or do a good turn, to give up ; *lūdificor*, to mock.

Jācio, *jēci*, *jactum*, to throw. So *ab-*, *ad-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *e-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *ob-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sub-*, *super-*, *superin-*, *tra-jicio* ; in the supine *ectum*.

The compounds of *spēcio* and *lācio*, which themselves are not used, have *exi*, and *ectum* ; as, *aspēcio*, *asperi*, *aspectum*, to behold. So *circum-*, *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *intro-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *reiro-*, *su-spēcio*.

Allicio, *allexi*, *allectum*, to allure. So *il-*, *pel-licio* ; but *ēlicio*, to draw out, has *ēlici*, *ēlictum*.

2. *Fōdio, fōdi, fossum*, to dig, to delve. So *ad-, circum-, con-, ef-, in-, inter-, per-, prae-, re-, suf-, trans-fōdio*.

Fugio, fugi, fugitum, to fly. So *au-, (for ab-,) con-, de-, dif-, ef-, per-, pro-, re-, suf-, subter-, trans-fugio*.

3. *Cāpio, cēpi, captum*, to take. So *ac-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, inter-, oc-, per-, prae-, re-, sus-cāpio*, (in the supine *-ceptum*;) and *ante-cāpio*.

Rāpio, rāpui, raptum, to pull or snatch. So *ab-, ar-, cor-, de-, di-, e-, prae-, pro-, sur-rāpio, -rāpui, -reptum*.

Sāpio, sāpui, —, to favour, to be wise. So *consāpio*, to be well in one's wits; *desāpio*, to be foolish; *resāpio*, to come to one's wits.

Cūpio, cupiui, cupitum, to desire. So *con-, dis-, per-cūpio*.

4. *Pārio, pēperi, paritum*, or *partum*, to bring forth a child, to get. Its compounds are of the fourth conjugation.

Quātio, quassi, quassum, to shake; but *quassi* is hardly used. Its compounds have *cussi, cussum*, as, *concūtio, concussi, concussum*. So *de-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, re-, sepper-, suc-cūtio*.

UO has *ui, ūtum*; as,

Arguo, argui, argūtum, to shew, to prove, or argue, to reprove. So *co-, red-argua*, to confute. So,

Acuo, Exaleo, to sharpen.

Batuo, vel battuo, to beat, to fight, to fence with foil.

Induo, to put on clothes.

Exuo, to put off clothes.

Imbuo, to wet or imbue, to season or instruct.

Imminuo, to lessen: *Con-, de-, di-, im-minuo.*

Spuo, to spit: *Con-, de-, ex-, in-spuo.*

Sectuo, to set or place, to ordain.

Con-, de-, in-, prae-, pro-, re-, sub-stituo.

Sternuo, to sneeze.

Suo, to sew or stitch, to tack together: *Ar-, circum-, con-, dis-, in-, prae-, re-suo.*

Tribuo, to give, to divide: *At-, com-, dis-, re-tribuo.*

Exc. 1. *Fluo, fluxi, fluxum*, to flow. So *af-, circum-, con-, de-, dif-, ef-, in-, inter-, per-, prae-, pro-, re-, subter-, super-, trans-fluo*.

Struo, struxi, structum, to put in order, to build. So *ad-, circum-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, ob-, prae-, sub-, super-struo*.

Exc. 2. *Luo, lui, luttum*, to pay, to wash away, to suffer punishment. Its compounds have *ūtum*; as, *abluo, -ui, -ūtum*, to wash away, to purify. So *al-, circum-, col-, de-, di-, e-, inter-, per-, pol-, pro-, sub-luo*.

Ruo, rui, rutum, to rush, to fall. Its compounds have *ūtum*; as, *diruo, dirui, dirūtum*, to overthrow. So *ē-, ob-, prō-, sub-ruo*. *Corruo*, and *irruo*, want the supine; as likewise do *mētuo*, to fear; *pluo*, to rain; *ingruo*, to assail;

congruo, to agree ; *respuo*, to reject, to slight ; *annuo*, to assent ; and the other compounds of the obsolete verb *nuo* ; *abnuo*, to refuse ; *innuo*, to nod or beckon with the hand ; *rēnuo*, to deny ; all which have *ui* in the preterite.

BO has *bi*, *bitum* ; as,

Bibo, *bibi*, *bibitum*, to drink. So *ad-*, *epm-*, *e-*, *im-*, *per-*, *præ-bibo*.

Exc. 1. *Scribo*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, to write. So *ad-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *per-*, *post-*, *præ-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sub-*, *super-*, *supra-*, *trans-scribo*.

Nūbo, *nupsi*, *nuptum*, to veil, to be married. So *de-*, *e-*, *in-*, *ob-nūbo*. Instead of *nupsi*, we often find *nupta sum*.

Exc. 2. The compounds of *cūbo* in this conjugation insert an *m* before the last syllable ; as, *accumbo*, *accūbui*, *accūbitum*, to recline at table. So *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *oc-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *suc-*, *superin-cumbo*, *cūbui*, *-cubitum*.

These two verbs want the supine ; *scābo*, *scābi*, to scratch ; *lambo*, *lambi*, to lick. So *ad-*, *circum-*, *dē-*, *præ-lambo*.

Glūbo and *deglūbo*, to strip, to flay, want both pret. & sup.

CO.

1. *Dīco*, *dixi*, *dictum*, to say. So *ab-*, *ad-*, *con-*, *contra-*, *e-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *præ-*, *pro-dico*.

Dūco, *duxi*, *ductum*, to lead. So *ab-*, *ad-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *de-*, *di-*, *e-*, *in-*, *intro-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *se-*, *sub-*, *tra-*, or *trans-dūco*.

2. *Vinco*, *vici*, *victum*, to overcome. So *con-*, *de-*, *e-*, *per-*, *rē-vinco*.

Parco, *pēperci*, *parsum*, seldom *parsi*, *parstum*, to spare. So *comparco*, or *comperco*, which is seldom used.

Ico, *ici*, *ictum*, to strike.

SCO has *vi*, *tum* ; as,

Nosco, *nōvi*, *nōtum*, to know ; fut. part. *nosciturus*. So,

Dignosco, to distinguish ; *ignosco*, to pardon ; also *inter-* *præ-nosco*

Cresco, *-vi*, *-tum*, to grow : *Con-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *re-*, and without the supine, *ac-*, *in-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *suc-*, *super-cresco*

Quiesco, *-vi*, *-tum*, to rest : *Ac-*, *con-*, *inter-*, *rē-quiesco*.

Seisco, *-vi*, *-tum*, to ordain ; *ad-*, or *ascisco*, to take, to associate ; *conscisco*, to vote, to commit ; also *præ-*, *re-scisco* ; *descisco*, to revolt.

Suesco, to be accustomed ; *As-*, *con-*, *de-*, *in-suesco*, *-vi*, *-tum*.

Exc 1. *Agnosco*, *agnōvi*, *agnitum*, to own ; *cognosco*, *cognōvi*, *cognitum*, to know. So *rēcognosco*, to review.

Pasco, pāvi, pastum, to feed. So *com-, dē pasco*.

Exc. 2. The following verbs want the supine.

Disco, didīci, to learn. So *ad-, con-, de-, e-, per-, præ-*
disco, didīci.

Posco, pōposci, to demand. So *ap-, dē-, ex-, rē-posco*.

Compesco, compescui, to stop, to restrain. So *dispesco,*
dispescui, to separate.

Exc. 3. *Glisco*, to grow; *fatisco*, to be weary; and likewise inceptive verbs, want both preterite and supine: as, *aresco*, to become dry. But these verbs borrow the preterite and supine from their primitives; as, *ardesco*, to grow hot, *arsi, arsum*, from *ardeo*.

DO has *di, sum*; as,

Scando, scandi, scansum, to climb; *ēdo, ēdī, ēsum*, to eat.
So,

Ascendo, to mount.

Descendo, to go down.

Com-, e-, ex-, in-, tran-scen-
do.

Accendo, to kindle: Ip-, suc-
cendo.

Cudo, to forge, to stamp, or
coin: Ex-, in-, per-, pro-,
re-cudo.

Defendo, to defend.

Offendo, to strike against,
to offend, to find.

Mando, to chew: Præ-, res-
mando.

Prehendo, to take hold of:
Ap-, com-, de-prehendo.

Exc. 1. *Divido, divisi, divisum*, to divide.

Rādo, rāsi, rāsum, to shave. So *ab-, circum-, cor-, de-,*
e-, inter-, præ-, sub-rādo.

Claudo, clausi, clausum, to close. So *circum-, con-, dis-,*
ex-, in-, inter-, præ-, re-, se-clūdo.

Plaudo, plausi, plausum, to clap hands for joy. So *ap-, cir-*
cum-plaudo; also *com-, dis-, ex-, sup-plōdo, -plosi, -plosum*.

Lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, to play. So *ab-, al-, col-, de-, e-, il-,*
inter-, ob-, præ-, pro-, re-lūdo.

Trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, to thrust. So *abs-, con-, de-, ex-,*
in-, ob-, pro-, re-trūdo.

Lædo, læsi, læsum, to hurt. So *al-, col-, e-, il-līdo, -līsi,*
-līsum.

Rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, to gnaw. So *ab-, ar-, circum-, cor-,*
de-, e-, ob-, per-, præ-rodā.

Vādo, to go, wants both preterite and supine; but its compounds have *si, sum*; as, *invādo, invāsi, invāsum*, to invade, or fall upon. So *circum-, ē-, super-vādo*.

Cēdo, cessi, cessum, to yield. So *abs-, ac-, antē-, con-,*
de-, dis-, ex-, in-, inter-, præ-, pro-, rē-, retro-, se-, suc-cēdo.

Exc. 2. *Pando, pandi, passum*, and sometimes *pansum*,
to open, to spread. So *dis-, ex-, op-, præ-, rē-pando*.

Cōmēdo, comēdi, comēsum, or comestum, to eat. But *ēdo* itself, and the rest of its compounds, have always *ēsum*; as, *ad-, amb-, ex-, per-, sub-, super-ēdo, -ēdi, -ēsum.*

Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, to pour forth. So *af-, circum-, con-, de-, dif-, ef-, in-, inter-, of-, per-, pro-, re-, suf-, super-, superin-, trans-fundo.*

Scindo, scidi, scissum, to cut. So *as-, circum-, con-, ex-, inter-, per-, præ-, pro-, re-, trans-scindo.*

Findo, fidi, fissum, to cleave. So *con-, dif-, in-findo.*

Exc. 3. *Tundo, tūtūdi, tūsum, and sometimes tūsum, to beat.* The compounds have *tūdi, tūsum*; as, *contundo, contūdi, contūsum, to bruise.* So *ex-, ob-, per-, re-tundo.*

Cādo, cēcidi, cāsum, to fall. The compounds want the supine; as, *ac-, con-, de-, ex-, inter-, pro-, suc-cido, -cidi, —: except, incido, incidi, incāsum, to fall in; recido, recidi, recāsum, to fall back; and occido, occidi, occāsum, to fall down.*

Cædo, cēcidi, casum, to cut, to kill. The compounds change *æ* into *i* long; as, *accido, accidi, accisum, to cut about.* So *abs-, con-, circum-, de-, ex-, in-, inter-, oc-, per-, præ-, re-, suc-cido.*

Tendo, tētendi, tensum, or tentum, to stretch out. So *at-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, ob-, præ-, pro-tendo, -tendi, -tensum or tentum.* But the compounds have rather *tentum*, except *ostendo, to shew*; which has commonly *ostensum.*

Pædo, pēpēdi, peditum, to break wind backward. So *op-pædo.*

Pendo, pēpendi, pensum, to weigh. So *ap-, de-, dis-, ex-, im-, per-, re-, sus-pendo, -pendi, -pensum.*

Exc. 4. The compounds of *do* have *didī, and dītum*; as, *abdo, abdidi, abdītum, to hide.* So *ad-, con-, dē-, dī-, ē-, ob-, per-, pro-, red-, sub-, trado*: also *decon-, recon-do*: and *coad-, supperad-do*; and *deper-, disper-do.* To these add *orēdo, crēdidi, crēdītum, to believe; vendo, vendidi, vendītum, to sell.* *Abcondo, to hide, has abscondi, abscondītum, rarely abscondidi.*

Exc. 5. These three want the supine: *strido, stridi, to creak; rudo, rudi, to bray like an ass; and sīdo, sīdi, to sink down.* The compounds of *sīdo* borrow the preterite and supine from *sēdeo*; as, *consido, consēdi, consessum, to sit down.* So *as-, circum-, de-, in-, ob-, per-, re-, sub-sīdo.*

Note, Several compounds of verbs in *do* and *deo*, in some respects resemble one another, and therefore should be

carefully distinguished ; as, *concīdo, concēdo, concīdo* ; *con-sido* and *consideo* ; *conscīdo, conscendo, &c.*

GO, GUO, has *xi, ctum* ; as,

Rēgo, rexi, rectum, to rule, to govern ; *dirēgo, -exi, -ectum*, to direct ; *arigo, & ērigo, -exi, -ectum*, to raise up ; *corrigo*, to correct ; *porrigo*, to stretch out ; *subrigo*, to raise up. So,

Cingo, cinxi, cinctum, to gird, to surround : *Ac, dis, circum, in, præ, re, suc-tingu*

Fligo, to dash, or beat upon : *Ac, con, in-figo* ; also *prōfigo, to rout, of the first conj.*

Jungo, to join ; *abjungo, to separate* : *Ad, con, de, dis, in, inter, re, sub-jungo*

Lingo, to lick : *de, &-lingo* ; & *pollingo, to anoint a dead body.*

Nungo, to wipe, or clean the nose.

Ūnugo, to wipe, to cheat.

Plango, to beat, to lament.

Stingo, or Stinguo, to dash out, to extinguish : *Di, ex, in, inter, præ, re-stinguo.*

Tēgo, to cover : *Circum, con, de, in, ob, per, præ, pro, re, sub, super-tēgo.*

Tingo, or Tinguo, to dip, or dye : *Con, in-tingo.*

Ungo, or Unguo, to anoint : *Ex, in, per, super-ungo.*

Exc. 1. *Surgo, to rise*, has *surrexi, surrectum*. So *as, circum-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, re-surgō.*

Pergo, porrexi, perrectum, to go forward.

Stringo, strinxi, strictum, to bind, to strain, to lop. So *ad-, con-, de-, dis-, ob-, per-, præ-, re-, sub-stringo.*

Fingo, finxi, fictum, to feign. So *af-, con-, ef-, re-fingo.*

Pingo, pinxi, pictum, to paint. So *ap-, de-pingo.*

Exc. 2. *Frango, frēgi, fractum*, to break. So *con-, de-, dif-, ef-, in-, per-, præ-, re-, suf-fringo, -frēgi, -fractum.*

Āgo, ēgi, actum, to do, to drive. So *ab-, ad-, ex-, red-, sub-, trans-, transad-igo* and *circum-, per-āgo* : *cōgo, for co-āgo, coēgi, coactum*, to bring together, to force.

These three compounds of *āgo* want the supine : *sātāgo, satēgi*, to be busy about a thing ; *prōdīgo, prodēgi*, to lavish, or spend riotously ; *dēgo, for deāgo* ; *dēgi*, to live or dwell. *Ambigo, to doubt, to dispute*, also wants the preterite.

Lēgo, lēgi, lectum, to gather, to read. So *al-, per-, præ-, re-, sub-lēgo* : also *col-, de-, e-, recol-, se-līgo*, which change *i* into *ē*.

Dilīgo, to love, has *dilexi, dilectum*. So *neglīgo, to neglect* ; and *intellīgo, to understand* ; but *neglīgo* has sometimes *neglēgi*, Sall. Jug. 40.

Exc. 3. *Tango, tētīgi, tactum*, to touch. So *at-, con-, ob-, per-tingo* ; thus *attingo, attīgi, attactum, &c.*

Pungo, pūpūgi, punctum, to prick or sting. The *con-*

pounds have *punxi*; as, *compungo*, *compunxi*, *compunctum*. So *dis-*, *ex-*, *inter-pungo*: but *repungo*, has *repunxi*, or *repūpūgi*.

Pango, *panxi*, *pactum*, to fix, to drive in; to compose: or *pēpūgi*, which comes from the obsolete verb *pago*, to bargain, for which we use *paciscar*. The compounds of *pango* have *pēgi*; as, *compingo*, *compēgi*, *compāctum*, to put together. So *in-*, *ob-*, *sup-pingo*.

Exc. 4. *Spargo*, *sparsi*, *sparsum*, to spread. So *ad-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *di-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *re-spergo*.

Mergo, *mersi*, *mersum*, to dip, or plunge. So *de-*, *e-*, *im-*, *sub-mergo*.

Tergo, *tersi*, *tersum*, to wipe, or clean. So *abs-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *per-tergo*.

Figo, *fixi*, *fixum*, to fix or fasten. So *af-*, *con-*, *de-*, *in-*, *of-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *re-*, *ruf-*, *trans-figo*.

Frigo, *frixī*, *frixum*, or *frictum*, to fry.

Exc. 5. These three want the supine: *clango*, *clansi*, to sound a trumpet; *ningo*, or *ninguo*, *ninxi*, to snow; *ango*, *anxi*, to vex. *Vergo*, to incline, or lie outwards, wants both preterite and supine. So *e-*, *de-*, *in-vergo*.

HO, JO.

1. *Trāho*, *traxi*, *tractum*, to draw. So *abs-*, *at-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sub-trāho*.

Veho, *vexi*, *vectum*, to carry. So *a-*, *ad-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *di-*, *e-*, *in-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *præter-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sub-*, *super-*, *trans-vehō*.

2. *Mejo*, or *mingo*, *minxi*, *mictum*, to make water. So *im-mejo*.

LO.

1. *Cōlo*, *cōlui*, *cultum*, to adorn, to inhabit, to honour, to till. So *ac-*, *circum-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *re-cōlo*: and likewise *occūlo*, *occului*, *occultum*, to hide.

Consūlo, *consului*, *consultum*, to advise or consult.

Alō, *ālui*, *alitum*, or contracted *altum*, to nourish.

Mōlo, *molui*, *molitum*, to grind. So *com-*, *e-*, *per-mōlo*. The compounds of *cello*, which itself is not in use, wants the supine; as, *ante-*, *ex-*, *præ-cello*, *-cellui*, to excel. *Percello*, to strike, to astonish, has *percūli*, *perculsum*.

Pello, pēpūli, pulsum, to thrust. So *ap-, as-, com-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, pro-, re-pello*; **appūli, appulsum*, &c.

Fallo, fēfelli, falsum, to deceive. But *rēfello, refelli*, to confute, wants the supine.

3. *Vello, velli, or vulsi, vulsum*, to pull, or pinch. So, *a-, con-, e-, inter-, prae-, re-vello*. But *de-, di-, per-vello*, have rather *velli*.

Sallo, salli, salsum, to salt. *Psallo, psalli*, — to play on a musical instrument, wants the supine.

Tollo, to lift up, to take away, in a manner peculiar to itself, makes *sustuli*, and *sublatum*; *extollo, extūli, elātum*; but *attollo*, to take up, has neither preterite nor supine.

MO has *ui, itum*; as,

Gēmo, gēmui, gemitum, to groan. So *ad-, or ag-, circum-, con-, in-, re-gēmo*.

Frēmo, fremui, fremitum, to rage or roar, to make a great noise. So *af-, circum-, con-, in-, per-frēmo*.

Vōmo, ēvōmo, -ui, -itum, to vomit, or spew, to cast up.

Exc. 1. *Dēmo, dempsi, demptum*, to take away.

Promo, prompsi, promptum, to bring out. So *de-, ex-prōmo*.

Sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, to take. So *ab-, as-, con-, de-, in-, prae-, re-, tran-sūmo*.

Cōmo, compsi, comptum, to deck or dress.

These verbs are also used without the *p*; as, *demsi, demtum*; *sumsi, sumtum*, &c.

Exc. 2. *Ēmo, ēmi, emptum* or *emtum*, to buy. So *ad-, dir-, ex-, inter-, per-, red-ēmo* and *co-ēmo, -emi, emptum* or *emtum*.

Prēmo, pressi, pressum, to press. So *ap-, com-, de-, ex-, in-, op-, per-, re-, sup-prēmo*.

Trēmo, trēmui, to tremble, to quake for fear, wants the supine. So *at-, circum-, con-, in-trēmo*.

NO.

1. *Pōno, posui, positum*, to put, or place. So *ap-, ante-, circum-, com-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, inter-, ob-, post-, prae-, pro-, re-, se-, sup-, super-, superim-, trans-pōno*.

Gigno, gēnui, gēnitum, to beget. So *con-, e-, in-, per-, pro-, re-gigno*.

Cāno, cēcni, cantum, to sing. But the compounds have *cinui*, and *centum*; as, *accīno, accīnui, accentum*, to sing in concert. So *con-, in-, prae-, suc-cīno*; *oc-cīno*, and *oc-cāno*; *re-cīno*, and *re-cāno*. But *occanui, recanui*, are not in use.

Temno, to despise, wants both preterite and supine ; but its compound *contemno*, to despise, to scorn, has *contempsi*, *contemptum* ; or without the *p*, *contemsi*, *contemtum*.

2. *Sperno*, *sprēvi*, *sprētum*, to disdain or slight. So *desperno*.

Sterno, *strāvi*, *strātum*, to lay flat, to strow. So *ad-*, *con-*, *an-*, *præ-*, *pro-*, *sub-sterno*.

Sino, *sivi*, or *sii*, *situm*, to permit. So *desino*, *desivi*, *oftener*, *desii*, *desitum*, to leave off.

Lino, *livi*, or *lēvi*, *litum*, to annoint, or daub. So *al-*, *circum-*, *col-*, *de-*, *if-*, *inter-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *rē-*, *sub-*, *subter-*, *super-*, *superil lino*.

Cerno, *crēvi*, seldom *crētum*, to see, to decree, to enter upon an inheritance. So *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *se-cerno*.

PO, QUO.

Verbs in *po* havē *psi* and *ptum* ; as, *Carpo*, *carpsi*, *carptum*, to pluck, or pull, to crop, to blame. So *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *præ-cërpo*, *-cerpsi*, *cepsum*.

Clëpo, *-psi*, *-ptum*, to steal.

Rëpo, to creep : *Ad-*, *v. ar-*, *cor-*, *de-*, *di-*, *e-*, *ir-*, *intro-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *sub-rëpo*, *-psi*, *-ptum*.

Scalpo, to scratch, or engrave. So *circum-*, *ex-scalpo*.

Sculpo, to grave or carve. So *ex-*, *in-sculpo*.

Sërpo, to creep as a serpent.

Exc. 1. *Strëpo*, *strëpai*, *strëptum*, to make a noise. So *ad-*, *circum-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *ob-*, *per-strëpo*.

Exc. 2. *Rumpo*, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, to break. So *ab-*, *cor-*, *di-*, *e-*, *inter-*, *intro-*, *ir-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *pro-rumpo*.

There are only two simple verbs ending in *QUO*, viz.

Cōquo, *coxi*, *coctum*, to boil. So *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *per-*, *re-cōquo*.

Linquo, *liqui*, —, to leave. The compounds have *lic-* *tum* ; as, *rëlinguo*, *reliqui*, *relictum*, to forsake. So *de-*, and *dērë-linguo*.

RO.

1. *Quero* makes *quæsivi*, *quæsitum*, to seek. So *ad-*, *an-*, *con-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *per-*, *re-qui-ro*, *-quisivi*, *-quisitum*.

Tëro, *trivi*, *tritum*, to wear, to bruise. So *at-*, *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *sub-tëro*.

Verro, *verri*, *versum*, to sweep, brush, or make clean. So *ā-*, *con-*, *dē-*, *ē-*, *præ-*, *vër-verro*.

Üro, *ussi*, *ustum*, to burn. So *ād-*, *amb-*, *comb-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *për-*, *sub-üro*.

Vēnio, vēni, ventum, to come. So *ad-*, *ante-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *contra-*, *de-*, *e-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *intro-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *post-*, *præ-*, *re-*, *sub-*, *super-vēnio*.

Vēneo, vēni, —, to be sold.

Salio, salui, and sāli, saltum, to leap. The compounds have commonly *stlui*, sometimes *silii*, or *silivi* and *sultum*; as, *transilio, transtlui, transtlii, and transilivi, transultum*, to leap over. So *ab-*, *as-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *re-*, *sub-*, *super-silio*.

Exc. 2. *Amicio, amictui, amictum*, seldom *amixi*, to cover or clothe.

Vincio, vinxi, vinctum, to tie. So *circum-*, *de-*, *e-*, *re-vincio*.

Sancio, sanxi, sanctum; and *sancivi, sancitum*, to establish or ratify.

Exc. 3. *Cambio, campsi, campsum*, to change money.

Sēpio, sepsi, septum, to hedge or inclose. So *circum-*, *dis-*, *inter-*, *ob-*, *præ-sēpio*.

Haurio, hausi, haustum, rarely hausum, to draw out, to empty, to drink. So *de-*, *ex-haurio*.

Sentio, sensi, sensum, to feel, to perceive, to think. So *as-*, *con-*, *dis-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *sub-sentio*.

Raucio, rausi, rausum, to be hoarse.

Exc. 4. *Sarcio, sarxi, sartum*, to mend or repair. So *ex-*, *re-sarcio*.

Farcio, farsxi, fartum, to cram. So *con-fercio, ef-fercio, or ef-farcio*; *in-fercio*, or *in-farcio*; *re-fercio*.

Fulcio, fulsi, fultum, to prop or uphold. So *con-*, *ef-*, *in-*, *per-*, *suf-fulcio*.

Exc. 5. The compounds of *pārio*, have *pēruī, pertum*; as, *āpērio, apēruī, āpertum*, to open. So *ōpērio*, to shut, to cover. But *compērio*, has *compēri, compertum*, to know a thing for certain. *Rēpērio, repēri, repertum*, to find.

Exc. 6. The following verbs want the supine. *Cacūtio, cacutivī*, to be dim-sighted. *Gestio, gestivī*, to shew one's joy by the gesture of his body. *Glōcio, glēcivī*, to cluck or keckle as a hen. *Dementio, dementivī*, to be mad. *Ineptio, ineptivī*, to play the fool. *Prōsilio, prostlui*, to leap forth. *Fērōcio, ferōcivī*, to be fierce.

Ferio, to strike, wants both preterite and supine. So *re-fērio*, to strike again.

DEPONENT AND COMMON VERBS.

A deponent verb is that which, under a passive form, has an active or neuter signification ; as, *Lōquor*, I speak ; *mōrior*, I die.

A common verb, under a passive form, has either an active or passive signification ; as, *Crīmīnor*, I accuse, or I am accused.

Most deponent verbs of old, were the same with common verbs. They are called *Deponent*, because they have laid aside the passive sense.

Deponent and common verbs form the participle perfect in the same manner as if they had the active voice ; thus, *Lātor*, *Lātātus*, *lātāri*, to rejoice ; *vēreor*, *verītus*, *vērēri*, to fear ; *fungor*, *functus*, *fungi*, to discharge an office ; *pōtior*, *pōtītus*, *potīri*, to enjoy, to be master of.

The learner should be taught to go through all the parts of deponent and common verbs, by proper examples in the several conjugations ; thus, *lātor*, of the first conjugation, like *amōr* :

Indicative Mood.

Pres. *Lātor*, I rejoice ; *lātāris*, vel. *āre*, thou rejoiceest, &c.
 Imp. *Lātabar*, I rejoiced, or did rejoice ; *lātābaris*, &c.
 Perf. *Lātātus sum* vel *fui*. * I have rejoiced, &c.
 Plu-perf. *Lātātus eram* vel *fueram*, I had rejoiced, &c.
 Fut. *Lātabar*, I shall or will rejoice ; *lātābēris*, or *ābēre*, &c.
Lātāturus sum, I am about to rejoice, or I am to rejoice, &c.

Subjunctive.

Pres. *Lāter*, I may rejoice ; *lātēris*, or *ēre*, &c.
 Imp. *Lātāter*, I might rejoice ; *lātārēris*, or *rēre*, &c.
 Perf. *Lātātus sim* vel *fuerim*, I may have rejoiced, &c.
 Plu-perf. *Lātātus essem* vel *fuissem*, I might have rejoiced, &c.
 Fut. *Lātātus fuero*, I shall have rejoiced, &c.

Imperative.

Pres. *Lātare* vel. *ātor*, rejoice thou : *lātātor*, let him rejoice, &c.

Infinitive.

Pres. *Lātāri*, to rejoice.
 Perf. *Lātātus esse* vel *fuisse*, to have rejoiced.
 Fut. *Lātāturus esse*, to be about to rejoice.
Lātāturus fuisse, to have been about to rejoice.

Participles.

Pres. *Lātans*, rejoicing.
 Perf. *Lātātus*, having rejoiced.
 Fut. *Lātāturus*, about to rejoice.
Lātandus, to be rejoiced at.

In like manner conjugate in the First Conjugation,

Abōmīnor, to abhor. *Āmūlor*, to vie with, to envy. *Altercor*, to dispute, to make a repartee.

* *Fui*, *fueram*, &c. are seldom joined to the particles of deponent verbs ; and so often to those of passive verbs, as *sum*, *eram*, &c.

Aprēor, to bask in the sun.	Grātūlor, to rejoice, to wish one joy.	Patrōēlor, to patronize.
Arbitror, to think.	Grāvōr, to grudge.	Pereōlor, to inquire.
Aspernor, to despise.	Hāpīdōlor, to conjecture.	Pēgrēlor, to go abroad.
Avorsor, to dislike.	Helluor, to gittle or gormandise, to waste.	Pērlēllōlor, to be in danger.
Auctionōr, to sell by auction.	Hortor, to encourage.	Pignōr, to pledge.
Auellōr, & -o, to hunt after.	Hallūcīnōr, to speak at random, to err.	Pōscor, to fish.
Augūrōr, & -o, to forebode, or presage by augury.	Imāgnōr, to conceive.	Pōpūlor, & -o, to lay waste.
Auspīcōr, to take an omen, to begin.	Imītor, to imitate.	Prādōr, to plunder.
Auxīlior, to assist.	Indīgnōr, to disdain.	Prēlor, to fight.
Bacchōr, to rage, to revel, to riot.	Insūcīor, to deny.	Prēstōlor, to wait for.
Calumnīor, to accuse falsely.	Insecor, to pursue, to inveigh against.	Pravīscōr, to go crooked, to shuffle or perjure.
Cāvīllor, to scoff.	Insīdīor, to lie in wait.	Prēcōr, to pray.
Caupōnōr, to huckster, to retail.	Intēprētor, to captain.	Deprēcōr, to entreat, to pray against.
Causor, to plead in excuse, to blame.	Jēllōr, to dart.	Prēcōr, to ask, to woo.
Circūlor, to meet in companies, to stroll, to talk.	Jōcōr, to jest.	Rēcōrdor, to remember.
Cōmessor, to revel.	Lāmentōr, to bewail.	Refrāgōr, to be against.
Cōmītor, to accompany.	Lucrōr, to gain.	Rīmor, to search.
Commentor, to meditate on, or write what one is to say.	Luctōr, to wrestle.	Rīxor, to scold, or brawl.
Concīōnōr, to harangue.	Māchīnōr, to contrive.	Rustōr, to dwell in the country.
Conscītor, to struggle.	Mēdlōr, to cure. {der.	Scrūtor, to search.
Cōnar, to endeavour.	Mēllōr, to muse, or ponder.	Sōlor, to comfort.
Conspīcōr, to spy, to see.	Mercor, to purchase.	Spatōr, to walk abroad.
Contēplōr, to view.	Mētor, to measure.	Spēcīlor, to view, to spy.
Convīvor, to feast.	Mīnor, to threaten.	Stīpūlor, to stipulate or agree.
Cornīcōr, to chatter like a crow.	Mīror, to wonder.	Stēmāchōr, to be angry.
Crīmīnōr, to blame.	Mīssōr, to pity.	Quīvior, to kiss.
Cunctōr, to delay.	Mōdōr, to rule.	Safrāgōr, to vote for one, to favour.
Dētestor, to abhor.	Mōdūlor, to play a tune.	Suspīcōr, to suspect.
Dōmīnōr, to rule.	Mōrīgērōr, to humour.	Tergīversor, to boggle, to put off.
Epūlor, to feast.	Mōror, to delay.	Testor, to witness.
Exsecrōr, to curse.	Mūnērōr, to present.	Tūtor, to defend.
Fāmīlior, to serve.	Mūtor, to derow.	Vādōr, to give bail, to force to give bail.
Fērior, to keep holy-day.	Nāgōr, to trifle.	Vāgōr, to wander.
Frustror, to disappoint.	Obtestor, to beseech.	Vātīcīnōr, to prophesy.
Fūror, to steal.	Odōr, to smell.	Vēllōr, to skirmish.
Glorīor, to boast.	Opērōr, to work.	Vēnērōr, to worship.
	Opīnōr, to think.	Yēnor, to hunt.
	Opīllōr, to help.	Vērsor, to be employed.
	Oscūlor, to kiss.	Vōllērōr, to draw.
	Otiōr, to be at leisure.	
	Palor, to stroll or straggle.	
	Palpor, or -o, to stroke or soothe.	

In the Second Conjugation.

Mēreor, mēritus, to deserve.	Pollicēor, pollicētus, to promise.
Tuēor, tultus, or tutus, to defend.	Līcēor, Nēllus, to bid at an auction.

In the Third Conjugation.

Amplector, amplexus; and complector, complexus, to embrace.
Revertor, reversus, to return.

In the Fourth Conjugation.

Blandior, to soothe, to flatter.	Partior, to divide.
Mentior, to lie.	Sortior, to draw or cast lots.
Mōllior, to attempt something difficult.	Largior, to give liberally.

Part. perf. Blanditus, mensitus, mollitus, partitus, sortitus, largitus.

There are no exceptions in the First Conjugation.

EXCEPTIONS in the Second Conjugation.

Reor, rātus, to think.

Misereor, misertus, or not contracted, *miserītus*, to pity.

Fāteor, fassus, to confess. The compounds of *fāteor* have *fessus*; as, *prōfiteor, professus*, to profess. So *confiteor*, to confess, to own or acknowledge.

EXCEPTIONS in the Third Conjugation.

Lābor, lapsus, to slide. So *al-, col-, de-, dī-, e-, il-, inter-, per-, prāter-, pro-, re-, sub-, subter-, super-, trans-lābor*.

Ulciscor, ultus, to revenge.

Ūtor, ūsus, to use. So *ab-, de-ūtor*.

Lōquor, lōquūtus, or *locūtus*, to speak. So *al-, col-, circum-, e-, inter-, ob-, prā-, pro-lōquor*.

Sēquor, sēquutus or *sēcutus*, to follow. So *as-, con-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, pro-, re-, sub-sēquor*.

Quēror, questus, to complain. So *con-, inter-, prā-quēror*.

Nītor, nīsus, or *nīxus*, to endeavour; to lean upon. So *ad-, vel an-, con-, e-, in-, ob-, re-, sub-nītor*: but the compounds have often *nīxus*.

Pāciscor, pactus, to bargain. So *de-pēciscor*.

Grādior, gressus, to go. So *ag-, ante-, circum-, con-, de-, dī-, e-, in-, intro-, prā-, prāter-, pro-, re-, retro-, sug-, super-, trans-grēdior*.

Prōfisciscor, profectus, to go a journey.

Nanciscor, nactus, to get.

Patior, passus, to suffer. So *per-pētior*.

Āpiscor, aptus, to get. So *adīpiscor, adeptus*, and *indīpīscor, indeptus*.

Commīniscor, commentus, to devise or invent.

Fruor, frūitus, or *fructus*, to enjoy. So *per-fruor*.

Obliviscor, oblītus, to forget.

Expergiscor, experrectus, to awake.

Morior, mortuus, to die. So *com-, de-, e-, im-, inter-, prā-mōrior*.

Nascor, nātus, to be born. So *ad-, circum-, de-, e-, in-, inter-, re-, sub-nascor*.

Orior, ortus, ōriri, to rise. So *ab-, ad-, cō-, ex-, ob-, sub-ōrior*.

The three last form the future participle in *tūrus*; thus, *mōritūrus, nascitūrus, ōritūrus*.

EXCEPTIONS in the Fourth Conjugation.

Mētor, mēsus, to measure. So *ad-, com-, di-, e-, prē-, re-mētor.*

Ordior, orsus, to begin. So *ex-, red-ordior.*

Expērior, expertus, to try.

Oppērior, oppertus, to wait or tarry for one.

The following verbs want the participle perfect :

Vesco, vesi, to feed.

Liquor, liqui, to melt or be dissolved.

Mēdeor, mederi, to heal.

Rēmīscor, reminisci, to remember.

Irascor, irasci, to be angry.

Ringor, ringi, to grin like a dog.

Prævertor, præverti, to get before, to outrun.

Diffiteor, diffiteri, to deny.

*Divertor, divertī, to turn aside, to take lodg-
ing.*

Dēfēiscor, dēfēisci, to be weary, or faint.

The verbs which do not fall under any of the foregoing rules are called *Irregular*.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular verbs are commonly reckoned eight ; *sum, eo, queo; vōlo, nōlo. mālo, fēro, and fio*, with their compounds.

But properly there are only six ; *nolo* and *malo* being compounds of *volo*.

SUM has already been conjugated. After the same manner are formed its compounds ; *ad-, ab-, de-, inter-, pro-, ob-, sub-, super-sum*, and *insum*, which wants the preterit thus, *adsum, adfui, adesse, &c.*

PROSUM, to do good, has a *d* where *sum* begins with *e* ; as,
Ind. *Pr. Prō-sum, prod-ēs, prod-est ; pro-sūmus, &c.*

In. Prōd-eram, prod-eras, prod-erat ; prod-eramus, &c.

Sub. In. Prod-essem, prod-esses, prod-esset ; prod-esse-^{mus}, &c.

Imperat. Prod-esto, prod-este. Infinit. Pres. Prod-esse.

In the other parts it is like *sum* : *Pro-vim, -vis, &c. Pra-fui, -fuera, &c.*

POSSUM is compounded of *pōtis*, able, and *sum* ; and is thus conjugated :

Possum, pōtui, posse, To be able.

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Possum, pōtes, pōtest ; possūmus, pōtestis, possunt.

In. Pot-eram, -eras, -erat ; -eramus, -eratis, -erant.

Per. Pot-ui, -uisti, -uit ; -uimus, -uistis, -uerunt, -uere.

Plu. Pot-uēram, -ueras, -uerat ; -ueramus, -ueratis, -uerant.

Fut. Pot-ēro, -eris, -erit ; -erimus, -eritis, -erunt.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Pos-sim, -sis, -sit; -simus, -sitis, -sint.
Im. Pos-sēm, -ses, -set; -sēmus, -sētis, -sent.
Per. Pot-uērim, ueris, -uerit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.
Plu. Pot-uissem, -uisses, -uisset; -uissemus, -uissetis, -uissent.
Fut. Pot-uēro, -ueris, -uerit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.

Infinitive.

Pres. Posse. *Per.* Potuisse. *The rest wanting.*

EO, ivi, itum, ire, To go.

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Eo, is, it; imus, itis, eunt.
Imp. Ibam, ibas, ibat; ibamus, ibatis, ibant. *(ere)*
Per. Ivi, ivisti, ivit; ivimus, ivistis, iverunt, iv-
Plu. Iveram, iveras, iverat; iveramus, iveratis, iverant.
Fut. Ibo, ibis, ibit; ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Eam, eas, eat; eamus, eatis, eant.
Im. Irem, ires, iret; iremus, iretis, irent.
Per. Iverim, iveris, iverit; iverimus, iveritis, iverint.
Plu. Ivissem, ivisses, ivisset; ivissemus, ivissetis, ivissent.
Fut. Ivero, iveris, iverit; iverimus, iveritis, iverint.

Imperative.

Infinitive.

Pres. { I, ito; { ite, eunto.
 { Ito, ito; { itote, eunto.
Pres. Ire.
Perf. Ivisse.
Fut. Esse iturus, -a, -um.
 Fuisse iturus.

Participles.

Gerunds.

Supines.

Pr. Iens, Gen euntis. *Eundam.* 1. Itum,
Fut. Iturus, -a, -um, *Eundi.* 2. Itu.
Eundo, &c.

The compounds of eo are conjugated after the same manner; *ad*, *ab*-, *ex*-, *ob*-, *red*-, *sub*-, *p̄r*-, *cō*-, *in*-, *præ*-, *ante*-, *prōd*-eo: only in the perfect, and the tenses formed from it, they are usually contracted: thus, *Ad eo*, *adii*, seldom *adivi*, *aditum*, *adiere*, to go to; perf. *Adii*, *adiisti*, or *adisti*, &c. *adieram*, *adiierim*, &c. So likewise *VENEO*, *venti*, — to be sold, (compounded of *venum* and *eo*.) But *AUDIO*, *ivi*,

ĭtum, -ĭre, to surround, is a regular verb of the fourth-conjugation.

Eo, like other neuter verbs, is often rendered in English under a passive form; thus, *it*, he is going; *ivĭt*, he is gone; *ivĕrat*, he was gone; *ivĕrit*, he may be gone, or shall be gone. So *vĕnit*, he is coming; *vĕnit*, he is come; *vĕnerat*, he was come, &c. In the passive voice these verbs for the most part are only used impersonally; as, *itur* *ab illo*, he is going; *ventum est ab illis*, they are come. We find some of the compounds of *eo*, however, used personally; as, *pericula adĕunt*, are undergone, Cic. *Libri Sibyllini aditū sunt*, were looked into, Liv. *Flumen pedibus transiri potest*, Cæs. *Intimitatē subeantur*, Cic.

QUEO, I can, and **NEQUEO**, I cannot, are conjugated the same way as *eo*; only they want the imperative and the gerunds; and the participles are seldom used.

VOLO, vōlui, velle, To will, or to be willing.

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Vōl-o, vis, vult; volūmus, vultis, volunt.
Im. Vol-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant.
Per. Vol-ui, -uisti, -uit; -uimus, -uistis, -uerunt, -uere.
Pl. Vol-ueram, -ueras, -uerat; -ueramus, -ueratis, -uerant.
Fut. Vol-am, -es, -et; -emus, -etis, -ent.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Velim, velis, velit; velimus, velitis, velint.
Imp. Vellēm, velles, vellet; vellēmus, velletis, vellent.
Per. Vol-uerim, -ueris, -uerit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.
Plu. Vol-uissem, -uisses, -uisset; -uissemus, -uissetis, -uissent.
Fut. Vol-uero, -ueris, -uerit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.

Infinitive.

Pres. Velle.

Perf. Voluisse.

Participle.

Pres. Volens.

The rest not used.

NOLO, nolui, nolle, To be unwilling.

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Nōlo, non-vis, non-vult; nolūmus, non-vultis, nolunt.
Im. Nol-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant.
Per. Nol-ui, -uisti, -uit; -uimus, -uistis, -uerunt, -uere.
Plu. Nol-ueram, -ueras, -uerat; -ueramus, -ueratis, -uerant.
Fut. Nōlam, noles, nolet; nolemus, noletis, nolent.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Nolim, nolis, nolit; nolimus, nolitis, nolint.
Im. Nollem, nolles, nollet; nollemus, nolletis, nolent.
Per. Nol-uerim, -ueris, -uerit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.
Plu. Nol-uissem, -uisses, -uisset; -uissemus, -uissetis, -uissent.
Fut. Nol-uero, -ueris, -uerit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
	2. Sing. 2. Plur.		
<i>Pr.</i>	{ <i>Noli, vel</i> {	<i>Pr. Nolle.</i>	<i>Pr. Nolens.</i>
	{ <i>Nolito ;</i> {	<i>Per. Noluisse.</i>	<i>The rest wanting:</i>
	{ <i>nolite, vel</i> {		
	{ <i>nolitote.</i> {		

MALO, malui, malle, *To be more willing.*

Indicative Mode.

<i>Pr.</i>	<i>Māl-o,</i>	<i>mavis, mavult ;</i>	<i>malūmus, mavultis, malunt.</i>
<i>Im.</i>	<i>Mal-ebam,</i>	<i>-ebas, -ebat ;</i>	<i>-ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant.</i>
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Mal-ui,</i>	<i>-uisti, -uit ;</i>	<i>-uimus, -uistis, -uerunt,</i>
			<i>-uere.</i>
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Mal-ueram,</i>	<i>-ueras, -uerat ;</i>	<i>-ueramus, -ueratis, -uerant.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Mal-am,</i>	<i>-es, -et ;</i>	<i>&c. this is scarcely in use.</i>

Subjunctive Mode.

<i>Pr.</i>	<i>Malim,</i>	<i>malis, malit ;</i>	<i>malīmus, malitis, malint.</i>
<i>Im.</i>	<i>Mallem,</i>	<i>malles, mallet ;</i>	<i>mallemus, malletis, mallent.</i>
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Mal-uerim,</i>	<i>ueris, -uerit ;</i>	<i>-uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.</i>
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Mal-uissem,</i>	<i>-uisses, -uisset ;</i>	<i>-uissemus, -uissetis, -uisent.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Mal-uero,</i>	<i>-ueris, -uerit ;</i>	<i>-uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.</i>

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Mallē. Perf. Maluisse. The rest not used.

FERO, tūli, lātum, ferre, *To carry, to bring or suffer.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

<i>Pr.</i>	<i>Fēro,</i>	<i>fers, fert ;</i>	<i>ferīmus, fertis, ferunt.</i>
<i>Im.</i>	<i>Fer ebam,</i>	<i>-ebas, -ebat ;</i>	<i>-ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant.</i>
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Tūli,</i>	<i>tulisti, tulit ;</i>	<i>tulīmus, tulistis, tulerunt, -ere.</i>
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Tul-eram,</i>	<i>-eras, -erat ;</i>	<i>-eramus, -eratis, -erant.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Feram,</i>	<i>feres, feret ;</i>	<i>feremus, feretis, ferent.</i>

Subjunctive Mode.

<i>Pr.</i>	<i>Feram,</i>	<i>feras, ferat ;</i>	<i>feramus, feratis, ferant.</i>
<i>Im.</i>	<i>Ferrem,</i>	<i>ferres, ferret ;</i>	<i>ferremus, ferretis, ferrent.</i>
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Tul erim,</i>	<i>-eris, -erit ;</i>	<i>-erimus, eritis, -</i>
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Tul-issem,</i>	<i>-isses, -isset ;</i>	<i>-issemus, -issetis,</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Tul-ero,</i>	<i>-eris, -erit ;</i>	<i>-erimus, -eritis,</i>

Cepi, I begin, or have begun, *cæperam*, -*erim*, -*issem*, -*ero*, -*isſe*. Supine, *captu*. Participles, *captus*, *capturus*.

Mēmīni, I remember, or have remembered, *memineram*, -*erim*, -*issem*, -*ero*, -*isſe*. Imperative, *memento*, *mementote*.

Instead of *edi*, we sometimes say *opus sum*; and always *exorib*, *perarus sum*, and not *exedi*, *peredi*. We say, *opus cepit fieri*, or *captum est*.

To these some add *nōvi*, because it frequently has the signification of the present. I knew, as well as, I have known, though it comes from *nosco*, which is complete.

Fūro, to be mad, *dor*, to be given, and *for*, to speak, as also, *der* and *fer*, are not used in the first person singular; thus we say, *daris*, *datur*; but never *dor*.

Of verbs which want many of their chief parts, the following most frequently occur: *Aio*, I say; *inquam*, I say; *fōrem*, I should be; *ausim*, contracted for *ausus sim*, I dare; *faxim*, I'll see to it, or I will do it; *ave*, and *salve*, save you, hail, good-morrow; *cedo*, tell thou, or give me; *quæso*, I pray.

<i>Ind. Pr.</i>	<i>Aio</i> ,	<i>aiz</i> ,	<i>ait</i> :	_____	_____	<i>aiant</i> .
<i>Im.</i>	<i>Aiebam</i> ,	<i>-ebas</i> ,	<i>-ebat</i> :	<i>-ebamus</i> ,	<i>-ebatis</i>	<i>-ebant</i> .
<i>Per.</i>	_____	<i>aisti</i> ,	_____	_____	_____	_____

<i>Sub. Pr.</i>	_____	<i>aias</i> ,	<i>aiat</i> :	_____	<i>aistis</i> ,	<i>aiant</i> .
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<i>Imperat.</i>	<i>Al</i>	<i>Particip. Pres.</i> <i>Alens</i> .				
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<i>Ind. Pr.</i>	<i>Inquam</i> ,	<i>-quis</i> ,	<i>-quit</i> :	<i>-quimus</i> ,	<i>-quitis</i> ,	<i>-quiunt</i> .
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<i>Im.</i>	_____	_____	<i>inquiebat</i> :	_____	_____	<i>inquiebant</i> .
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<i>Per.</i>	_____	<i>inquisti</i> ,	_____	_____	_____	_____
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<i>Fut.</i>	_____	<i>inquires</i> ,	<i>inquiet</i> :	_____	_____	_____
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<i>Imperat.</i>	<i>Inque</i> , <i>inquisto</i> .	<i>Particip. Pr.</i> <i>Inquiens</i> .				
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<i>Sub. Im.</i>	}	<i>Fōrem</i> , <i>fores</i> ,	<i>foret</i> :	<i>foremus</i> ,	<i>foretis</i> ,	<i>forent</i> .
<i>Plu.</i>						

Inf. Fore, to be hereafter, or to be about to be, the same with *esse futurus*.

<i>Sub. Pr.</i>	<i>Ausim</i> ,	<i>ausis</i> ,	<i>ausit</i> :	_____	_____	_____
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<i>Per.</i>	<i>Faxim</i> ,	<i>faxis</i> ,	<i>faxit</i> :	_____	_____	<i>faxint</i> .
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<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Faxo</i> ,	<i>faxis</i> ,	<i>faxit</i> :	_____	<i>faxitis</i> ,	<i>faxint</i> .
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Note. *Faxim* and *faxo* are used instead of *fecerim* and *fecero*.

Imper. Ave vel avēto; *plur. avete vel avetote*.

Salve v. salvēto; — *salvete v. salvetote*.

Indic. Fur. — *Salvebis*.

Imperat. second pers. sing. *Cedo*, *plur. cedite*.

Indic. pres first pers. sing. *Quæso*, *plur. quæsumus*.

Most of the other Defective verbs are but single words, and rarely to be found, but among the poets; as, *infle*, he begins; *desit*, it is wanting. Some are compounded of a verb and the conjunction *si*; as, *sīs*, for *si vis*, if thou wilt; *vultis*, for *si vultis*; *sodes*, for *si audes*, equivalent to *quæso*, I pray; *capis*, for *cape si vis*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS,

A verb is called *Impersonal*, which has only the terminations of the third person singular, but does not admit any person or nominative before it.

Impersonal verbs, in English, have before them the neuter pronoun *it*, which is not considered as a person; thus,

dēlectat, it delights ; *dēcet*, it becomes ; *contingit*, it happens ;
ēvenit, it happens :

	1st Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
Ind. Pr.	<i>Dēlectat,</i>	<i>Dēcet,</i>	<i>Contingit,</i>	<i>Evēnit,</i>
Im.	<i>Dēlectabatur,</i>	<i>Dēcebat,</i>	<i>Contingebatur,</i>	<i>Eveniebat,</i>
Per.	<i>Dēlectavit,</i>	<i>Decuit,</i>	<i>Contigit,</i>	<i>Evēnit,</i>
Plu.	<i>Dēlectaverat,</i>	<i>Decuerat,</i>	<i>Contigerat,</i>	<i>Evenerat,</i>
Fut.	<i>Dēlectabit.</i>	<i>Decabit.</i>	<i>Continget.</i>	<i>Eveniet.</i>
Sub. Pr.	<i>Dēlectet,</i>	<i>Dēceat,</i>	<i>Contingat,</i>	<i>Eveniat,</i>
Im.	<i>Dēlectaret,</i>	<i>Deceret,</i>	<i>Contingeret,</i>	<i>Eveniret,</i>
Per.	<i>Dēlectaverit,</i>	<i>Decuerit,</i>	<i>Contigerit,</i>	<i>Evenerit,</i>
Plu.	<i>Dēlectavisset,</i>	<i>Decuisset,</i>	<i>Contigisset,</i>	<i>Evenisset,</i>
Fut.	<i>Dēlectaverit.</i>	<i>Decuerit.</i>	<i>Contigerit.</i>	<i>Evenerit.</i>
Inf. Pr.	<i>Dēlectāre,</i>	<i>Decēre,</i>	<i>Contingere,</i>	<i>Evenire,</i>
Per.	<i>Dēlectavisse.</i>	<i>Decuisse.</i>	<i>Contigisse.</i>	<i>Evenisse.</i>

Most Latin verbs may be used impersonally in the passive voice, especially Neuter and Intransitive verbs, which otherwise have no passive ; as, *pugnātur*, *fāvētur*, *curritur*, *vēnītur* ; from *pugno*, to fight ; *faveo*, to favour ; *curro*, to run ; *venio*, to come :

Ind. Pr.	<i>Pugnātur,</i>	<i>Fāvētur,</i>	<i>Curritur,</i>	<i>Vēnītur,</i>
Im.	<i>Pugnabatur,</i>	<i>Favebatur,</i>	<i>Currebat,</i>	<i>Veniebatur,</i>
Per.	<i>Pugnatum est,</i>	<i>Fautum est,</i>	<i>Cursum est,</i>	<i>Ventum est,</i>
Plu.	<i>Pugnatum erat,</i>	<i>Fautum erat,</i>	<i>Cursum erat,</i>	<i>Ventum erat,</i>
Fut.	<i>Pugnabitur.</i>	<i>Favebitur.</i>	<i>Curretur.</i>	<i>Venietur.</i>
Sub. Pr.	<i>Pugnaretur,</i>	<i>Faveatur,</i>	<i>Curretur,</i>	<i>Veniat,</i>
Im.	<i>Pugnaretur,</i>	<i>Faveretur,</i>	<i>Curretur,</i>	<i>Veniretur,</i>
Per.	<i>Pugnatum sit,</i>	<i>Fautum sit,</i>	<i>Cursum sit,</i>	<i>Ventum sit,</i>
Plu.	<i>Pugnatum esset,</i>	<i>Fautum esset,</i>	<i>Cursum esset,</i>	<i>Ventum esset,</i>
Fut.	<i>Pugnatum fuerit.</i>	<i>Fautum fuerit.</i>	<i>Cursum fuerit.</i>	<i>Ventum fuerit.</i>
Inf. Pr.	<i>Pugnari,</i>	<i>Faveri,</i>	<i>Curri,</i>	<i>Veniri,</i>
Per.	<i>Pugnatum esse,</i>	<i>Fautum esse.</i>	<i>Cursum esse,</i>	<i>Ventum esse,</i>
Fut.	<i>Pugnatum iri.</i>	<i>Fautum iri.</i>	<i>Cursum iri.</i>	<i>Ventum iri.</i>

Obs. 1. Impersonal verbs are scarcely used in the imperative, but instead of it, we take the subjunctive ; as, *dēlectet*, let it delight, &c. ; nor in the supines, participles, or gerunds, except a few ; as, *paenitens*, *-dum*, *-dus*, &c. *Induct ad pudendum et pigendum*, Cic. In the preterite tenses of the passive voice, the participle perfect is always put in the neuter gender.

Obs. 2. Grammarians reckon only ten real impersonal verbs, and all in the second conjugation ; *dēcet*, it becomes ; *paenitet*, it repents ; *oportet*, it behoves ; *misceat*, it mixes ; *piget*, it irks ; *puget*, it shames ; *licet*, it is lawful ; *libet* or *libet*, it pleases ; *taedet*, it wearies ; *habet*, it appears : Of which the following have a double preterite ; *miseret*, *miseruit*, or *miserum est* ; *piget*, *piguit*, or *pigitum est* ; *puget*, *puget*, or *pugetum est* ; *licet*, *licuit*, or *licitum est* ; *libet*, *libuit*, or *libitum est* ; *taedet*, *taeduit*, or *taedum est*, *ostener periculum est*. But many other verbs are used impersonally in all the conjugations.

In the first, *ſivut*, *ſpectat*, *vīcat*, *ſtat*, *conſtat*, *præſtat*, *reſtat*, &c.

In the ſecond, *Appāret*, *attinet*, *perſinet*, *dēbet*, *dūbet*, *nōbet*, *lūet*, *liquet*, *pātet*, *placet*, *diſplicet*, *ſēdet*, *ſolet*, &c.

In the third, *Accidit*, *incipit*, *deſinit*, *ſufficit*, &c.

In the fourth, *Conſēnit*, *expēdit*, &c.

Also irregular verbs, *Eſt*, *deſt*, *prædeſt*, *pūct*, *intereſt*, *cupereſt* ; *ſit*, *præſit*, *nequit*, and *nequitur*, *rubet*, *conſeſt*, *reſert*, &c.

Obs. 3. Under impersonal verbs may be comprehended thoſe which expreſs the operations or appearances of nature ; as, *Fulget*, *fulminat*, *tonat*, *grandinat*, *gēlat*, *pluit*, *ningit*, *luceſcit*, *adveſperat*, &c.

Obs. 4. Impersonal verbs are applied to any person or number, by putting that which stands before other verbs after the impersonals, in the cases which they govern ; as, *placet mihi*, *tibi*, *illi*, it pleases me, thee, him ; or *I please*, *thou pleaseſt*, &c. *pugnatur a me*, *a te*, *ab illo*, I fight, thou fightest, he fighteth, &c. So *Curritur*, *venitur a me*, *a te*, &c. I run, thou runnest, &c. *Favetur tibi a me*, Thou art favoured by me, or I favour thee, &c.

Obs. 3. Verbs are used personally or impersonally, according to the particular meaning which they express, or the different import of the words with which they are joined: thus we can say, *ego placeo tibi*, I please you: but we cannot say, *si places audire*, if you please to hear, but *si placet tibi audire*. So we can say, *multa homini contingunt*, many things happen to a man: but instead of *ego contingi esse domi*, we must either say, *me contigit esse domi*, or *mihi contigit esse domi*, I happened to be at home. The proper and elegant use of Impersonal verbs can only be acquired by practice.

Redundant Verbs.

Those are called *Redundant Verbs*, which have different forms to express the same sense: thus, *assentio* and *assentior*, to agree; *fabrico* and *fabricor*, to frame; *mereo* and *mereor*, to deserve, &c. These verbs, however, under the passive form, have likewise a passive signification.

Several verbs are used in different conjugations.

1. Some are usually of the first conjugation, and rarely of the third; as, *lavo, lavas, lavare*; and *lavo, lavas, lavare*, to wash.

2. Some are usually of the second, and rarely of the third; as,

Ferveo, serves, and servo, fervis, to boil.

Fulgeo, fulges, and fulgo, fulgis, to shine.

Strideo, strides, and strido, stridis, to make a hissing noise, to creak.

Tueor, tuëris, and tuor, tuëris, to defend.

To these add *terges, terges*; and *tergo, tergis*, to wipe, which are equally common.

3. Some are commonly of the third conjugation, and rarely of the fourth; as,

Fodio, fodis, fodere, and fodio, fodis, fodire, to dig.

Sallo, sallis, salire, and salio, sallis, salire, to salt.

Arcesso, is, arcescere, and arcescio, arcescere, to stand far.

Morior, morëris, mori, and morior, morëris, mori, to die.

Orior, orëris, and orior, orëris, oriri, to rise.

Potior, potëris, and potior, potëris, potiri, to enjoy.

There is likewise a verb, which is usually of the second conjugation, and more rarely of the fourth, namely, *cio, cles, clere*; and *cio, cis, clere*, to rouse; whence, *accire* and *accitus*.

To these we may add the verb *EDO*, to eat, which though regularly formed; also agrees in several of its parts with *turn*; thus,

Ind. Pres. *Ede, edis* or *es, edit* or *est*; — *editis* or *estis* —

Sub. Imperf. *Ederem* or *essem, ederes* or *esses, &c.*

Imp. *Ede* or *es, edito* or *esto*; *edite* or *este, editis* or *estis*.

Inf. Pres. *Edere* or *esse*.

Passive Ind. Pres. *Editur* or *estur*.

It may not be improper here to subjoin a list of those verbs which resemble one another in some of their parts, though they differ in signification. Of these some agree in the present, some in the preterite, and the others in the supine.

1. The following agree in the present, but are differently conjugated:

Aggéro, -as, to heap up.
Appello, -as, to call.
Compello, -as, to address.
Colligo, -as, to bind.
Consterno, -as, to astonish.
Efferó, -as, to enrage.
Fundo, -as, to found.
Mando, -as, to command.
Obséro, -as, to lack.
Volo, -as, to fly.

Aggéro, -is, to bring together.
Appello, -is, to drive to, to arrive.
Compello, -is, to drive together.
Colligo, -is, to gather together.
Consterno, -is, to strew.
Efferó, -is, to bring out.
Fundo, -is, to pour out.
Mando, -is, to chew.
Obséro, -is, to beset.
Volo, -is, to will.

Of this class some have a different quantity; as,

Cölo, -as, to strain.
Dico, -as, to dedicate.
Edico, -as, to train up.

Cölo, -is, to fill.
Dico, -is, to say.
Edico, -is, to lead forth.

Lēgo, -as, to send an embassy.
Vādo, -as, to wage.

Lēgo, -is, to read.
Vādo, -is, to go.

2. The following verbs agree in the preterite :

Atro, acui, to be sour.
Cresco, crevi, to grow.
Frigeo, frixi, to be cold.
Fulgeo, fulsi, to shine.
Lūceo, luxi, to shine.
Pāveo, pāvī, to be afraid.
Pendo, pēpēdi, to hang.

Aeno, acui, to sharpen.
Cerno, crevi, to see.
Frigo, frixi, to fry.
Fulcio, fulsi, to prep.
Lūgeo, luxi, to mourn.
Pascor, pāvī, to feed.
Pendo, pēpēdi, to weigh.

3. The following agree in the supine :

Cresco, cretum, to grow.
Māneo, mansum, to stay.
Sto, statum, to stand.
Succenseo, -censum, to be angry.
Tēneo, tentum, to hold.
Verro, verum, to sweep.
Vincō, victum, to overcome.

Cerno, cretum, to behold.
Mando, mansum, to order.
Sisto, statum, to stop.
Succendo, -censum, to kindle.
Tendo, tentum, to stretch out.
Verto, versum, to turn.
Vivo, victum, to live.

The Obsolete Conjugation.

This chiefly occurs in old writers, and only in particular conjugations and tenses.

1. The ancient Latins made the imperfect of the indicative active of the fourth conjugation in *IBAM*, without the *c*; as *audibam, scribam*, for *audiebam, scribebam*.

2. In the future of the indicative of the fourth conjugation, they used *IBO* in the active, and *IBOR* in the passive voice; as, *dormibo, dormibor*, for *dormiam, dormiar*.

3. The present of the subjunctive anciently ended in *IM*; as, *edim*, for *edam*; *duim*, for *deum*.

4. The perfect of the subjunctive active sometimes occurs in *SSIM*, and the future in *SSO*; as, *levassim, levasso*, for *levaverim, levavero*; *capssim, capso*, for *caparim, capero*. Hence the future of the infinitive was formed in *ASSERE*; as, *levassere*, for *levaturus esse*.

5. In the second person of the present of the imperative passive, we find *MINO* in the singular, and *MINOR* in the plural; as, *famigo*, for *fare*; and *progrēdiminor*, for *progrēdimini*.

6. The syllable *ER* was frequently added to the present of the infinitive passive; as, *fariet*, for *fari*; *dicier*, for *dicere*.

7. The participles of the future time active, and perfect passive, when joined with the verb *esse*, were sometimes used as indeclinable: thus, *credo inimicos dicturum esse*, for *dicturos*, Cic. *Cohortes ad me missum fuisse*, for *missas*, Cic. ad Attic. viii. 12.

Derivation and Composition of Verbs.

I. Verbs are derived either from nouns or from other verbs.

Verbs derived from nouns are called *Denominative*; as, *Ceno*, to sup; *laudo*, to praise; *fraudo*, to defraud; *lapido*, to throw stones; *opëror*, to work; *frumentor*, to forage; *ligno*, to gather fuel, &c. from *cena*, *laus*, *fraus*, &c. But when they express imitation or resemblance, they are called *Imitative*; as, *Patrio*, *Græcor*, *bubulo*, *cornicor*, &c. I imitate or resemble my father, a Græcian, a crow, &c. from *pater*, *Græcus*, *cornix*.

Of those derived from other verbs, the following chiefly deserve attention; namely, *Frequentatives*, *Inceptives*, and *Desideratives*:

1. *FREQUENTATIVES* express frequency of action, and are all of the first conjugation. They are formed from the last supine, by changing *tu* into *to*, in verbs of the first conjugation; and by changing *u* into *o*, in verbs of the other three conjugations; as, *clamo*, to cry, *clamito*, to cry frequently: *terreo*, *terrō*; *verto*, *verso*; *dormio*, *dormito*.

In like manner, Dependent verbs form *Frequentatives* in *or*; as, *minor*, to threaten; *minitor*, to threaten frequently.

Some are formed in an irregular manner; as, *noto* from *no*; *nosco* from *nosco*; *settor*, or rather *scelerator* from *sclo*; *pavito*, from *paveo*; *sector*, from *sequor*; *loquitor*, from *loquor*. So *quæto*, *fundito*, *agito*, *fluito*, &c.

From *Frequentative* verbs are also formed other *Frequentatives*; as, *curro*, *curso*, *currito*; *pellō*, *pulso*, *pulsito*, or by contraction, *pulto*; *capio*, *capto*, *capito*; *cano*, *canto*, *cantito*; *defendo*, *defenso*, *defensito*; *dico*, *dicto*, *dictito*; *gero*, *gesto*, *gestito*; *jacio*, *jacto*, *jactito*; *venio*, *vento*; *mitto*, *misso*, (for *mitto*) *missito*, &c.

Verbs of this kind do not always express frequency of action. Many of them have much the same sense with their primitives, or express the meaning more strongly.

2. **INCEPTIVE Verbs** mark the beginning or continued increase of any thing. They are formed from the second person sing. of the present of the indicative, by adding *co*; as, *caleo*, to be hot, *calesco*, to grow hot. So in the other conjugations, *labasco*, from *labo*; *tremisco*, from *tremo*; *oddermisco*, from *oddermis*. *Hiasco*, from *hio*, is contracted for *hiasco*. Inceptives are likewise formed from substantives and adjectives; as, *puerasco*, from *puer*; *dulcesco*, from *dulcis*; *juvenesco*, from *juvenis*.

All inceptives are Neuter verbs, and of the third conjugation. They want both the preterite and supine; unless very rarely, when they borrow them from their primitives.

3. **DESIDERATIVE Verbs** signify a desire or intention of doing a thing. They are formed from the latter supine, by adding *rio*, and shortening the *u*; as, *coenātūrio*, I desire to sup, from *coenatu*. They are all of the fourth conjugation; and want both preterite and supine, except these three, *esturio*, -*vi*, -*itum*, to desire to eat; *parturio*, -*vi*, —, to be in travail; *nupturio*, -*vi*, —, to desire to be married.

There are a few verbs in LLO, which are called *Diminutive*; as, *cantillo*, *serbillo*, -*are*, I sing, I sup a little. To these some add *albico*, and *can dico*, -*are*, to be or to grow whitish; also, *nigriceo*, *fediceo*, and *vellico*. Some verbs in SSO are called *Intensive*; as, *Capesso*, *facesso*, *petesso*, or *petisso*, I take, I do, I seek earnestly.

Verbs are compounded with nouns, with other verbs, with adverbs, and chiefly with prepositions. Many of these simple verbs are not in use; as, *Fūto*, *fendo*, *specio*, *gruo*, &c. The component parts usually remain entire. Sometimes a letter is added; as, *prædo*, for *præco*; or taken away; as, *asporto*, *omitto*, *trado*, *pejoro*, *pergo*, *debeo*, *præbeo*, &c. for *absporto*, *obmitto*, *transdo*, *perjuro*, *perrego*, *dehabeo*, *præhibeo*, &c. So *dema*, *præma*, *sume*, of *de*, *pro*, *sub*, and *ema*, which anciently signified *to take*, or *to take away*. Often the vowel or diphthong of the simple verb, and the last consonant of the preposition, is changed; as, *damno*, *condemno*; *calco*, *conculco*; *laedo*, *collido*; *audio*, *obedio*, &c. *Affero*, *auffero*, *collaudo*, *implico*, &c. for *adfero*, *abfero*, *conlaudo*, *implero*, &c.

PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a kind of adjective formed from a verb, which in its signification implies time.

It is so called, because it partakes both of an adjective and of a verb, having in Latin gender and declension from the one, time and signification from the other, and number from both. Participles in English, like adjectives, admit of no variation.

Participles in Latin are declined like adjectives; and their signification is various according to the nature of the verbs from which they come; only participles in *du*, are always passive, and import not so much future time, as obligation or necessity.

Latin verbs have four Participles, the present and future active; as, *Amans*, loving; *amātūrus*, about to love; and the perfect and future passive; as, *amātus*, loved, *amandus*, to be loved.

The Latins have not a participle perfect in the active, nor a participle present in the passive voice; which defect must be supplied by a circumlocution. Thus, to express the perfect participle active in English, we use a conjunction, and the plu-perfect of the subjunctive in Latin, or some other tense, according to its connexion with the other words of a sentence; as, he having loved, *quum amavisset*, &c.

Neuter verbs have commonly but two Participles; as, *Sedens*, *sessurus*; *stans*, *stāturus*.

From some Neuter verbs, are formed Participles of the perfect tense; as, *Erratus*, *festinatus*, *juratus*, *laboratus*, *vigilatus*, *cessatus*, *sudatus*, *triumphatus*, *regnatus*, *decursus*, *derictus*, *emeritus*, *emensus*, *obitus*, *placitus*, *successus*, *occursus*, &c. and also of the future in *du*; as, *Jurandus*, *vigilandus*, *regnandus*, *carendus*, *dormiendus*, *erubescendus*, &c. Neuter passive verbs are equally various. *Veni* has no participle: *Fide*, only *fidens* and *fusus*; *soleo*, *solens* and *solitus*; *vapulo*, *vapulans* and *vapulaturus*; *Gaudeo*, *gaudens*, *gaucus* and *gaviscurus*; *Audeo*, *audens*, *austus*, *ausurus*, *audendus*. *Aurus* is used both in an active and passive sense; as, *Auri omnes*, *Ammanes nescis*, *au-seque potiti*. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 624.

Deponent and Common verbs have commonly four Participles ; as,

Loquens, speaking ; *locuturus*, about to speak ; *locutus*, having spoken ; *loquendus*, to be spoken. *Dignans*, vouchsafing ; *dignaturus*, about to vouchsafe ; *dignatus*, having vouchsafed, being vouchsafed, or having been vouchsafed ; *dignandus*, to be vouchsafed. Many participles of the perfect tense from Deponent verbs have both an active and passive sense ; as, *Abominatus*, conatus, confessus, adortus, amplexus, blanditus, largitus, mentitus, oblitus, testatus, veneratus, &c.

There are several Participles, compounded with *in* signifying not, the verbs of which do not admit of such composition ; as, *lucens*, *insperans*, *indicens* for non *dicens*, *inopinans*, and *necopinans*, *immrens* ; *Illæus*, *inpransus*, *inconsultus*, *incustoditus*, *immetatus*, *impunitus*, *imparatus*, *incomitatus*, *incomptus*, *indemnatus*, *indolatus*, *in-corruptus*, *interritus*, and *imperiatus*, *inestatus*, *inausus*, *inopinatus*, *inukus*, *incensus* for non *census*, non registered ; *infectus* for non *factus*, *invisus* for non *visus*, *indictus* for non *dictus*, &c. There is a different *incensus* from *incendo* ; *infectus* from *inficere* ; *invisus* from *invideo* ; *indictus* from *indico*, &c.

If from the signification of a Participle we take away time, it becomes an adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison ; as,

Amans, loving, *amantior*, *amantissimus* ; *doctus*, learned, *doctior*, *doctissimus* : or a substantive ; as, *Præfectus*, a commander or governor ; *consennans*, f. sc. *littera*, a consonant ; *continens*, f. sc. *terra*, a continent ; *confluens*, m. a place where two rivers run together ; *oriana*, m. sc. *sol*, the east ; *occidens*, m. the west ; *dictum*, a saying ; *scriptum*, &c.

There are many words in *ATUS*, *ITUS*, and *UTUS*, which although resembling participles, are reckoned adjectives, because they come from nouns, and not from verbs, as, *alatus*, *barbatus*, *cordatus*, *caudatus*, *cristatus*, *auritus*, *pellitius*, *tyrritius* ; *aspuus*, *cornutus*, *nasutus* &c. winged, bearded, discreet, &c. But *auratus*, *acutus*, *argentatus*, *ferreus*, *plumbatus*, *gypseus*, *calceatus*, *clypeatus*, *galeatus*, *tunicatus*, *lævatus*, *palliatu*, *lymphatus*, *purpuratus*, *præstans*, &c. covered with gold, brass, silver, &c. are accounted participles, because they are supposed to come from obsolete verbs. So perhaps *calamistratus*, frizzled, crisped or curled. *crinitus*, having long hair, *peritus*, skilled, &c.

There are a kind of Verbal adjectives in *BUNDUS*, formed from the imperfect of the indicative, which very much resemble Participles in their signification, but generally express the meaning of the verb more fully, or denote an abundance or great deal of the action ; as, *vitabundus*, the same with *valde vitans*, avoiding much ; *Sab* Jug 60. and 101 ; *Liv* xxv. 13. So *errabundus*, *ludibundus*, *populabundus*, *moribundus*, &c.

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

GERUNDS are participial words, which bear the signification of the verb from which they are formed ; and are declined like a neuter noun of the second declension, through all the cases of the singular number, except the vocative.

These are both in Latin and English, substantives derived from the verb, which so much resemble the Gerund in their signification, that frequently they may be substituted in its place. They are generally used, however, in a more undetermined sense than the Gerund, and in English have the article always prefixed to them. Thus, with the gerund, *Delector legendo Ciceronem*, I am delighted with reading Cicero. But with the substantive, *Delector lectione Ciceronis*, I am delighted with the reading of Cicero.

The Gerund and Future Participle of verbs in *io*, and some others, often take *u* instead of *e* ; as, *faciundum*, *di*, *do*, *dus* ; *expertiundum*, *potiundum*, *gerundum*, *petundum*, *ducundum*, &c. for *faciendum*, &c.

SUPINES have much the same signification with Gerunds ; and may be indifferently applied to any person or number. They agree in termination with nouns of the fourth declension, having only the accusative and ablative cases.

The former Supine is commonly used in an active, and the latter in a passive sense, but sometimes the contrary ; as, *coctum non vapulatum*, *dudum conductus fui*, i. e. *ut vapularem*, v. *verberarer*, to be beaten, Plaut.

ADVERB.

An adverb is an indeclinable part of speech, added to a verb, adjective, or other adverb, to express some circumstance, quality, or manner of their signification.

All adverbs may be divided into two classes, namely, those which denote *Circumstance*; and those which denote *Quality, Manner, &c.*

1. Adverbs denoting **CIRCUMSTANCE** are chiefly those of *Place, Time, and Order.*

1. Adverbs of *Place*, are five-fold, namely, such as signify,

1. *Motion or rest in a place.*

Ubi?	Where?
Hic,	Here.
Illic,	
Isthic,	} There.
Ibi,	
Intus,	Within.
Foris,	Without.
Oblique,	Every where.
Nusquam,	No where.
Allicubi,	Some where.
Alibi,	Else where.
Ubivis,	Any where.
Ibidem,	In the same place.

Horsum,	Hitherward.
Illorsum,	Thitherward.
Sorsum,	Upward.
Deorsum,	Downward.
Antrosum,	Forward.
Retrorsum,	Backward.
Dextrosum,	Towards the right.
Sinistrosum,	Towards the left.

4. *Motion from a place.*

Unde?	Whence?
Hinc,	Hence.
Illinc,	
Isthinc,	} Thence.
Inde,	
Indidem,	From the same place.
Aliunde,	From else where.
Allicunde,	From some place.
Sicunde,	From any place.
Utrinque,	On both sides.
Superne,	From above.
Inferne,	From below.
Cœlitus,	From heaven.
Funditus,	From the ground.

2. *Motion to a place.*

Quo?	Whither?
Huc,	Hither.
Illuc,	
Isthuc,	} Thither.
Intro,	
Foras,	In.
Eo,	Out.
Ad,	To that place.
Alid,	To another place.
Aliquo,	To some place.
Eodem,	To the same place.

5. *Motion through or by a place.*

Quâ?	Which way?
Hâc,	This way.
Illic,	
Isthac,	} That way.
Alia,	
	Another way.

3. *Motion towards a place.*

Quorsum?	Whitherso?
Versus,	Towards.

2. Adverbs of *Time* are three fold, namely, such as signify,

1. *Some particular time, either present, past, future, or indefinite.*

Nunc,	Now.
Hodie,	To-day.
Tunc,	
Tum,	} Then.
Heri,	
Dudum,	Yesterday.
Pridem,	
Prædie,	Heretofore.
Nidius tertius,	The day before.
Nuper,	Three days ago.
Jamjam,	Lately.
Mox,	Presently.
Statim,	Immediately.
Protinus,	By and by.
Inteo,	Instantly.
Cras,	Straightway.
Postridie,	To-morrow.
Pesendie,	The day after.
Nondum,	Two days hence.
	Not yet.

Quando?	When?
Alquando,	
Nonnunquam,	} Sometimes.
Interdum,	
Semper,	Ever, always.
Nunquam,	Never.
Interim,	In the mean time.
Quotidie,	Daily.

2. *Continuance of time.*

Diu,	Long.
Quandiu,	How long.
Tamdiu,	So long.
Jamdiu,	
Jamdudum,	} Long ago.
Jampridem,	

3. *Vicissitude or repetition of time.*

Quoties?	How often?
Sæpe,	Often.
Rârô,	Seldom.
Toties,	So often.
Aliquoties,	For several times.

Vicissim,
Alternatim,
Rursus,
Iterum,
Subinde,
Identidem,

By turns.
Again.
Ever and anon, now
and then.

Semel,
Bis,
Ter,
Quater,

Once.
Twice.
Three.
Four times &c.

3. Adverbs of Order.

Inde,
Deinde,
Dehinc,
Porro,
Deinceps,
Denuo,

Then.
After that.
Henceforth.
Moreover.
So forth.
Of new.

Denique,
Postremo,
Primo, -um,
Secundo, -um,
Tertio, -um,
Quarto, -um,

Finally.
Lastly.
First.
Secondly.
Thirdly.
Fourthly, &c.

II. Adverbs denoting QUALITY, MANNER, &c. are either *Absolute* or *Comparative*.

Those called *Absolute* denote.

1. QUALITY, simply; as, *benè*, well; *malè*, ill; *fortiter*, bravely; and innumerable others that come from adjective nouns or participles.
2. CERTAINTY; as, *perfectè*, *certè*, *sànè*, *plànè*, *nè*, *utique*, *ita*, *etiam*, truly, verily, yes; *quidnì*, why not? *omnino*, certainly.
3. CONTINGENCE; as, *fortè*, *forsan*, *fortasse*, *fora*, haply, perhaps, by chance, peradventure.
4. NEGATION; as, *non*, *haud*, not; *nequòquam*, not at all; *neutiquam*, by no means; *minime*, nothing less.
5. PROHIBITION; as, *nè*, not.
6. SWEARING; as, *hercle*, *pol*, *edèpol*, *mècastor*, by Hercules, by Pollux, &c.
7. EXPLAINING; as, *utpòte*, *vidèlicet*, *scilicet*, *nimirum*, *nempe*, to wit, namely.
8. SEPARATION; as, *seorsum*, apart; *separatim*, separately; *sigillatim*, one by one; *virgitim*, man by man; *oppidatim*, town by town, &c.
9. JOINING TOGETHER; as, *simul*, *undè*, *pàrter*, together; *gèneratim*, generally; *universaliter*, universally; *plèrumque*, for the most part.
10. INDICATION or POINTING out; as, *ecce*, *lo*, behold.
11. INTERROGATION; as, *cur*, *quare*, *quomòdò*, why, wherefore? *num*, *an*, whether? *quòmodo*, *quò*, how? To which add, *Ubi*, *quò*, *quorùm*, *unde*, *quò*, *quando*, *quandò*, *quoties*.

Those Adverbs which are called *Comparative*, denote,

1. EXCESS, as, *valde*, *maximè*, *magnèpère*, *maximèpere*, *summèpere*, *admòdum*, *oppòdò*, *perquam*, *longè*, greatly, very much, exceedingly; *nimis*, *nimium*, too much; *prorsus*, *penitus*, *omnino*, altogether, wholly; *magis*, more; *melius*, better; *pejus*, worse; *fortius*, more bravely; and *optimè*, best; *pressimè*, worst; *fortissimè*, most bravely; and innumerable others of the comparative and superlative degrees.
2. DEFECT; as, *ferme*, *fèrè*, *pròpòdum*, *pènè*, almost; *pàrum*, little; *paulo*, *paululum*, very little.
3. PREFERENCE; as, *pòtius*, *sàtius*, rather; *pòtissimùm*, *præcipuè*, *præsertim*, chiefly, especially; *imò*, yea, nay, nay rather.
4. LIKENESS or EQUALITY; as, *ita*, *sic*, *adèd*, so; *ut*, *utè*, *sicut*, *sicùt*, *vèlut*, *vèluti*, *cu*, *tànquam*, *quasi*, as, as if; *quemadmodum*, even as; *sàtis*, enough; *itèdem*, in like manner; *iuxta*, alike, equally.
5. UNLIKENESS or UNEQUALITY; as, *aliter*, *secus*, otherwise; *alòqui* or *alòquin*, else; *nèdum*, much more or much less.
6. ABATEMENT; as, *sensim*, *paulatim*, *pèdèlentim*, by degrees, piece-meal; *vix*, scarcely; *aggre*, hardly, with difficulty.
7. EXCLUSION; as, *tantum*, *solum*, *modò*, *tantummodò*, *duntaxat*, *enim*, only.

Derivation, Comparison, and Composition of ADVERBS.

Adverbs are derived, 1. from Substantives, and end commonly in TIM or TUS; as, *Partim*, partly, by parts; *nominatim*, by name; *generatim*, by kinds, generally; *speciatim*, *vicatim*, *gregatim*; *radicètus* from the root, &c. 2. From Adjectives; and these are by far the most numerous. Such as come from Adjectives of the first and second declension usually end in E; as, *liberè*, freely; *plènè*, fully; some in O, U, M, and TER; as, *fastò*, *tantum*, *graviter*; a few in A, ITUS, and IM; as, *rectò*, *antiquitùs*, *privatim*. Some are used two or three ways, as *primum*, v. -ò; *purè*, *iter*; *certè*, -ò; *cautè*, *sim*; *humanè*, *de*, -itus; *publicè*, *publicitùs*, &c. Adverbs from Adjectives of the third declension commonly end in TER, seldom in E; as, *turpèter*, *felicitèter*, *acriter*, *paritèter*; *facilè*, *repente*; one in O, *omnino*. The neuter of Adjectives, is sometimes taken adverbially; as, *recentè natus*, for *recentèter*; *perfidè*, for *perfidèter*.

Hor. *multa reluctant*, for *multum* or *valde*, Virg. So in English we say, *to speak loud, high*, &c. for *loudly, highly*, &c. In many cases a Substantive is understood; as, *primò*, *sc. loco*; *optatò advenis* *sc. tempore*; *hàc*, *sc. viâ*, &c.

3. From each of the pronominal adjectives *ille, iste, hic, is, idem*, &c. are formed adverbs, which express all the circumstances of place; as, from *ille, illic, illuc, illorsum, illinc*, and *illac*. So from *quis, ubi, quo, quorsum, unde*, and *quò*. Also of time; thus, *quando, quandiu*, &c.

4. From verbs and participles; as, *cæsum*, with the edge; *punctum*, with the point; *strictum*, closely; from *cado, punga, stringo*; *amanter, præperanter, dubitanter*; *distinctè, emendatè*; *meritò, nòpinatò*, &c. But these last are thought to be in the ablative, having *ex* understood.

5. From prepositions; as, *intus, intre*, from *in*; *clanculum*, from *clam*; *subtus*, from *sub*, &c.

Adverbs derived from adjectives are commonly compared like their primitives. The *positive* generally ends in *e*, or *ter*; as, *durè, facilè, acriter*: the *comparative*, in *ius*; as, *durius, facilius, acrius*: the *superlative*, in *ime*; as, *durissime, facillime, acerrime*.

If the comparison of the adjective be irregular or defective, the comparison of the adverb is so too; as, *benè, melius, optime*; *malè, pejus, pessime*; *paràm, minus, minime*, &c. *um*; *multum, plus, plurimum*; *prope, propius, proximè*; *oculus, ocyus, ocyissime*; *prius, primò, -um*; *nuper, nuperrime*; *novè, & noviter, novissime*; *meritò, meritisimò*, &c. Those adverbs also are compared whose primitives are obsolete; as, *amphè, sapissimè, sapissime*; *penitè, penitius, penitissime*; *satis, satius*; *secus, secius*, &c. *Magis, maxime*; and *potius, potestimum*, want the positive.

Adverbs in English are not varied by comparison, except some few of them, particularly irregular; as, *often, oftener, oftenest*; *well, better, best*; *much, more, most*, &c.

Adverbs are variously compounded with all the different parts of speech; thus, *peritricè, magnopere, maxime, summe, tantopere, multimodis, omnimodis, quomodo, quare*; of *postero die, magno opere*, &c. *Illicet, scilicet, videlicet*, of *ire, scire, videre, licet*; *illico, of in loco*; *quorsum*, of *quo ve sum*; *committus*, hand to hand, of *sum* or *con* and *manus*; *enitrus*, at a distance, of *e* and *manus*; *quorsum*, of *quo ver sum*; *denuò*, anew, of *de novo*; *quin*, why not, but, of *qui ne*; *cur*, of *cur rei*; *pedesentim*, step by step, as it were, *pedem tendendo*; *perendè*, for *perempto die*; *nimirum*, of *ne, i. e. non* and *mirum*; *antea, postea, præterea*, &c. of *ante* and *ea*, &c. *Ubivis, quovis, undevicis, quousque, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti, desuper, insuper, quomobrem*, &c. of *ubi* and *vis*, &c. *nudiustertius*, of *nunc dies tertius*; *idemidem*, of *idem et idem*; *impræsentiarum*, *i. e. in tempore rerum præsentium*, &c.

Obs. 1. The adverb is not an essential part of speech. It only serves to express shortly, in one word, what must otherwise have required two or more; as, *sapienter*, wisely, for *cum sapientia*; *hic*, for *in hoc loco*; *semper* for *in omni tempore*; *semel*, for *unà vice*; *his*, for *duobus vicibus*; *Mehercule*, for *Hercules me juvet*, &c.

Obs. 2. Some adverbs of time, place, and order, are frequently used the one for the other; as, *ubi*, where or when; *inde*, from that place, from that time, after that, next; *hactenus*, hitherto, thus far, with respect to place, time or order, &c.

Obs. 3. Some adverbs of time are either *past, present or future*; as, *jam*, already, now, by and by; *olim*, long ago, some time, hereafter. Some adverbs of place are equally various; thus, *esse peregrè*, to be abroad; *ire peregrè*, to go abroad; *redire peregrè* to return from abroad.

Obs. 4. Interrogative adverbs of time and place doubled or compounded with *cunque*, answer to the English adjection *so ever*; as, *ubique, or ubicunque*, wheresoever; *quocunque, quovocunque*, whithersoever, &c. The same holds also in interrogative words; as, *quotquot, or quætantum*, how many soever; *quantusquantum, or quantuscunque*, how great soever; *utut or utcunque*, however or howsoever, &c. In English the adverbs, *here, there, and where*, when joined to certain participles or prepositions, as *tho, if, by, with, in*, &c. have the signification of pronouns; as, *hereof*, the same with *of this*; *thereof*, the same with *of that*; *whereof*, *of which*, &c.

PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is an indeclinable word, which shews the relation of one thing to another.

There are twenty-eight prepositions in Latin, which govern the accusative ; that is, have an accusative after them.

Ad,	To.	Infra,	Beneath.
Apud,	At.	Juxta,	Nigh to.
Ante,	Before.	Ob,	For.
Adversus,	Against, towards.	Propter,	For, half by.
Adversum,		Per,	By, through.
Contra,	Against.	Præter,	Besides, except.
Cis,	On this side.	Pænes,	In the power of.
Citra,		Post,	After.
Circa,	About.	Pone,	Behind.
Circum,		Sæns,	By, along.
Erga,	Towards.	Sæcundum,	According to.
Extra,	Without.	Supra,	Above.
Inter,	Between, among.	Trans,	On the farther side.
Intra,	Within.	Ultra,	Beyond.

The Prepositions which govern the ablative are fifteen ; namely,

A,	From or by.	De,	Of, out of.
Ab,		E,	
Abs,	Without.	Ex,	For.
Absque,		Pro,	
Cum,	With.	Præ,	Before.
Clam,	Without the knowledge of.	Pålám,	With the knowledge of.
Cõram,	Before, in the presence of.	Sine,	Without.
		Tenus,	Up to, as far as.

These four govern sometimes the accusative, and sometimes the ablative.

In, In, into. Sub, Under. Sûper, Above. Subter, Beneath.

Obs. 1. Prepositions are so called, because they are generally placed before the word with which they are joined. Some however, are put after ; as, *cum*, when joined with *me*, *te*, &c. and sometimes with *quo*, *qui*, and *quibus* : thus *mecum*, *secum*. &c. *Tenus* is always placed after ; as, *mento tenus*, up to the chin. So likewise are *versus* and *usque* ; and *ward*, in English ; as, *toward*, *eastward*, &c.

Obs. 2. Prepositions, both in English and Latin, are often compounded with other parts of speech, particularly with verbs ; as, *subire*, to undergo. In English they are frequently put after verbs ; as, *to go in*, *to go out*, *to look to*, &c.

Prepositions are also sometimes compounded together ; as, *Ex adversus eum locum*, Cic. *Ex adversum Athenas*, C. Nep. *In ante diem quartum Kalendarum Decembris distulit*, i. e. *usque in eum diem*, Cic. *Supplicatio indicta est ex ante diem quintum idus Octob.* i. e. *ab eo die*, Liv. *Ex ante præ Idus Septembris*, Plin. But prepositions compounded together commonly become adverbs or conjunctions ; as, *præpålám*, *prætinus*, *insuper*, &c.

Obs. 3. Prepositions in composition usually retain their primitive signification ; as, *adeo*, to go to ; *præpono*, to place before. But from this there are several exceptions. 1. IN joined with adjectives generally denotes privation ; as, *infidus*, unfaithful : but when joined with verbs, increases their signification ; as, *induro*, to harden greatly. In some words, *in* has two contrary senses ; as, *invocatus*, called upon or not called upon. So *infrénatus*, *immutatus*, *insuetus*, *impensus*, *inhumatus*, *intentatus*, &c. 2. PER commonly increases the signification ; as, *Percûsus*, *perceller*, *peredmis*, *percuriõsus*, *perdifficilis*, *perelegans*, *pergrátus*, *pergravis*, *perhospitális*, *perillustis*, *perlatius*, &c. very dear, very swift, &c. 3. PRÆ sometimes increases ; as, *Præclarus*, *prædines*, *prædulus*, *prædulus*, *præpånguis*, *præpålidus* ; *prævõleo*, *præpõlleo* ; and also EX ; as, *Exclamo*, *exaggero*, *exaugeo*, *excalescio*, *extenuo*, *exhilaro* ; but EX sometimes denotes privation ; as, *Exanguis*, bloodless, pale ; *excor*, *exanimus*, &c. 4. SUB often diminishes ; as, *Subalbidus*, *subniger*, *subamarus*, *subdulcis*, *subgravis*, *subniger* ; &c. a little white or whitish, &c. DE often signifies downward ; as, *Decido*, *decurro*, *degravo*, *despicio*, *delibor* : sometimes increases ; as, *dedimor*, *dehior* ; and sometimes expresses privation ; as, *Demens*, *declor*, *deformis*, &c.

Obs. 4. There are five or six syllables, namely, *am*, *di* or *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*, which are commonly called *Inseparable Prepositions*, because they are only to be found in compound words : however they generally add something to the signification of the words with which they are compounded ; thus,

Am,	round about.	}	as,	{	Ambio,	to surround.
Di,	asunder.				Divello,	to pull asunder.
Dis,	again.				Disträho,	to draw asunder.
Re,	aside, or apart.				Rěšęgo,	to read again.
Se,	together.				Sępőno,	to lay aside.
Con,					Contręco,	to grow together.

INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is an indeclinable word *thrown in between* the parts of a sentence, to express some passion or emotion of the mind.

Some Interjections are natural sounds, and common to all languages ; as, *Oh ! Ah !* Interjections express in one word a whole sentence, and thus fitly represent the quickness of the passions.

The different passions have commonly different words to express them ; thus,

1. JOY ; as, *evax !* hey, brave, lo !
2. GRIEF ; as, *ah, heu, chu !* ah, alas, woe is me !
3. WONDER ; as, *papax !* O strange ! *vah !* hah !
4. PRAISE ; as, *euge !* well done !
5. AVERSION ; as, *apęge !* away, begone, avaunt, off, fy, tash !
6. EXCLAIMING ; as, *Oh, proh ! O !*
7. SURPRISE or FEAR ; as, *atat !* ha, aha !
8. IMPRECATION ; as, *ve !* wo, pox on't !
9. LAUGHTER ; as, *ha, ha, he !*
10. SILENCING ; as, *au, 'st, pax !* silence, hush, 'as !
11. CALLING ; as, *eho ehđdum, to, ho !* soho, ho, O !
12. DERISION ; as, *hul !* away with !
13. ATTENTION ; as, *hem !* ha !

Some interjections denote several different passions ; thus, *Vah* is used to express joy and sorrow, and wonder, &c.

Adjectives of the neuter gender are sometimes used for interjections ; as, *Malum !* with a mischief ! *Infandum !* O shame ! fy, fy ! *Miserum !* O wretched ! *Nefas !* O the villainy !

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is an indeclinable word, which serves to join sentences together.

Thus, *You and I, and the boy, read Virgil*, is one sentence made up of these three, by the conjunction and twice employed ; *I read Virgil ; You read Virgil ; The boy reads Virgil*. In like manner, " *You and I read Virgil ; but the boy reads Ovid*," is one sentence, made up of three, by the conjunctions *and* and *but*.

Conjunctions, according to their different meanings, are divided into the following classes :

1. COPULATIVE ; as, *et, ac, atque, que*, and ; *etiam, quęque, item*, also ; *cum, tum*, both, and. Also their contraries, *neq, neque, neu*, never, neither, nor.
2. DISJUNCTIVE ; as, *aut, ve, vel, seu, sive*, either, or.
3. CONCESSIVE ; as, *etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, quanquam, quęvis*, though, although, albeit.
4. ADVERSATIVE ; as, *sed, verum, autem, at, at, atqui*, but ; *tamen, akāmen, veruntamen, verumtamen, verő, yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless.*

5. CAUSAL; as, *nam, namque, enim, for; quia, quippe, quoniam, because; quod, that, because.*

6. ILLATIVE or RATIONAL; as, *ergo, ideo, igitur, idcirco, utque, therefore; quapropter, quocirca, wherefore; proinde, therefore; cum, quum, seeing, since; quoniam, forasmuch as.*

7. FINAL or PERFECTIVE; as, *ut, uti, that, to the end that.*

8. CONDITIONAL; as, *si, sin, if; dum, modo, dummodo, provided, upon condition that; siquidem, if indeed.*

9. EXCEPTIVE or RESTRICTIVE; as, *ni, nisi, unless, except.*

10. DIMINUTIVE; as, *salem, certe, at least.*

11. SUSPENSIVE or DUBITATIVE; as, *an, anne, num, whether; ne, amen, whether, not; necne, or not.*

12. EXPLETIVE; as, *autem, vero, now, truly; quidem, equidem, indeed.*

13. ORDINATIVE; as, *deinde, thereafter; denique, finally; insuper, moreover; ceterum, moreover, but, however.*

14. DECLARATIVE; as, *videlicet, scilicet, nempe, nimirum, &c. to wit, namely.*

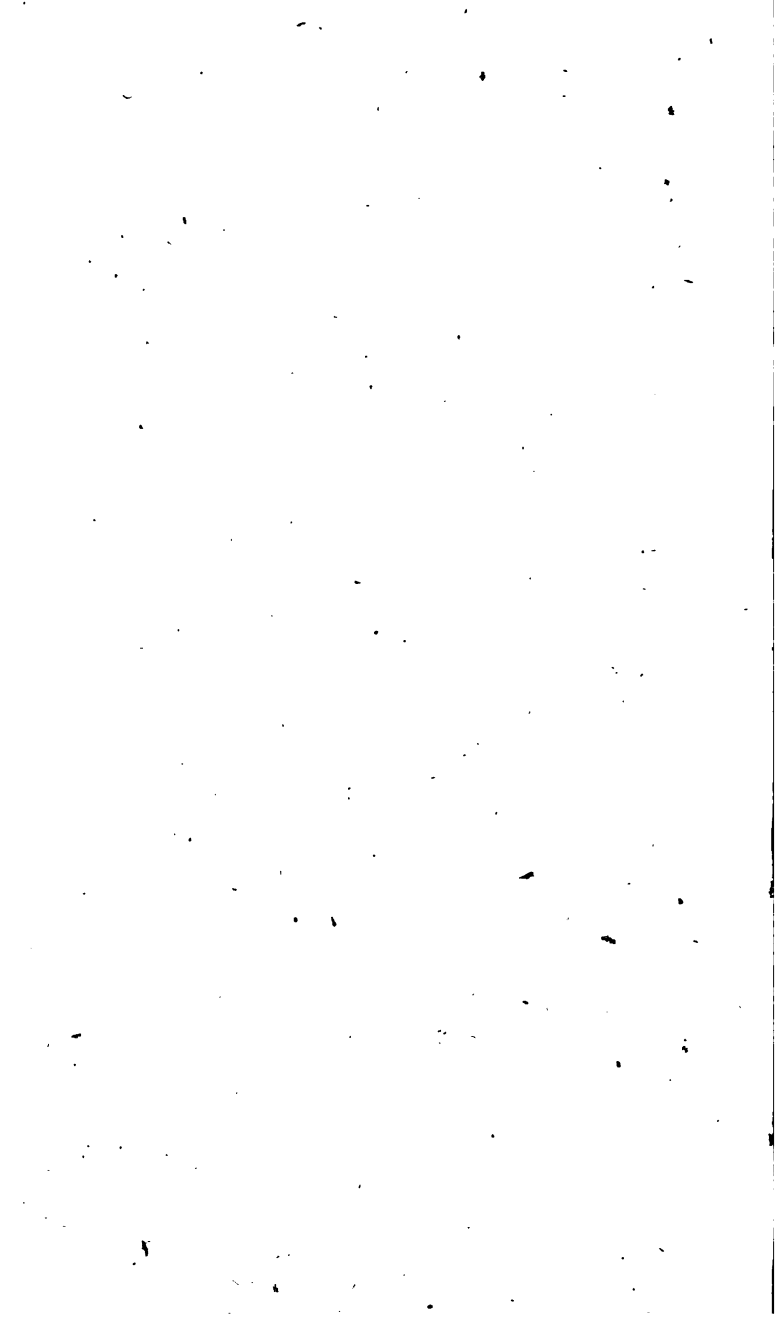
Obs. 1. The same words, as they are taken in different views, are both *adverbs* and *conjunctions*. Thus, *an, anne, &c.* are either *interrogative adverbs*; as, *An scribit?* Does he write? or, *suspensive conjunctions*; as, *Nescio an scribat*, I know not if he writes.

Obs. 2. Some conjunctions, according to their natural order, stand first in a sentence; as, *Ac, atque, nec, neque, aut, vel, sive, at, sed, verum, nam, quandoquidem, quocirca, quare, sin, siquidem, proterquam, &c.*: some stand in the second place; as, *Autem, vero, quoque, quidem, enim*; and some may indifferently be put either first or second; as, *Etiam, equidem, licet, quamvis, quanquam, tamen, attamen, namque, quod, quia, quoniam, quippe, utpote, ut, uti, ergo, ideo, igitur, idcirco, itaque, proinde, propterea, si, ni, nisi, &c.* Hence arose the division of them into *Prepositive*, *Subjunctive*, and *Common*. To the subjunctive may be added these three, *que, ve, &c.* which are always joined to some other word, and are called *Enclitics*, because, when put after long syllables, they make the accent incline to the foregoing syllable; as in the following verse,

Inductusque pilæ, discios, trechive, quiescit. Horat.

But when these enclitic conjunctions come after a short vowel, they do not affect its pronunciation; thus,

Arbutos factus montanæque fraga legedant. Ovid.



SENTENCES.

A SENTENCE is any thought of the mind expressed by two or more words put together ; as, *I read. The boy reads Virgil.*

That part of grammar which teaches to put words rightly together in sentences, is called *Syntax* or *Construction*.

Words in sentences have a twofold relation to one another ; namely, that of *Concord* or *Agreement* ; and that of *Government* or *Influence*.

Concord, is when one word agrees with another in some accidents ; as, in gender, number, person, or case.

Government, is when one word requires another to be put in a certain case, or mode.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

1. In every sentence there must be a verb and a nominative expressed or understood.

2. Every adjective must have a substantive expressed or understood.

3. All the cases of Latin nouns, except the nominative and vocative, must be governed by some other word.

4. The genitive is governed by a substantive noun expressed or understood.

5. The dative is governed by adjectives and verbs.

6. The accusative is governed by an active verb, or by a preposition ; or is placed before the infinitive.

7. The vocative stands by itself, or has an interjection joined with it.

8. The ablative is governed by a preposition expressed or understood.

9. The infinitive is governed by some verb or adjective.

10. The genitive or possessive case in English always depends on some noun ; and the objective or accusative case is put after a verb active or a preposition.

All sentences are either **SIMPLE** or **COMPOUND**.

Syntax therefore may be divided into two parts, according to the general division of sentences.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

A simple Sentence is that which has but one nominative ; and one finite verb, *that is*, a verb in the indicative, subjunctive, or imperative mode.

In a simple sentence, there is only one *Subject* and one *Attribute*.

The **SUBJECT** is the word which marks the person or thing spoken of.

The **ATTRIBUTE** expresses what we affirm concerning the subject, as,

The boy reads his lesson : Here, "the boy," is the *Subject* of discourse, or the person spoken of : "reads his lesson," is the *Attribute*, or what we affirm concerning the subject. *The diligent boy reads his lesson carefully at home.* Here we have still the same subject; "the boy," marked by the character of "diligent" added to it ; and the same attribute "reads his lesson," with the circumstances of manner and place subjoined, "carefully," "at home."

CONCORD.

The following words agree together in sentences, 1. A substantive with a substantive. 2. An adjective with a substantive. 3. A verb with a nominative.

1. Agreement of one Substantive with another.

RULE I. Substantives signifying the same thing, agree in case ; as,

Cicero orator, Cicero the orator ;
Urbs Athēnā, The city of Athens ;

Cicerōnis oratoris, Of Cicero the orator.
Urbis Athēnārum, Of the city Athens.

2. Agreement of an Adjective with a Substantive.

II. An Adjective agrees with a substantive, in gender, number, and case ; as,

Bonus vir, a good man ;
Femina casta, a chaste woman ;
Dulce pomum, a sweet apple ;

Boni viri, good men.
Feminae castae, chaste women.
Dulcia pomā, sweet apples.

And so through all the cases and degrees of comparison.

This rule applies also to adjective pronouns and participles ; as, *Meus liber,* my book ; *ager colendus,* a field to be tilled ; Plur. *Mei libri, agri colendi,* &c.

Obs. 1. The substantive is frequently understood, or its place supplied by an infinitive ; and then the adjective is put in the neuter gender ; as, *triste,* sc. *negotium*, a sad thing, Virg. ; *Tuum scire,* the same with *tua scientia*, thy knowledge, Pers. We sometimes, however, find the substantive understood in the feminine ; as, *Non posteriores feram,* sup. *partes,* Ter.

Obs. 2. An adjective often supplies the place of a substantive ; as, *Certus amicus*, a sure friend ; *Bona ferina*, good venison ; *Summum bonum*, the chief good ; *Homo* being understood to *amicus*, *caro* to *ferina*, and *negotium* to *bonum*. A substantive is sometimes used as an adjective ; as, *incola turba vocant*, the inhabitants, *Ovid. Fast. 3. 582*.

Obs. 3. These adjectives, *primus*, *medius*, *ultimus*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *inus*, *summus*, *supremus*, *reliquus*, *cætera*, usually signify the first part, the middle part, &c. of any thing ; as, *Media nox*, the middle part of the night ; *Summa arbor*, the highest part of a tree.

Obs. 4. In English the adjective generally goes before the noun ; as, a wise man, a good horse ; unless something depend upon the adjective ; as, food convenient for me ; or the adjective be emphatical ; as, *Alexander the Great*. And the article goes before the adjective ; except the adjectives *all*, *such*, and *many*, and others subjoined to the adverbs, *so*, *as*, and *how* ; as, *all the men* ; *many a man* ; *so good a man* ; *as good a man* ; *how beautiful a prospect* ! or when there are two or more adjectives joined to the noun ; as, *a man learned and religious*.

Obs. 5. Whether the adjective or substantive ought to be placed first in Latin, no certain rule can be given. Only if the substantive be a monosyllable and the adjective a polysyllable, the substantive is elegantly put first ; as, *vir clarissimus*, *res præstantissima*, &c.

Obs. 6. A substantive in English, sometimes supplies the place of an adjective ; as, *sea-water*, *land-fowl*, *forest-trees*, *a stone-arch*, &c. and even when no hyphen is marked ; as, *the London Chronicle*, *the Edinburgh Magazine*.

Obs. 7. Nouns of measure, number, and weight, are sometimes joined in the singular with Numeral Adjectives plural ; as, *fifty foot* ; *six score* ; *ten thousand fathom* ; *a hundred head* ; *a hundred weight*. We say, *by this means*, *by that means* ; or, *by these means*, *by those means* ; or, *by this mean*, *by that mean*, as it was used anciently : So, *This forty years*, *for these* ; these and those kind of things, *for this* and *that*. Each, every, either, are always joined with the singular number, unless the plural noun convey a collective idea ; as, *every twelve years*.

3. Agreement of a Verb with a Nominative.

III. A Verb agrees with its Nominative in number and person ; as,

Ego lego, I read ;

Tu scribis, Thou writest or you write ;

Præceptor docet, the master teaches ;

Nos legimus, We read.

Vos scribitis, Ye or you write.

Præceptores docent, Masters teach.

And so through all the modes, tenses, and numbers.

Obs. 1. *Ego* and *nos* are of the first person ; *tu* and *vos* of the second person ; *ille*, and all other words, of the third. The nominative of the first and second person in Latin is seldom expressed, unless for the sake of emphasis or distinction ; as, *Tu es patronus*, *tu pater*, *Ter. Tu legis*, *ego scribo*.

Obs. 2. An infinitive, or some part of a sentence, often supplies the place of a nominative ; as, *Mentiri est turpe*, to lie is base ; *Diu non perlitatum tenuit dictatorem* ; the sacrifice not being attended with favourable omens, detained the dictator for a long time, *Liv. 7. 8*. Sometimes the neuter

pronoun *id* or *illud* is added, to express the meaning more strongly ; as, *Facere quæ libet, id est esse regem, Sallust.*

Obs. 3. The infinitive mode often supplies the place of the third person of the imperfect of the indicative ; as, *Milites fugere*, the soldiers fled, for *fugiebant* or *fugere cœperunt*. *Invidere omnes mihi*, for *invidebant*.

Obs. 4. A collective noun may be joined with a verb either of the singular or of the plural number ; as, *Multitudo stat*, or *stant* ; the multitude stands, or stand.

A collective noun, when joined with a verb singular, expresses many considered as one whole ; but when joined with a verb plural, signifies many separately, or as individuals. Hence, if an adjective or participle be subjoined to the verb, when of the singular number, they will agree both in gender and number with the collective noun ; but if the verb be plural, the adjective or participle will be plural also, and of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed ; as, *Pars erant cœst : Pars omnibus tradunt, sc. formicæ, Virg. Æn. iv. 406. Magna pars rapta, sc. virgines, Liv. l. 9.* Sometimes, however, though more rarely, the adjective is thus used in the singular ; as, *Pars arduus, Virg. Æn. vii. 624.*

Obs. 5. The neuter pronoun *it* in English, is often the nominative to the verb when we speak either of persons or things ; as, *It is I ; it is he ; it was they ; it appears ; in Latin, Ego sum, ille est, &c.* It is sometimes understood ; as, *may be, for it may be ; as follows, for as it follows ; as is thought, for as it is thought.*

Obs. 6. We often say in English, *You was*, instead of *You were* : which is a great inaccuracy in grammar ; but so frequently used, particularly in common conversation, that it seems to be in a manner established by custom. So *there's two or three of us*, for *there are* ; *There was more sophists*, for *were* ; *great pains has been taken*, for *have*, &c.

Accusative before the Infinitive.

¶ IV. The infinitive mode has an accusative before it ; as,

Gaudeo te valere,

I am glad that you are well.

Obs. 1. The particle *that* in English, is the sign of the accusative before the infinitive in Latin, when it comes between two verbs, without expressing intention or design. Sometimes the particle is omitted ; as, *Asiunt regem adventare*, They say the king is coming, *that* being understood.

Obs. 2. The accusative before the infinitive always depends upon some other verb, commonly on a neuter or substantive verb ; but seldom on a verb taken in an active sense.

Obs. 3. The infinitive, with the accusative before it, seems sometimes to supply the place of a nominative ; as, *Turpe est militem fugere*, That a soldier should fly is a shameful thing.

Obs. 4. The infinitive *esse* or *fuisse*, must frequently be supplied, especially after participles ; as, *Hostium exercitum cœsum suumque cognovi, Cic.* Sometimes both the accusative and infinitive are understood ; as, *Pollicitus suscepturum, scil. me esse, Ter.*

Obs. 5. The infinitive may frequently be otherwise rendered by the conjunctions, *and, ut, ne, or quin* ; as, *Gaudeo te valere, i. e. quod valas, or propter tuam bonam valetudinem : Jubeo vos bene sperare, or ut bene speretis ; Prohibeo eum exire, or ne exeat : non dubito eum fecisse, or much better, quin fecerit. Scis quod filius amet, Plaut. for filium amare. Miror, si potuit, for eum potuisse, Cic. Nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnes virtute superdrit, for populum Romanum superasse, Nep. Ecanimi sententia juro, ut ego rempublicam non deseram, for me non deserturum esse, Liv. xxii. 53.*

The same Case after a Verb as before it.

¶ V. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it; *when both words refer to the same thing; as,*

*Ego sum discipulus,
Tu vocaris Joannes,
Illa incedit regina,
Scio illum haberi sapientem;
Scio vos esse discipulos,*

*I am a scholar.
You are named John.
She walks as a queen.
I know that he is esteemed wise.
I know that you are scholars.*

So *Redes iratus, jaceo supplex; Evident digni*, they will become worthy; *Rempublicam defendi adolescens; nolo esse longus*, I am unwilling to be tedious; *Malim videri timidus, quam parum prudens*, Cic. *Non licet mihi esse negligent*, Cic. *Natura dedit omnibus esse beatis*, Claud. *Cupio me esse clementem; cupio non putari mendacem; Vult esse meliorem*, &c. &c. He wishes to be better, Cic. *Disce esse pater; Hoc est esse patrem?* &c. cum, Ter. *Id est, dominum, non imperatorem esse; Sallust.*

Obs. 1. This rule implies nothing else but the agreement of an adjective with a substantive, or of one substantive with another; for those words in a sentence which refer to the same object, must always agree together, how much soever disjoined.

Obs. 2. The verbs which most frequently have the same case after them as before them, are,

1. Substantive and neuter verbs; as, *Sum, fio, forem*, and *existo; eo, venio, sto, sedeo, evado, jaceo, fugio, &c.*

2. The passive of verbs of naming, judging, &c. as, *Dicor, appellor, vocor, nominor, nuncipor*, to which add, *videor, existimor, creor, constituor, salutor, designor, &c.*

These and other like verbs, admit after them only the nominative, accusative, or dative. When they have before them the genitive they have after them an accusative; as, *Interest omnium esse bonos*, scil. &c.; it is the interest of all to be good. In some cases we can use either the nom. or accus. promiscuously; as, *Cupio, dici, doctus or doctum, &c. me dici; Cupio esse clementem, non putari mendax; Vult esse meliorem*.

Obs. 3. When any of the above verbs are placed between two nominatives of different numbers, they commonly agree in number with the former; as, *dos est decem talenta*, Her dowry is ten talents, Ter. *Omnia pontus erunt*, Ovid. But sometimes with the latter; as, *Amantium irarumque integratio est*, The quarrels of lovers is a renewal of love, Ter. So when an adjective is applied to two substantives of different genders, it commonly agrees in gender with that substantive which is most the subject of discourse; as, *Oppidum est appellatum Possidonis*, Plin. Sometimes however the adjective agrees with the nearer substantive; as, *Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda*, Cic.

Obs. 4. When the infinitive of any verb, particularly the substantive verb *esse*, has the dative before it, governed by an Impersonal verb, or any other word, it may have after it either the dative or the accusative; as, *Licet mihi esse beatus*, I may be happy; or *licet mihi esse beatum*, me being understood; thus, *licet mihi (me) esse beatum*. The dative before *esse* is often to be supplied; as, *licet esse beatum*, One may be happy, scil. *affici*, or *hominis*.

Obs. 5. The poets use certain forms of expression, which are not to be imitated in prose; as, *Rettulit Ajax Jovis esse pronepos*, or *Se esse pronepotem*, Ovid. Met. xii. 141. *Cum patris sapiens emenda usque vocari, for sapientum*, &c. Horat. Ep. 1. 16. 30. *Acceptum refero veribus esse nocens*, Ovid. *Tutumque putavi jam bonus esse sceler*, Lucan.

Obs. 6. The verb *to be* in English, has always a nominative case after it; as, *It was I*; unless it be of the infinitive mode; as, *I took it to be him*. We often use, however, this impropriety in common conversation, *It is me, It can't be me, It was him*; &c. It is I, it cannot be I, it was he.

GOVERNMENT.

I. THE GOVERNMENT OF SUBSTANTIVES.

VI. One Substantive governs another in the genitive, (*when the latter substantive signifies a different thing from the former ;*) as,

Amar Dei, the love of God.

Lex naturæ, The law of nature.

Domus Cæsaris, The house of Cæsar, or Cæsar's house.

Obs. 1. When one substantive is governed by another in the genitive, it expresses in general the relation of property or possession, and therefore is often elegantly turned into a possessive adjective; as, *Domus patris*, or *paterne*, a father's house; *Filius heri* or *herilis*, a master's son; and among the poets, *Laber Hercules*, for *Herculis*; *Ensis Evandrius*, for *Evandri*.

Obs. 2. When the substantive noun in the genitive signifies a person, it may be taken either in an active or passive sense; thus, *Amar Dei*, The love of God, either means the love of God towards us, or our love towards him: So *caritas patris*, signifies either, the affection of a father to his children, or theirs to him. But often the substantive can only be taken either in an active or in a passive sense; thus, *Timor Dei*, always implies *Deus timetur*; and *Providentia Dei*, *Deus providet*. So *Caritas ipsius soli*, affection to the very soil, Liv. ii. 1.

Obs. 3. Both the former and latter substantive are sometimes to be understood; as, *Electoris Andromache*, scil. *uxor*; *Ventum est ad Vestas*, scil. *ad eam* or *templum*; *Ventum est tria millia*, scil. *passuum*, three miles.

Obs. 4. We find the dative often used after a verb for the genitive, particularly among the poets; as, *Et corpus porrigitur*, His body is extended; Virg. *Æn.* vi. 596.

Obs. 5. Some substantives are joined with certain prepositions; as, *Amicitia*, *inimicitia*, *pax*, *cum aliquo*; *Amar* *in*, *vel erga*, *aliquem*; *Gaudium* *de re*; *Cura* *de aliquo*; *Mentio* *illius*, *vel de illo*; *Quies* *ab armis*; *Fumus* *ex incendio*; *Prædator* *ex sociis*, for *sociorum*, *Sallust*, &c.

Obs. 6. The genitive in Latin is often rendered in English by several other particles besides *of*; as, *Descensus Averni*, the descent to *Averna*; *Prudentia juris*, skill in the law.

SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS are governed in the genitive like substantive nouns; as, *pars mei*, a part of me.

So also adjective pronouns, when used as substantives, or having a noun understood; as *Liber ejus*, *illius*, *hujus*, &c. The book of him, or his book, sc. *hominis*: The book of her, or her book, sc. *feminae*; *Libri eorum*, v. *eorum*, their books; *Cujus liber*, the book of whom, or whose book; *Quorum libri*, whose books, &c. But we always say, *meus liber*, not *mei*; *pater noster*, not *nostri*; *suum jus*, not *sui*.

When a passive sense is expressed, we use *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*; but we use their possessives when an active sense is expressed; as, *Amar mei*, The love of me, that is, the love wherewith I am loved; *Amar meus*, My love, that is, the love wherewith I love. We find, however, the possessives sometimes used passively and their primitives taken actively; as, *Odium tuum*, Hatred of thee, Ter. *Phorm.* v. 2. 27. *Labor mei*, My labour, Plaut.

The possessives *tuus*, *tuus*, *noster*, *vester*, have sometimes nouns, pronouns, and participles after them in the genitive; as, *Pectus tuum hominis*, *simplicis*, Cic. *Phil.* ii. 43. *Noster duorum eventus*, Liv. *Tuum ipsius studium*, Cic. *Mea scriptis*, *testamentis*, &c. Hor. *Solius meum peccatum corrigi non potest*, Cic. *Id maxime quæque decet, quod est cujusque suum maxime*, Id.

The reciprocals *SUI* and *SUUS* are used when the action of the verb is reflected as it were upon its nominative; as, *Cato interfecit se*. *Miles defendit suam vitam*: *Dictæ scripturæ esse*. We find however *is* or *ille* sometimes used in examples of this kind; as, *Drum agnoscimus ex operibus ejus*, Cic. *Persuadent Eauracis, ut una cum illo periscantur*, for *una secum*, Cæsar.

VII. If the latter Substantive have an Ad-

jective of praise or dispraise joined with it, they may be put in the genitive or ablative; as,

Vir summa prudentior, or summa prudentia, A man of great wisdom.
Puer proba indolis, or proba indole, A boy of a good disposition.

Obs. 1. The ablative here is not properly governed by the foregoing substantive, but by some preposition understood; as, cum, de, ex, in, &c. Thus, *Vir summa prudentia*, is the same with *vir cum summa prudentia*.

Obs. 2. In some phrases the genitive is only used; as, *Magni formica laboris*, the laborious ant; *Vir imi subseili*, homo minimi pretii, a person of the lowest rank. *Homo nullius stipendii*, a man of no experience in war; Sallust. *Non multi tibi hospitem accipies, sed multi jecti*, Cic. *Ager trium jugurum*. In others only the ablative; as, *Es bonus animo*. Be of good courage. *Mira cum glacritate ad litigandum*, Cic. *Capite aperto est*, His head is bare; absolute, covered. *Capite et superciliis semper est rasis*, Id. *Mulier magna nato*, Liv. Sometimes both are used in the same sentence; as, *Adolescens eximio ore, summa virtutis*, Cic. The ablative more frequently occurs in prose than the genitive.

Obs. 3. Sometimes the adjective agrees in case with the former substantive, and then the latter substantive is put in the ablative: thus, we say, either, *Vir praestantis ingenii*, or *praestanti ingenio*; or *Vir praestantis ingenio*, and sometimes *praestantis ingenii*. Among the poets the latter substantive is frequently put in the accusative by a Greek construction, *secundum*, or *quod ad* being understood by the figure commonly called *Synecdoche*; as, *Miles fractus membra*, i. e. *fractus secundum*, or *quod ad membra*, or *habens membra fracta*, Horat. *Os humerisque deo similia*, Virg.

Adjectives taken as Substantives.

VIII. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive governs the genitive; as,

Multum pecuniae, Much money.

Quid rei est? What is the matter?

Obs. 1. This manner of expression is more elegant than *Multa pecunia*, and therefore is much used by the best writers; as, *Plus eloquentia, minus sapientia, tantum fides, id negotii*; *quicquid erat patrum, recte diceret*, Liv. *Id loci*; *Ad hoc attatis*, Sallust.

Obs. 2. The adjectives which thus govern the genitive like substantives, generally signify quantity; as, *multum, plus, plurimum, tantum, quantum, minus, minimum*, &c. To which add, *hec, illud, istud, id, quid, aliquid, quidvis, quidam*, &c. *Plus* and *quid* almost always govern the genitive, and therefore by some are thought to be substantives.

Obs. 3. *Nihil* and these neuter pronouns *quid, aliquid*, &c. elegantly govern neuter adjectives of the first and second declension in the genitive; as, *nihil sincerum*, no sincerity; but seldom govern in this manner adjectives of the third declension, particularly those which end in *is* and *e*; as, *Nequid hostile timerent*, not *hostilis*; we find however *quicquid civilis*, Liv. v. 3.

Obs. 4. Plural adjectives of the neuter gender also govern the genitive, commonly the genitive plural; as, *Angusta viarum, Opaca locorum, Telluris aperta*, *laen* being understood. So *Amara curarum, acuta belli*, &c. *negotia*, Horat. An adjective, indeed, of any gender may have a genitive after it, which a substantive understood; as, *Amicus Caesaris, Patria Ulyssis*, &c.

Opus and Usus

IX. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying need, require the ablative; as,

Est opus pecuniæ, There is need of money; *Unus viribus*, Need of strength.

Obs. 1. *Opus* and *usus* are substantive nouns, and do not govern the ablative of themselves, but by some preposition; as *pro* or the like, understood. They sometimes also, although more rarely, govern the genitive; as, *Lectionis opus est*, Quint. *Operis usus est*, Liv.

Obs. 2. *Opus* is often construed like an indeclinable adjective; as, *Dux nobis opus est*, We need a general, Cic. *Dices nummos mihi opus esse*, Id. *Nobis exempla opus sunt*, Id.

Obs. 3. *Opus* is elegantly joined with the perfect participle; as, *opus maturito*, Need of haste; *Opus consulto*, Need of deliberation; *Quid facto usus est?* Ter. The participle has sometimes a substantive joined with it; as, *Mihi opus fuit Hirtio convenisse*, It behoved me to meet with Hirtius, Cic.

Obs. 4. *Opus* is sometimes joined with the infinitive, or the subjunctive with *ut*; as, *Siquid forte sis, quod opus sit sciri*, Cic. *Nunc tibi opus est, æg. am ut te adimulæ*, Plaut. *Sive opus est imperitare equis*, Horat. It is often placed absolutely, i. e. without depending on any other word; as, *sic opus est*; *si opus sit*, &c.

II. GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives governing the Genitive.

X. Verbal adjectives, or such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive; as,

Avidus gloriæ, Desirous of glory.
Memor beneficiorum, Mindful of favours.

Ignarus fraudis, Ignorant of fraud.

To this rule belong, I. Verbal adjectives in AX: as, *capax*, *edax*, *ferax*, *tenax*, *perstinax*, &c. and certain participial adjectives in NS and TUS; as, *amans*, *appetens*, *cupiens*, *insolens*, *sciens*; *consultus*, *doctus*, *expertus*, *insuetus*, *insolitus*, &c. II. Adjectives expressing various affections of the mind; 1. Desire; as, *avarus*, *cupidus*, *studiosus*, &c. 2. Knowledge, ignorance and doubting; as, *callidus*, *certus*, *certior*, *consciens*, *gnarus*, *peritus*, *prudens*, &c. *Ignarus*, *incertus*, *inscius*, *imprudens*, *imperitus*, *immemor*, *rudis*; *ambiguus*, *dubius*, *suspensus*, &c. 3. Care and diligence, and the contrary; as, *anxius*, *curiosus*, *solicitus*, *providus*, *diligens*; *incuriosus*, *securus*, *negligens*, &c. 4. Fear and confidence; as, *formidolosus*, *pavidus*, *timidus*, *trepidus*; *impavidus*, *interritus*, *intrepidus*. 5. Guilt and innocence; as, *noxius*, *reus*, *suspectus*, *compertus*; *innoxius*, *innocens*, *insons*.

To these add many adjectives of various significations; as, *æger animi*; *ardens*, *audax*, *aversus*, *diversus*, *egregius*, *erectus*, *falsus*, *felix*, *ferus*, *furens*, *ingens*, *integer*, *latus*, *præstans animi*; *modicus voti*; *integer vitæ*; *sevi studiorum*, Hor. But we say *æger pedibus*, *ardens in cupiditatibus*, *præstans doctrinæ*, *modicus cultu*; *Latus negotio*, *de re*, or *propter rem*, &c. and never *æger pedum*, &c.

Obs. 1. Verbals in NS are used both as adjectives and participles; thus, *patiens algoris*, able to bear cold; and *patiens algorem*, actually bearing cold. So *amans virtutis*, and *amans virtutem*: *doctus grammaticæ*, skilled in grammar; *doctus grammaticam*, one who has learned it.

Obs. 2. Many of these adjectives vary their construction; as, *avidus in pecuniis*, Cic. *Avidior ad rem*, Ter. *Jure consultus & peritus*, or *juris*, Cic. *Rudis literarum*, in *jure civili*, Cic. *Rudis arte*, *ad mala*, Ovid. *Doctus Latinæ*, *Latinis literis*, Cic. *Assuetus labore*, in *omnia*, Liv. *Mentæ herili*, Virg. *Insuetus moribus Romanis*, in the dat. Liv. *Laboris ad onera portanda*, Cæsar. *Desuetus bello*, & *et triumphis*, in the dat. or abl. rather the dat. Virg. *Anxius*, *solicitus*, *securus*, *de re aliqua*; *diligens*, in, ad,

de, Cic. Negligens in aliquem, in or de re; Reus de vi, criminibus, Cic. Certior factus de re, rather than rei, Cic.

Obs. 3. The genitive after these adjectives is thought to be governed by *causa*, in *re*, or in *negatio*, or some such word understood; as, *Capitulus laudis*, i. e. *causa* or *in re laudis*, desirous of praise, that is, on account of, or in the matter of praise. But many of the adjectives themselves may be supposed to contain in their own signification the force of a substantive; thus, *studiosus pecuniae*, fond of money, is the same with *habens studium pecuniae*, having a fondness for money.

XI. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural; as,

Aliqui philosophorum.

Senior fratrum.

Doctissimus Romanorum.

Quis nostrum?

Una musarum.

Octavus sapientum.

Some one of the philosophers.

The elder of the brothers.

The most learned of the Romans.

Which of us?

One of the muses,

The eighth of the wise men.

Adjectives are called *Partitives*, or are said to be placed *partitively*, when they signify a part of any number of persons or things, having after them, in English, *of* or *among*; as, *alius, nullus, solus, &c.* *quis* and *qui*, with their compounds: also Comparatives, Superlatives, and some Numerals; as, *unus, duo, tres; primus, secundus, &c.* To these add *multi, pauci, plerique, medius.*

Obs. 1. Partitives, &c. agree in gender with the substantive which they have after them in the genitive; but when there are two substantives of different genders, the partitive, &c. rather agrees with the former; as, *Indus fluminum maximus, Cic.* Rarely with the latter; as, *Delphitius animalium velocissimum, Plin.* The genitive here is governed by *ex numero*, or by the same substantive understood in the singular number; as, *Nulla sororum, Cic. soror, or ex numero sororum.*

Obs. 2. Partitives, &c. are often otherwise construed with the prepositions *de, ex, or in*; as, *Unus de fratribus*; or by the poets, with *ante* or *inter*; as, *Pulcherrimus ante omnes, for amicum, Virg. Primus inter omnes, Id.*

Obs. 3. Partitives, &c. govern collective nouns in the genitive singular, and are of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed; as, *Vir fortissimus nostrae civitatis, Cic. Maximus stirpis, Liv. Ultimos viris Britannos, Horat. od. 1. 35. 39.*

Obs. 4. Comparatives are used, when we speak of two; Superlatives when we speak of more than two; as, *Major fratrum*, the elder of the brothers, meaning two; *Maximus fratrum*, the eldest of the brothers, meaning more than two. In like manner, *uter, alter, neuter*, are applied with regard to two; *quis, unus, alius, nullus*, with regard to three or more; as, *Uter vestrum*, Whether or which of you two; *Quis vestrum*, Which of you three; but these are sometimes taken promiscuously the one for the other.

Adjectives governing the Dative.

XII. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative; as,

Utilis bello,
Perniciosus republica,
Similis patri,

Profitable for war.
Hurtful to the commonwealth.
Like to his father.

Or thus, *Any adjective may govern the dative in Latin, which has the signs TO or FOR after it in English.*

To this rule belong;

1. Adjectives of profit or disprofit; as, *Benignus, bonus, commodus, felix, fructuosus, prosper, euluber*.—*Calamitosus, damnosus, dirus, exitiosus, funestus, incommodus, malus, noxius, perniciosus, pestifer*.

2. Of pleasure or pain; as, *Acceptus, dulcis, gratus, graciosus, jucundus, latus, suavis*.—*Acerbus, amarus, insuavis, injucundus, ingratus, molestus, tristis*.

3. Of friendship or hatred; as, *Adiutus, æquus, amicus, benevolus, blandus, carus, deditus, fidus, faustus, lenis, mitis, propitius*.—*Adversus, æmulus, asper, crudelis, contrarius, infensus, infestus, infidus, immitis, inimicus, iniquus, invidus, iratus, odiosus, suspectus, trux*.

4. Of clearness or obscurity; as, *Apertus, certus, compertus, conspicuus, manifestus, notus, perspicuus*.—*Ambiguus, dubius, ignotus, incertus, obscurus*.

5. Of nearness; as, *Finitimus, proprius, proximus, propinquus, socius, vicinus*.

6. Of fitness or unfitness; as, *Aptus, appassus, accommodatus, habilis, idoneus, opportunus*.—*Impertus, inhabilis, importunus, inconueniens*.

7. Of ease or difficulty; as, *Facilis, levis, obuius, pervius*.—*Difficilis, arduus, gravis, laboriosus, periculosus, inuius*. To these add such as signify propensity or readiness; as, *Pronus, praelivis, propensus, promptus, paratus*.

8. Of equality or inequality; as, *Æqualis, æquævus, par, compar, suppar*.—*Inæqualis, impar, dispar, discors*. Also of likeness or unlikeness; as, *Similis, æmulus, geminus*.—*Dissimilis, absonus, alienus, diversus, discolor*.

9. Several adjectives compounded with CON; as, *Cognatus, concolor, concors, confinis, congruus, consanguineus, consentaneus, consonus, conveniens, coniguus, continuus, continens, contiguus*; as, *Mari ær continens est, Cic.*

To these add many other adjectives of various significations; as, *Obnoxius, subjectus, supplex, credulus, absurdus, decorus, deformis, præsto, indeol, at hand, secundus, &c.*—particularly.

Verbals in BILIS and DUS govern the dative; as,

Amandus vel amabilis omnibus, To be loved by all men.

So *Mors est terribilis malis*; *Optabilis omnibus pax*; *Adhibenda est nobis diligentia, Cic.* *Semel, omnibus calcanda est via lethi, Hor.* Also some participles of the perfect tense; as, *Bella matribus detestata, hated by, Hor.*

Verbals in DUS are often construed with the prep. a; as, *Deus est venerandus, & colendus a nobis, Cic.* Perfect participles are usually so; as, *Mors Crassi est a multis despecta, rather than, multis desecta, Cic.* *A te invitatus, rogatus, proditus, &c.* hardly ver tibi.

Obs. 1. The dative is properly not governed by adjectives, nor by any other part of speech; but put after them, to express the object to which their signification refers.

The participle *to* in English is often to be supplied; as, *Similis patri, Like his father, to being understood.*

Obs. 2. Substantives have likewise sometimes a dative after them; as, *Ille est pater, dux, vel filius mihi, He is father, leader, or son to me: so, Præsidium reis, decus amicis, &c. Hor. Exitium pecori, Virg. Virtutibus hostis, Cic.*

Obs. 3. The following adjectives have sometimes the dative after them, and sometimes the genitive; *Affinis, similis, communis, par, proprius, finitimus, fidus, conterminus, superstes, conscius, æqualis, contrarius, and adversus*; as, *Similis tibi, or tui; Superstes patri, or patris; Consciis facinori or facinoris. Consciis and some others frequently govern both the genitive and dative; as, Mens sibi conscia recti. We say, Similes, dissimiles, pares, dispares, æquales, communes, inter se: Par & communis cum aliquo. Civitas secum ipsa discors; discordes ad alia. Liv.*

Obs. 4. Adjectives signifying usefulness, or fitness, and the contrary, have after them the dative or the accusative with a preposition ; as,

Utilis, inutilis, aptus, ineptus, accommodatus, idoneus, habilis, inhabilis, opportunus, conveniens, &c. *alicui rei*, or *ad aliquid*. Many other adjectives governing the dative are likewise construed with prepositions ; as, *Attentus quæsitis*, Hor. *Attentus ad rem*, Ter.

Obs. 5. Of adjectives which denote friendship or hatred, or any other affection of the mind towards any one. I. Some are usually construed with the dative only ; as, *Affabilis, arrogans, asper, carus, diffidens, fidelis, invidus, oratus, offensus, suspectus, ALICUI*. II. Some with the preposition *IN* and the accusative ; as, *Acerbus, animatus, beneficus, grater, injuriosus, liberalis, mendax, misericors, officiosus, pius, impius, profusus, severus, sordidus, torvus, vehemens, IN ALIQUEM*. III. Some either with the dative, or with the accus. and the preposition *IN*, *ERGA*, or *ADVERSUS* going before ; as, *Contumax, criminarius, durus, eximibilis, gravis, hospitalis, implacabilis*, (and perhaps also *inexorabilis & intolerabilis*) *iniquus, devotus, ALICUI* or *IN ALIQUEM*. *Benevolus, benignus, molestus, ALICUI* or *ERGA ALIQUEM*. *Mitis, comis, IN* or *ERGA ALIQUEM* and *ALICUI*. *Pervicax ADVERSUS ALIQUEM*. *Crudeles, IN ALIQUEM*, seldom *ALICUI*. *Amicus, æmulus, infensus, infestus, ALI CUI*, seldom *IN ALIQUEM*. *Gratus ALICUI*, or *IN*, *ERGA*, *ADVERSUS, ALI QUEM*. We say *alivnus alicui* or *alicujus* ; but oftener *ab aliquo*, and sometimes *aliquo* without the preposition.

AUDIENS is construed with two datives ; as, *Regi dicto audiens erat*, he was obedient to the king ; not *regis* ; *Dicto audiens fuit jussis magistratuum*, Nep. *Nobis dicto audientes sunt*, not *dictis*, Cic.

Obs. 6. Adjectives signifying motion or tendency to a thing, have usually after them the accusative with the preposition *ad* or *in*, seldom the dative ; as,

Prenus, propensus, proclivis, celer, tardus, piger, &c. *ad iram*, or *in iram*.

Obs. 7. *Propior* and *proximus*, in imitation of their primitive *prope*, often govern the accusative ; as, *Propior montem*, scil. *ad*, Sall. *Proximus finem*, Liv.

Obs. 8. *IDEM* sometimes has the dative, chiefly in the poets ; as, *Invictum qui servat, idem facit occidenti*, Hor. *Jupiter omnibus idem*, Virg. *Eadem illi censentis*, Cic. But in prose we commonly find *idem qui*, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, and also *ut*, *cum* ; as, *Peripatetici quondam idem erant qui Academicæ*, Cic. *Est animus erga te, idem ac fuit*, Ter. *Dianam & Lunam eandem esse putant*, Cic. *Idem fac ant*, *ut*, &c. *In eadem loco mecum*, Cic. But it would be improper to say of the same person or thing under different names, *idem cum* ; as, *Luna eadem est cum Diana*.

We likewise say, *alius ac*, *atque* or *et* ; and so sometimes *similis & par*.

3. Adjectives governing the Ablative.

XIII. These adjectives, *dignus, indignus, contentus, præditus, captus*, and *fretus* ; also *natus, satus, ortus, editus*, and the like, govern the ablative ; as,

<i>Dignus honore,</i>	Worthy of honour.	<i>Captus oculis,</i>	Blind.
<i>Contentus parvo,</i>	Content with little.	<i>Fretus viribus,</i>	Trusting to his strength.
<i>Præditus virtute,</i>	Endued with virtue.	<i>Ortus regibus,</i>	Descended of kings.

So *generatus, creatus, cretus, prognatus, oriundus, procreatus regibus*.

Obs. 1. The ablative after these adjectives is governed by some preposition understood ; as, *Contentus parvo*, scil. *cum* ; *Fretus viribus*, scil. *in*. &c. Sometimes the preposition is expressed ; as, *Ortus ex concubina*, Sallust. *Editus de nympa*, Ovid.

Obs. 2. *Dignus, indignus*, and *contentus*, have sometimes the genitive after them ; as, *dignus avorum*, Virg. So *Macte esto*, or *macti estote virtutis* or *virtute*. Increase in virtue, or Go on and prosper ; *Jubere macte virtute esse*, sc. *te*, Liv. lib. 12. In the last example *macte* seems to be used adverbially.

4. *Adjectives governing the Genitive or Ablative.*

XIV. Adjectives of plenty or want govern the genitive or ablative ; as,

Plenus ira et ira, Full of anger. *Inops rationis* or *rationis*, Void of reason.

So *Non inopes temperis*, sed *prodigi sumus*, Sen. *Lentulus non verbis inops*, Cic. *Dei plena sunt omnia*, Cic. *Maxima quaeque domus aeris est plena superbis*, Juv. *Heret solliciti plena timoris amor*, Ovid. *Amor et melle et felle est succundissimus*, Plaut. *Fecundus irorum paupertas fugitur*, Lucan. *Omnia consiliorum ejus participo*, Curt. *Homo ratione participo*, Cic. *Nihil insidiis vacuum*, Id. *Vacua cordia habete manus*, Ovid.

Some of these adjectives are construed, 1. With the genitive only ; as, *Benignus, exasperatus, inopes, impotens, irritus, liberalis, munificus, prolargus*.

2. With the ablative only ; *Beatus, differtus, frugifer, mutilus, lentus, distentus, tumidus, turgidus*.

3. With the genitive more frequently ; *Campus, conars, egenus, exhaeres, exers, fertilis, indigus, parvus, pauper, prodigus, sterilis*.

4. With the ablative more frequently ; *Abundans, caesus, extorris, factus, frequens, gravis, gravidus, jejunus, liber, locuplex, nudus, oneratus, onustus, orbis, solutus, solutus, truncus, viduus, and captus*.

5. With both promiscuously ; *Copiosus, dives, fecundus, ferax, immans, inanis, inops, largus, modicus, immodicus, nimis, opulentus, plenus, potens, refertus, satur, vacuus, vber*.

6. With a proposition ; as, *Copiosus, firmus, paratus, imparatus, inops, instructus, &c. re aliqui* ; for *quod ad rem aliquam attinet*, in or with respect to any thing. *Extorris ab solo patri*, banished ; *Orba ab optimatibus concio*, Liv. So *pauper, tenuis, fecundus, modicus, parvus*, in *re aliqua*. *Immans, inanis, liber, nudus, solutus, vacuus* a *re aliqua*. *Patens ad rem, & in re*.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

§ 1. VERBS governing only one Case.

1. *Verbs which govern the Genitive.*XV. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive ; as,

Est regis, It belongs to the king ; It is the part or property of a king.

So *Insapientis est dicere, non putrum*. It is the part or property of a fool, &c. *Militum est suo duci parere*. It is the part or duty of soldiers, &c. *Laudare se vani ; vituperare stulti est*, Sen. *Homini est errare ; Arrogantis est negligere quid de se quisque sentiat*, Cic. *Pecus est Meliboei*, Virg. *Haec sunt hominis*, Ter. *Pauperis est numerare pecus*, Ovid. *Temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senectutis*, Cic.

¶ *Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum*, are excepted ; as, *Tuum est*, It is your duty. *Scio tuum esse*, I know that it is your duty.

Obs. 1. These possessive pronouns are used in the neuter gender instead of their substantives, *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*. Other possessives are also construed in this manner ; as, *Est regium, est humanum*, the same with *est regis, est hominis*. *Et facere et pati fortia, Romanum est*. Liv. ii. 12.

Obs. 2. Here some substantives must be understood ; as, *officium, munus, res, negotium, opus*, &c. which are sometimes expressed ; as, *Munus est principum ; Tuum est hoc munus*, Cic. *Neutiquam officium liberare hominis puto*, Ter. In some cases, the preceding substantive may be repeated ; as, *Hic liber est (liber) fratris*. In like manner, some substantive must be supplied in such expressions as those ; *Ea sunt modo gloriosa, neque patrandi belli*, scil. *causa* or *facta*, Sall. *Nihil tam aequandae libertatis est*, for *ad aequandam libertatem pertinet*, Liv.

Obs. 3. We say, *Hoc est tuum munus, or tui muneris*: So *mos est vel fuit, or moris, or in mora, Cic.*

XVI. Misereor, miseresco, and satago, govern the genitive; as,

Misereor civium tuorum,

Satago rerum tuarum,

Pity your countrymen.

{ He has his hands full at home, or has enough to do about his own affairs.

Obs. 1. Several other verbs among the poets govern the genitive by a Greek construction, particularly such as signify some affection of the mind; as, *Anger, decipior, desipio, discrucior, excrucio, fallo & fallor, fastidio, invidio, later, miror, pendeo, studeo, vercor*; as, *No angas te animi*, Plaut. *Laborum decipitur*, Hor. *Discrucior animi*, Ter. *Pendat mihi animus, pendeo animi vel animo*; but we always say, *Pendemus animis*, not *animorum*, are in suspense, Cic. *Justitiam prius miror*, Virg. In like manner, *Abstineo, desisto, quiesco, regno*; likewise, *adipiscor, condico, credo, frustror, furo, laudo, libror, levo, participo, prohibeo*; as, *Absinto irarum*; *Destine querelarum*; *Regnavit populum*, Hor. *Desistere pugnae*, Virg. *Quarum rerum condixit*, Liv.

But all these verbs are for the most part differently construed; thus, *Anger, desipio, discrucior, fallor, animo. Hoc animum meum excruciat. Fastidio, miror, vercor, aliquem vel aliquid. Later aliquid re*. Some of them are joined with the infinitive; or with *quod, ut, ne*, and the subjunctive.

In like manner we usually say, *Desisto aliquid, & ad aliquo*, to give over; *Desisto incepta, de negotio, ab illa mente*; *Quiesco a labore*; *Regnare in equitibus, oppidis, &c. in*, Cic. *Per urbes*, Virg. *Adipiscit id*; *Frustrari in re*; *Furere de aliquo*, Cic.

Obs. 2. The genitive after verbs, in the same manner as after adjectives, is governed by some substantive understood. This substantive is different according to the different meaning of the verbs; thus, *Misereor fratris*, scil. *causâ*; *Anger animi*, scil. *dolore* or *anxietate*.

2. Verbs governing the Dative.

XVII. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin which has the signs TO or FOR after it in English; as,

Finis venit imperio,
Animus redit hostibus,
Tibi scribis, tibi metis,

An end is come to the empire, Liv.

Courage returns to the enemy, Id.

You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself, Plaut.

So, *Non nobis solum nati sumus*, Cic. *Multa mala eventunt bonis*, Id.

Sol lucet quam acceleratis, Sen. *Hæret lateri lethalis arundo*, Virg.

But as the dative after verbs in Latin is not always rendered in English by *to* or *for*; nor are these particles always the sign of the dative in Latin, it will be necessary to be more particular.

I. Sum, and its compounds govern the dative; (except possum) as,

Præsit exercitui,
Adsit precibus,

He commanded the army.

He was present at prayers.

† EST taken for Habeo to have, governs the dative of a person; as,

Est mihi liber,
Sunt mihi libri,
Dico libros esse mihi,

A book is to me, that is, I have a book.

Books are to me, &c. I have books.

say that I have books.

This is more frequently used than *habeo librum*; *habeo libros*. In like manner *DEEST* instead of *careo*; as, *Liber*

deest mihi, I want a book; *Libri desunt mihi*; *Scio libros deesse mihi*, &c.

II. Verbs compounded with *SATIS*, *BENE*, and *MALE*, govern the dative; as,

Satisfacio, *satisdo*, *benefacio*, *benedico*, *benevolo*, *malefacio*, *maledico*, *tibi*, &c.

III. Many verbs compounded with these nine prepositions, *AD*, *ANTE*, *CON*, *IN*, *INTER*, *OB*, *PRÆ*, *SUB*, and *SUPER*, govern the dative; as,

1. *Accedo*, *accreasco*, *accumbō*, *acquiesco*, *adno*, *adnato*, *adrupto*, *adhæreo*, *adsto*, *adstipulor*, *advolo*, *afflugeo*, *allabor*, *allabero*, *annuo*, *appareo*, *applaudo*, *appropinquo*, *affrideo*, *aspire*, *assensior*, *assideo*, *assistō*, *assuesco*, *assurgo*.

2. *Antecello*, *anteco*, *antesto*, *antevertō*.

3. *Colludo*, *concino*, *consensio*, *convivo*.

4. *Incumbo*, *indormio*, *indubito*, *inhis*, *ingemisco*, *inhæreo*, *insideo*, *insidior*, *insto*, *insto*, *insudo*, *insulto*, *invigilo*, *illachrymo*, *illudo*, *immines*, *immorior*, *immoror*, *impendo*.

5. *Intervento*, *internico*, *intercedo*, *intercido*, *interjaceo*.

6. *Obrepro*, *obluctor*, *obstricto*, *obstrepro*, *obmurmuro*, *occumbō*, *occurreo*, *occursō*, *obesto*, *obesto*, *obvenio*.

7. *Præcedo*, *præcurro*, *præeo*, *præsideo*, *prælucco*, *præmitto*, *præsto*, *prævaleo*, *præverte*.

8. *Succedo*, *succumbō*, *sufficio*, *suffragor*, *subcreasco*, *suboleo*, *subjacio*, *subrepro*.

9. *Supervenio*, *supercurro*, *supersto*. But most verbs compounded with *SUPER* govern the accusative.

IV. Verbs govern the dative, which signify,

1. To profit or hurt; as,

Proficio, *præsum*, *placoe*, *commodo*, *prospicio*, *caveo*, *metuo*, *timeo*, *consulo*, for *præpicio*. Likewise, *Necesse*, *officio*, *incommodo*, *displacet*, *insidior*.

2. To favour or assist, and the contrary; as,

Faveo, *gratulo*, *gratifico*, *grator*, *ignasco*, *indulgeo*, *parco*, *adulo*, *plaudo*, *blandior*, *lenescior*, *palpor*, *ascutor*, *subparasitor*. Likewise, *Auxilior*, *adminiculo*, *subvento*, *succurro*, *patrocinator*, *medeor*, *medico*, *opitutor*. Likewise, *Derego*, *detraho*, *invidet*, *convulso*.

3. To command and obey, to serve and resist; as,

Impero, *præcipio*, *mando*, *moderor*, for *modum adhibeo*. Likewise, *Parco*, *auscultor*, *obedior*, *obsequor*, *obtempero*, *morcmgero*, *morigeror*, *obsecundo*. Likewise, *Famulo*, *servio*, *inservio*, *ministro*, *ancillor*. Likewise, *Repugno*, *obsto*, *refutor*, *renitor*, *resisto*, *refragor*, *adversor*.

4. To threaten and to be angry; as,

Minor, *commenor*, *interminor*, *trascor*, *succensco*.

5. To trust; as, *Fido*, *confido*, *credo*, *diffido*.

To these add *Nubo*, *excello*, *hæreo*, *supplio*, *cido*, *despèro*, *operor*, *præstolo*, *præsumor*, *recipio*, to promise; *renuncio*; *respondes*, to answer or satisfy; *tempero*, *studeo*, *voco*, to apply; *convicior*.

Exc. *Jubeo*, *juvo*, *lædo*, and *offendo*, govern the accusative.

Obs. 1. Verbs governing the dative only are either neuter verbs, or of a neuter signification. Active verbs governing the dative have also an accusative expressed or understood.

Obs. 2. Most verbs governing the dative only have been enumerated, because there are a great many verbs compounded with prepositions, which do not govern the dative, but are otherwise construed; and still more signifying advantage or disadvantage, &c. which govern the accusative; as, *Levo, erigo, alo, nutrio, amo, diligo, vexo, crucio, verso, &c. aliquem, not alicui.*

Obs. 3. Many of these verbs are variously construed; particularly such as are compounded with a preposition; as, *Anteire, antecedere, antecellere, præcedere, præcurrere, præire, &c. alicui, or aliquem, to go before, to excel.*

Aequiscere, rei, re, v. in re; Adequitate portæ; Syracusæ.

Adjacere mari, v. mare, to lie near.

Adnare navibus, naves, ad naves, to swim to.

Adversari ei, rarely eum, to oppose.

Advolvi genibus, genua, ad genua, to fall at one's knees.

Advolare ei, ad eum, rostra, to fly up to.

Adflare rei v. homini; rem v. hominem; alicui, to breathe upon.

Adulari ei v. eum, to flatter. Allabi oris; aures ejus, Virg. ad exta, Liv.

Appareere consuli, to attend; ad solium Jovis; Res apparet mihi, appear &

Appropinquare Britannia; portam, ad portam, to approach.

Congruere alicui, eum re aliqua, inter se, to agree.

Dominari cunctis oris, Virg. in cætera animalia, to rule over, Ovid.

Fidere, confidere alicui rei, aliqua re, in re, to trust to or in.

Ignoscere mihi, culpæ meæ, mihi culpam, to pardon me or my fault.

Impendere alicui, aliquem, in aliquem, to hang over.

Incessit cura, cupido, timor ei, eum, v. in eum, seized.

Incurrere toro; gladium, in gladium, to fall upon; labori, ad laudem, ad studia, in studium, curam, cogitationem, &c. to apply to.

Indulgere alicui, id ei; nimio vestitu, to indulge in, Ter.

Inhiare auro, bona ejus, to gape after. Inasci agris, in agris, to grow in.

Inniti rei, re, in re; in aliquem, to depend on.

Insultare rei & homini, v. hominem; fores; patientiam ejus, in miseriam ejus; bonos, to insult over.

Latet res mihi, v. me, is unknown to me. Mederi ei; cupiditates, to cure.

Ministrare ei, to serve; arma ei, to furnish.

Moderari animo, gentibus; navis, omnia, to rule.

Nocere ei, rarely eum, to hurt, Plaut.

Nubere alicui; in familiam; nupta ei & eum eo, to marry, Cic.

Obrepere ei & eum, to creep upon; in animos; ad honores.

Obstrepere auribus & aures. Obrectare ei laudibus ejus, to detract from.

Obumbrat sibi vinea; solem nubes, shades. Palpari alicui & aliquem.

Pascisci alicui, eum aliquo; vitam ab eo, Sall. vitam pro laude, Virg.

Præstolari alicui & aliquem, to wait upon.

Procurrere terræ; genibus ejus, Ovid. ad genua, Liv. ad pedes, to fall.

To these may be added verbs, which, chiefly among the poets, govern the dative, but in prose are usually construed with a preposition; as, 1. *Contendo, certo, bello, pugno, concurro, colo, alicui, for eum aliquo;* 2. *Distare, dissentire, discrepare, distilare, disferre rei alicui, for a re aliqua.* We also say, *Contentund, pugnant, distant, &c. inter æ;* and *contendere, pugnare contra & adversus aliquem.*

Obs. 4. Many verbs vary both their signification and construction; as, *Timeo, metus, formido, horreo tibi, de te, & pro te, I am afraid for you, or for your safety; but timeo, horreo, te v. a te, I fear or dread you as an enemy: So Consulo, prospicio, caveo tibi, I consult or provide for your safety; but consulo te, I ask your advice; prospicio hoc, I foresee this; Studere alicui, to desire; alicui, to favour; alicui rei, rem, & in re, to apply to a thing. So Æmulor tibi, I envy; te, I imitate; Ausculto tibi, I obey or listen to; te, I hear; Cupio tibi, I favour; rem, I desire; Fucero, & -er tibi, I lead you on interest; ab te, I borrow; Metuisti, ne non tibi istuc sterneretur, should not return with interest, or bring usury, Ter. And thus many other verbs, which will be afterwards explained.*

Obs. 5. Verbs signifying *Motion or Tendency* to a thing are construed with the preposition *ad*; as,

Eo, vado, carro, propero, festino, pergo, fugio, tendo, vergo, inclino, &c. ad locum, rem, v. hominem. Sometimes however in the poets they are construed with the dative; as, *Il clamor caelo, for ad cælum, Virg.*

3. Verbs governing the Accusative.

XVIII. A Verb signifying actively governs the accusative; as,

Ama Deum, Love God.

Reverere parentes,

Reverence your parents.

Obs. 1. Neuter verbs also govern the accusative, when the noun after them has a signification similar to their own ; as,

Ire iter or viam ; Pugnare pugnam or prælium ; Currere cursum ; Canere cantilenam ; Vivere vitam ; Ludere ludum ; Sequi sectam ; Somnare somnium, &c. or when they are taken in a metaphorical sense ; as, *Corydon ardebat Alexin,* scil. *propter*, i. e. vehementer amabat, Virg. *Currimus æquor,* scil. *per*, Id. So, *emptos erat adulteri crines,* Hor. *Saltare Cyclops ; olet hi cum ; Sulcos et vineta curpat mæra,* Hor. *Vox hominem sonat : Sudare mella,* Virg. *Si Xerxes Hellesponto juncto, et Athene perfoeso, maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset,* sc. *per*, Cic. Or when they have a kind of active sense ; as *Clamare aliquem nomine,* Virg. *Collere jura ; Movere mortem ; Hefret iratum mare,* Hor.

Sometimes instead of the accusative, neuter verbs have an ablative ; as, *Ire itinere ; dolere dolore, vicem ejus ; gaudere gaudio ; mori v. obire morte ; vivere vicio ; ardes virgine,* Horat. *Ludere aleam,* v. d ; *manare, pluvie, rore, stilare, sudare, aliquid vel aliquo.* *Erubescere jura,* Virg. *origine,* Tacit. *equo vehi,* Curt.

Obs. 2. Several verbs are used both in an active and neuter sense ; as,

Abhorreere famam, to dread infamy, Liv. a libus ; *ab uxore ducenda,* to be averse from ; Id a meis moribus abhorret, is inconsistent with, Cic.

Abolere monumenta viri, to abolish, Virg. *illis Cladis Caudinæ nondum memoria aboleverat,* was not effaced from, they had not forgotten, Liv.

Adolere penates, to burn, to sacrifice to, Virg.

Ætas adolevit ; adolevit ad ætatem, Plaut. *Declinare ietum,* to avoid : loco ; agmen aliquo, to remove.

Degenerare animos, a virtute patrii, to degenerate from ; a virtute majorum.

Durare adolescentes labore, to harden ; *Ras durat ad breve tempus, entures ; In ostiis durare nequeo,* stay or remain, Plaut.

Inclinare culpam in aliquem, to lay ; *Hoc ut sequar inclinat animus,* inclines ; *acies inclinat vel thelinatur,* gives away ; *Laborare arma,* to forge ; morbo, a dolore, e renibus, to be ill ; de re aliqua, to be concerned.

Morari iter, to stop ; in turbe, to stay ; *Hoc nihil moror,* I do not mind.

Properare pecuniam heredi, Hor. in urbem ; ad unam sedem, Ov.

Quadrare æcrum, to square, Hor. *aliquid ad normam ; alicui, in aliquem, ad multa, to fit.*

Suppeditare copiam dicendi, to furnish ; *Sumptus isti, vel in sumptibus,* Ter. *suppeditat ei ratio, is afforded ; Manubiz in fundamenta vix suppeditarunt,* were sufficient, Liv.

Obs. 3. These accusatives, *hoc, id, quid, aliquid, quicquid, nihil, idem, istud, tantum, quantum, multa, pauca,* &c. are often joined with neuter verbs, having the prepositions *circa* or *propter* understood ; as, *Id lacrimat, Id succinet,* Ter.

Obs. 4. The accusative is often understood. *Tum prora aperit,* sc. *se,* Virg. *Flumina præcipitant,* sc. *se,* Id. *Quæcunque intendat,* sc. *se,* turned or directed himself, Sallust. *Oblit, se mortem,* Ter. *Cum faciam vitula,* sc. *sacra,* Virg. Or its place supplied by an infinitive or part of a sentence ; as, *Reddes dulce loqui, reddas sedere decorum ;* for *dulcem sermonem, decorum risum,* Hor.

XIX. Recordor, memini, reminiscor, and obliviscor, govern the accusative or genitive ; as,

Recordor lectionis or lectionem,

I remember the lesson.

Obliviscor injuriam or injuriam,

I forget an injury.

Obs. 1. These verbs are often construed with the infinitive or some part of a sentence ; as, *Memini videre virginem,* Ter. *Oblitus est, quid paulo ante posuisset,* Cic.

Obs. 2. *Memini,* when it signifies to make mention, is joined with the genitive, or the ablative with the preposition *de* ; as, *Memini alicujus, vel de aliquo.* So *recordor,* when it signifies to recollect ; as, *Velim scire ecquid de te recordare,* Cic.

4. Verbs governing the Ablative.

XX. Verbs of plenty and scarceness for the most part govern the ablative ; as,

Abundat divitiis,
Caret omni culpa,

He abounds in riches.
He has no fault,

Verbs of plenty are, *Abundo, affluo, exubero, redundo, supedito, scateo, &c.*; of want, *Careo, egeo, indigeo, vaco, deficior, destituor, &c.*

Obs. 1. *Egeo* and *indigeo* frequently govern the genitive; as, *Eget artis*, He needs money, Hor. *Non tam artis indigent, quam laboris*, Cic.

Obs. 2. The ablative after these verbs is governed by some preposition understood; and sometimes we find it expressed; as, *Vacat a culpa*, he is free from fault, Liv.

XXI. Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor, govern the ablative; as,

Utitur fraude, He uses deceit.

Abutitur libris, He abuses books.

To these add, *gaudeo, oreor, nascor, fido, vivo, victis, consto, laboro*, for *male me habeo*, to be ill; *pascor, epulor, nitor, &c.*

Obs. 1. *Potior* often governs the genitive; as, *Potiri urbis*, Sall. And we always say *Potiri rerum*, to possess the chief command, never *rebus*; *imperio*, being understood.

Obs. 2. *Potior, fungor, vescor, epular*, and *pascor*, sometimes have an accusative; as, *Potiri urbem*, Cic. *Officia fungi*, Ter. *Munera fungi*, Tacit. *Pascuntur silvas*, Virg. And in ancient writers *utor, abutor*, and *fruor*; as, *Uti consilium*, Plaut. *Operam abutitur*, Ter. *Depasce* and *depassor* always take an accusative; as, *Depascitur artus*, Virg.

2. VERBS governing two Cases.

1. Verbs governing two Datives.

XXII. Sum taken for *affero* (to bring) governs two datives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Est mihi voluptas,

It is, or brings a pleasure to me.

Two datives are also put after *habeo, do, verto, relinquo, tribuo, fore, duco*, and some others; as,

Ducitur honori tibi, It is reckoned an honour to you. *Id vertitur mihi vitio*, am blamed for that. So, *Misit mihi muneri*; *Dedit mihi dono*; *Habet tibi laudem*, &c. &c.

Obs. 1. Instead of the dative, we often use the nominative, or the accusative; as, *Est exitum pecori*, for *exitio*; *Dare aliquid alicui domum*, or *dono*; *Dare filiam et nuptiam*, or *nuptui*. When *dare* and other active verbs have two datives after them, they likewise govern an accusative either expressed or understood; as, *Dare civitatem ei*, &c. *id*.

Obs. 2. The dative of the person is often to be supplied; as, *Est exemplo, indicio, praesidio, usui, &c. scil. mihi, alicui, hominibus*, or some such word. So, *ponere, offerre, pignori, &c. alicui*, to pledge. *Canere receptui, &c. suis militibus*, to sound a retreat; *Habere curas, quietum, solis, voluptatis, religioni, studio, ludibrio, despectui, &c. sc. sibi*.

Obs. 3. To this rule belong forms of naming as, *Est mihi nomen Alexandro*, my name is Alexander; or with the nominative, *Est mihi nomen Alexander*; or more rarely with the genitive, *Est mihi nomen Alexandri*.

2. Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.

XXIII. Verbs of accusing, condemning, &c.

quitting, and admonishing, govern the accusative of a person with a genitive of a thing; as,

*Arguit me furti,
Meipsum inertiae condemno,
Illum homicidii absolvunt,
Moneo me officii.*

He accuses me of theft.
I condemn myself of laziness.
They acquit him of manslaughter.
He admonishes me of my duty.

Verbs of accusing are, *Accuso, ago, appello, uccesso, inquitro, arguo, defero, insinuo, postulo, alligo, astringo*; of condemning, *Damno, condemno, infamo, noto*; of acquitting, *Absolve, libero, purgo*; of admonishing, *Moneo, admoneo, commonefacio*.

Obs. 1. Verbs of accusing and admonishing instead of the genitive, frequently have after them an ablative with the preposition *de*; as, *Monere aliquem officii, or de officio; Accusare aliquem furti, or de furto. De vi condemnati sunt, Cic*

Obs. 2. *Crimen* and *caput* are put either in the genitive or ablative; but in the ablative usually without a preposition; as, *Damnare, postulare, absolvere cum criminis, v. capitis*; and *crimine, v. capite*; also *Absolve me peccato. Liv.* And we always say, *Plectere, punire aliquem capite, and not capitis*, to punish one capitally, or with death.

Obs. 3. Many verbs of accusing, &c. are not construed with the acc. of a person, and the gen. of a thing, but the contrary; thus we say, *Culpo, reprehendo, taceo, traduco, vitupero, calumnior, criminer, excuso, &c. avaritiam alicujus, and not aliquem avaritia*. We sometimes also find *accuso, incuso, &c.* construed in this manner; as, *Accusare inertiam adolescentium, for adolescentes inertiae, Cic. Culpam arguo, Liv.* We say, *Agere cum aliquo furti*, rather than *aliquem*, to accuse one of theft, *Cic.*

Obs. 4. Verbs of accusing and admonishing sometimes govern two accusatives, when joined with *hoc, illud, istud, id, unum, multa, &c.* as, *Moneo, accuso te illud. We seldom find however, Errorem te moneo, but erroris or de errore*; except in old writers, as, *Plautus*.

XXIV. Verbs of valuing, with the accusative, govern such genitives as these, *magni, parvi, nihili*; as,

Estimo te magni,

I value you much.

Verbs of valuing are, *Estimo, existimo, duco, facio, habeo, pendo, puto, taxo*. They govern several other genitives; as, *tanti, quanti, pluris, majoris, minoris, minimi, plurimi, maximi, nauci, pili, assis, nihili, teruncii, hujus*.

Obs. 1. *Estimo* sometimes governs the ablative; as, *Estima te magno, permagno, parvo, soil. pretio*; and also *adhuc*. We likewise say, *Pro nihilo habes, puto, duco*.

Obs. 2. *Aequi et boni* are put in the genitive after *facis* and *consulis*; as, *Hoc consulo boni, aequi bonique facis*, I take this in good part.

Obs. 3. The genitive after all these verbs is governed by some substantive understood; as, *Arguere aliquem furti, scil. re criminis furti; Estimo rem magni, scil. pretii, or pro re magni pretii; Consulo bona, i. e. statuo cu consilio esse factam, or munus boni vultus, or animi; Monere aliquem officii, i. e. officii causam, or de re or negotio officii.*

3. Verbs governing the Accusative and the Dative.

XXV. Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, govern the accusative and dative; as,

*Compare Virgilium Homero,
Suum cuique tribulle,
Narrat fabulam surdo,
Accipit me morti.*

I compare Virgil to Homer.
Give every one his own.
You tell a story to a deaf man.
He resigned me to death.

Or rather,—ANY ACTIVE VERB MAY GOVERN THE ACCUSATIVE AND THE DATIVE, (when together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing with relation to which it is exerted) as,

Legam lectionem tibi, I will read the lesson to you. *Emi librum mihi*, He bought a book for me. *Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves*, Virg. *Paupertas sæpe ruadet mala hominibus*, advises men to do bad things, Plaut. *Imperare pecuniam, frumentum, narces, arma aliquibus*, to order them to furnish, Cæsar.

Obs. 1. Verbs of comparing and taking away, together with some others, are often construed with a preposition; as, *Comparare unam rem cum alia*, & *ad aliam*, or *comparare res inter se*: *Eripuit me mori*, moris, a or *ex morte*: *Mittere epistolam alicui*, or *ad aliquem*: *Intendere telum alicui*, or *in aliquem*: *Incidere euri*, in *aur*, or in *aur*; and so in many others.

Obs. 2. Several verbs governing the dative and accusative, are construed differently; as,

Circumdare moenia oppido, or *oppidum moenibus*, to surround a city with walls. *Circumcludere comestum alicui*, or *aliquem comestum*, to intercept one's provisions. *Donare, prohibere rem alicui*, or *aliquem re*, to give one a present, to hinder one from a thing.

Mactare hostiam Deo, or *Deum hostid*, to sacrifice. *Impetire salutem alicui*, or *aliquem salute*, to salute one. *Interdixit Galliam Romanis*, or *Romanos Gallid*, he debarr'd the Romans from Gaul. *Induere, exuere vestem sibi*, or *se veste*, to put on, to put off one's clothes. *Levare dolorem alicui*; *dolorem alicujus*; *aliquem dolore*, to ease one's distress. *Minari aliquid alicui*, or sometimes *alicui aliquid*, Cæsar, to threaten one with any thing; *Conari gladiu*, Sall.

Gratulari tibi hanc rem, hanc *re*, in *pro*, & *de hac re*, I congratulate you on this, Metast.

Taillo devotas hostes gratulatur, Liv. *Restituere alicui sanitatem*, or *aliquem sanitati*, to restore to health. *Aspergere labem alicui*, or *aliquem labe*, to put an affront on one; *armis sanguine*: *Ligare Deum sacris*, & *sacra Deo*, to sacrifice.

Excusare se alicui & *apud aliquem de re*; *valeitudinem ei*. *Exprobare vitium ei v*, in *eo*, to upbraid. *Occupare pecuniam alicui* & *apud aliquem*, i. e. *pecuniam faciori locare*, to place an interest, Cic.

Opponere se morti, & *ad mortem*. *Renunciare id ei*, & *ad eum*, to tell.

Obs. 3. Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing, instead of the dative, have an accusative after them, with the preposition *ad*; as,

Porto, fero, lego, &c. præcipio, tollo, traho, duco, verto, inesto, suscito; also *hortor*, and *invito, voco, provocho, animo, stimula, conformo, laceror*; thus, *Ad laudem militis hortatur*; *Ad prætorum hominem trahit*, Cic. But after several of these verbs, we also find the dative; as, *Inferre Deo Latia*, for in *Latium*, Virg. *Invitare aliquem hospitii*, or in *hospitium*, Cic.

Obs. 4. The accusative is sometimes understood; as, *Nubere alicui*, self: *se*; *Cedere alicui*, self: *locum*; *Devotare alicui*, self: *laudem*; *Ignoscere alicui*, self: *culpam*. And in English the particle *to* is often omitted; as, *Dedit mihi librum*, He gave me a book, for to me.

4. Verbs governing two Accusatives.

XXVI. Verbs of asking and teaching govern two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Precimus te pacem,
Docui me grammaticam,

We beg peace of thee.
He taught me grammar.

1. Verbs of asking which govern two accusatives are, *Rogo, oro, exoro, obsecro, precor, posco, reposito, flagito*, &c. Of teaching, *Doceo, edoceo, dedoceo, erudio*.

Obs. 1. *Celo* likewise governs two accusatives ; as, *Celavit me hanc rem*, He concealed this matter from me ; or otherwise, *celavit hanc rem mihi*, or *celavi me de hac re*.

Obs. 2. Verbs of asking and teaching are often construed with a preposition ; as *Rogare rem ab aliquo* ; *Docere aliquem de re*, to inform ; but we do not say, *docere aliquem de grammatica*, but *grammaticam*, to teach. And we always say, with a preposition, *Peto, exigo a v. abs te* ; *Percontor, scitor, sciscitor, ex or a te*, or *te* without the preposition ; *Interrogo, consulto te de re* ; *Ut facias te obsecro* ; *Exorat pacem ab eam*, for *dixit*, *Virg. Instruo, instituo, formo, inferno, aliquem artibus*, in the abl. without a prep. *Imbus cum artibus in v. ab artibus*. Also *instruo ad rem, v. in re, ignorantiam alicujus*. *Erudire aliquem artes, de v. in re, ad rem*. *Formare ad studium, mentem studio, studio ejus*.

Obs. 3. The accusative of the thing is not properly governed by the verb, but by *quod* and/or *secundum* understood.

5. Verbs governing the Accusative and the Ablative.

XXVII. Verbs of loading, binding, clothing, depriving, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative ; as,

Onerat naves auro,

He loads the ships with gold.

Verbs of loading are, *Onero, cumulo, pila, opprimo, ondo*. Of unloading, *levo, exonero*, &c. Of binding, *astringo, ligo, alligo, devinsio, impedio, irretio, illaqueo*, &c. Of loosing, *solveo, exsolveo, libero, laxo, expedio*, &c. Of depriving, *privo, nudo, orbo, spolio, fraudo, emungo*. Of clothing, *vestio, amicio, induo, cingo, tego, vela, corano, & calceo*. Of unclothing, *exuo, discingo*, &c.

Obs. 1. The preposition, by which the ablative is governed after these verbs, is sometimes expressed ; as, *Solvere aliquem ex catenis*, *Cic.* Sometimes the ablative is to be supplied ; as, *Complet naves, sc. viris*, mans the ships, *Virg.*

Obs. 2. Several of these verbs likewise govern the genitive ; as, *Adolescentem suae temeritatis implet*, *Liv.* And also vary their construction ; as, *Induo, exuit se vestibus, or vestes sibi*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

XXVIII. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case ; as,

*Accusor furti,
Virgilius comparatur Homero,
Doceor grammaticam,
Navis oneratur auro,*

I am accused of theft.
Virgil is compared to Homer.
I am taught grammar.
The ship is loaded with gold.

So *Scio homines accusatum iri furti* ; — *Eos creptum iri morti, morte, a vel ex morte* ; — *pueros doctum iri grammaticam* ; — *rem celatum iri mihi vel me* ; *me celatum de iri re*, &c.

Sometimes the active has three cases, and then the passive has the two last cases ; as, *Habetur ludibrio tui*.

Obs. 1. Passive verbs are commonly construed with the ablative and the preposition *a* ; as,

Tu laudaris a me, which is equivalent to *Ego laudo te*. *Virtus diligitur a nobis* ; *Nos diligimus virtutem*. *Gaudeo meum factum probari a te, or te probare meum factum* ; And so almost all active verbs. Neuter and deponent verbs also admit this preposition ; as, *Mare a sole collucet*, *Cic.* *Phalaris non a paucis interit*, *Id.* So *Cadere ab hoste* ; *Cessare a pellis* ; *Mori ab enee* ; *Pati, furari, aliquid ab aliquo*, &c. Also *Venire ab hostibus*, to be sold ; *Populare ab aliquo*, *Exulare ab urbe*. Thus likewise many active verbs ; as, *Sumere, petere, tollere, peltare, expectare, emere*, &c. *ad aliquo*.

The prep. is sometimes understood after passive verbs ; as, *Deseror conjuge*, *Ovid.* *Desertus suis*, sc. *a*, *Tacit.* *Tabula distinguitur, unda qui navigat*, sc. *ab unda*, is kept from the water by a plank, *Juvenal.*

The preposition **PER** is also used in the same sense with **A**; as, *Per me defensæ est respublica*, or *a me*; *Per me restitutus*; *Per me v. a me factum est*, Cic. But **PER** commonly marks the instrument, and **A** the principal efficient cause; as, *Res agitur per creditores*, *a rege*, sc. *a rege vel a legato ejus*, Cic. Fam. i. 1.

Obs. 2. Passive verbs sometimes govern the dative, especially among the poets; as,

Neque cernitur ulli, for *ab ulla*, Virg. *Flx audier ulli*, Ovid. *Scriberis Fario*, for *a Fario*, Hor. *Honestæ bonis viris quaeruntur*, for *a viris*, Cic. **VIDEOR**, to seem, always governs the dative; as, *Videris mihi*, You seem to me; but we commonly say, *Videris a me*, You are seen by me; although not always; as, *Nulla tua um audita mihi*, *neque visa sororum*, for *a me*, Virg.

Obs. 3. *Induer*, *amicior*, *cingor*, *occinger*, also, *exuor*, and *discinger*, are often construed with the accusative, particularly among the poets, though we do not find them governing two accusatives in the active voice; as, *Induitur vestem* or *veste*.

Obs. 4. Neuter verbs are for the most part only used impersonally in the passive voice; unless when they are joined with a noun of a similar signification to their own; as, *Pugna pugnata est*, Cic. *Bellum militabitur*, Horat. Passive impersonal verbs are most commonly applied either to a multitude, or to an individual taken indefinitely; as, *Satur*, *stetur*, *curritur*, *volatur*, *venitur*, &c. *a nobis*, *ab illis*, &c. We are standing, weeping, &c. *Bene potest viri a me vel ab aliquo*; I or any person may live well. *Proditum est nobis optime a Deo*; *Reclamatum est ab omnibus*, all cried out against it, Cic.

They also govern the same cases, as when used personally; as, *Ut majoribus natu assurgatur*, *ut supplicem miseratur*, Cic. Except the accusative, for in these phrases, *Sicut Athenæ pugnatur est biduum*, *dormitur totam noctem*, the accusative is not governed by the verb, but by the prepositions *ad* and *per* understood. We find, however, *Tota mihi dormitur hyems*; *Noctes vigilantur amara*; *Orcorum raris ab orbe assurgit nuplus auditur*, Tacit.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

XXIX. An Impersonal Verb governs the dative; as,

Expedit respublicæ,

It is profitable for the state.

Verbs which in the active voice govern only the dative, are used impersonally in the passive, and likewise govern the dative; as,

Favetur mihi, I am favoured, and not *Ego favoreo*. So *Nascitur mihi*, *imperatur mihi*, &c. We find, however, *Hæc ego procurare imperor*; *Ego cur invideo*, for *imperatur*, *invideatur mihi*, Hor.

Obs. 1. These verbs *Potest*, *cœpit*, *incipit*, *desinit*, *debet*, and *solet*, are used impersonally, when joined with impersonal verbs; as,

Nan potest credi tibi, You cannot be believed; *Mihi non potest nocere*, I cannot be hurt; *Negat jucundè posse vivi sine virtute*, Cic. *Per virtutem potest iri ad astra*. *Altorum laudi & gloria invidi solet*, The praise and glory of others use to be envied, Id. *Neque a fortissimis infirmissimo generi reserui posse*, Sallust.

Obs. 2. Various verbs are used both personally and impersonally; as, *Venit in mentem mihi hæc res*, vel *de hac re*, vel *huius rei*, scil. *memoria*; This thing came into my mind. *Est curæ mihi hæc res vel de hac re*. *Dulce vel solet mihi id factum esse*.

Obs. 3. The neuter pronoun *it* is always joined with impersonal verbs in English; as, *It rains*, *it shines*, &c. And in the Latin an infinitive is commonly subjoined to impersonal verbs, or the subjunctive with *ut*, forming a part of a sentence which may be supposed to supply the place of a nominative; as, *Nobis non licet peccare*, the same with *peccatum*; *Omnibus bonis expedit respublicam esse salvam*, i. e. *Salus respublicæ expedit omnibus bonis*, Cic. *Accidit, evēnit, contingit ut ibi coeant*. These nominatives *hoc*, *illud*, *id*, *idem*, *quod*, &c. are sometimes joined to impersonal verbs; as, *Idem mihi licet*, Cic. *Eadem licet*, Catull.

Obs. 4. The dative is often understood; as, *Facit quod libet*, sc. *mihi*, Ter. *Stat cubus renovare, omnes*, sc. *mihi*, I am resolved, Virg.

EXC. 1. REFERT and INTEREST require the genitive ; as,

Refert patriæ, It concerns my father. *Interest omnium*, It is the interest of all.

¶ But *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, are put in the accusative plural neuter ; as,

Nam mea refert,

It does not concern me.

Obs. 1. Some think *mea, tua, sua, &c.* to be in the ablative sing. fem. We say either *cujus interest*, and *quorum interest* ; or *cujus interest*, from *cujus, -a, -um*.

Obs. 2. *Refert* and *interest* are often joined with these nominatives, *Id, hoc, illud, quid, quod, nihil, &c.* also with common nouns ; and with these genitives, *Tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, pluris* ; as, *Hoc parvi refert* ; *illud mea magni interest*, Cic. *Usque adeo magni refert studium*, Lucret. *Incessus in gravida refert*, Plin.

They are frequently construed with these adverbs, *Tantum, quantum, multum, plus, plurimum, infinitum, parum, maxime, vehementer, minime, &c.* as, *Faciam, quod maxime reipublicæ interesse judicabo*, Cic. Sometimes instead of the genitive they take the accusative with the prep. *ad* ; as *Quid tibi ad me, aut ad meam rem refert, Peras quid rerum gerant* ? Of what importance is it ? &c. Plaut. *Magni ad honorem negotium interest*, Cic. rarely the dative ; as, *Dic quid referat intra naturæ fines vivendi, &c.* Hor. Sometimes they are placed absolutely ; as, *Magnopere interest opprimere Desobellam*, it is of great importance, Cic. *Primum interest, quævis primus aditus sit, id. Adone est fundata leviter fides, ut ubi sim, quam qui sim, magis referat*, Liv. *Plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus, aut quibus hunc tu moribus instituas*, Juv.

Obs. 3. The genitive after *refert* and *interest* is governed by some substantive understood, with which the possessives *mea, tua, sua, &c.* likewise agree : as *Interest Ciceronis*, i. e. *est inter negotia Ciceronis* : *Refert patriæ*, i. e. *refert æ, hæc res ad negotia patriæ* : So *interest mea, est inter negotia mea*.

EXC. II. These five, MISERET, PCENITET, PUDET, TÆDET, and PIGET, govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing ; as,

Miseret me tui, I pity you.

Tædet me vitæ, I am weary of life.

Pœnitet me peccati, I repent of my sin.

Pudet me culpe, I am ashamed of my fault.

Obs. 1. The genitive here is properly governed either by *negatium* understood or by some other substantive of a signification similar to that of the verb with which it is joined ; as, *Miseret me tui*, that is, *negotium* or *miseratio tui miseret me*.

Obs. 2. An infinitive or some part of a sentence may supply the place of the genitive ; as, *Pœnitet me peccasse, or quod peccaverim*. The accusative is frequently understood ; as, *Scelerum si bene pœnitet, scil. nos*, Horat.

Obs. 3. *Miseret, pœnitet, &c.* are sometimes used personally, especially when joined with these nominatives, *hæc, id, quod &c.* as, *Ipse tui miseret*, Lucret. ; *Nonne hæc te pudet*, Ter. *Nihil, quod pœnitere possit, facias, for cujus te pœnitere possit*, Cic.

We sometimes find *miseret*, joined with two accusatives ; as, *Miseret me, scil. secundum or quod ad, Ter.*

Obs. 4. The preterites of *miseret, pudet, tædet, and piget*, when used in the passive form, govern the same cases with the active ; as, *Miseritum est me tuarum fortunarum*, Ter. We likewise find, *miserecti* and *miseretur* used impersonally ; as, *Miserecti me tui*, Ter. ; *Miseretur te fratrum* ; *Neque me tui, neque tuorum liberarum miserari potest*, Cic.

**EXC. III. DECET, DELECTAT, JUVAT, and OPOR-
TET**, govern the accusative of a person, with the infinitive ; as,

Delectat me studere,
Nam docet te risari,

It delights me to study.

It does not become you to seold.

Obs. 1. These words are sometimes used personally ; as, *Parvum parva decet*, Hor. *Est aliquid, quod non oporteat, etiamsi liceat*, Cic. *Hæc facta ab illo oportebant*, Ter.

Obs. 2. *Decet* is sometimes construed with the dative ; as, *Ita nobis decet*, Ter.

Obs. 3. *Oportet* is elegantly joined with the subjunctive mode, *ut* being understood ; as,

Sibi quisque consulat oportet, Cic. Or with the perfect participle, *esse* or *fuisse* being understood ; as, *Communicatum oportuit ; mansum oportuit ; Adolescenti morem gentium oportuit*, The young man should have been humoured, Ter.

Obs. 4. *Fallit, fugit, præterit, latet*, when used impersonally, also govern the accusative with the infinitive ; as, *In lege nulli esse ejusmodi caput, non te fallit ; De Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere*, Cic.

NOTE. *Attinet, pertinet, & spectat*, are construed with *ad* ; *Ad rempublicam pertinet, me conservari*, Cic. And so personally, *Ille ad me attinet*, belongs, Ter. *Res ad arma spectat*, looks, points, Cic.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

XXX. One verb governs another in the infinitive ; as,

Cupio discere,

I desire to learn.

Obs. 1. The infinitive is often governed by adjectives ; as, *Horatius est dignus legi*, Quintil. And sometimes depends on a substantive ; as, *Tempus equum fumantia solve-re colla*, Virg.

Obs. 2. The word governing the infinitive is sometimes understood ; as, *Mene incepto desiderata victam*, scil. *deceat*, or *par est*, Virg. *Videre est*, one may see. *Dicere non est*, scil. *capit*, or *facultas*, Horat. And sometimes the infinitive itself is to be supplied ; as, *Socratem fidibus decuit*, scil. *cantare*, Cic. So *Disce*, scire *fidibus*.

Obs. 3. The infinitive was not improperly called by the ancients, *Nomen verbi*, the name or noun of the verb, because it is both joined with an adjective like a substantive ; as, *Velle suum cuique est*. Every one has a will of his own : and likewise supplies the place of a noun, not only in the nominative, but also in all the oblique cases ; as, 1. In the nominative, *Latrocinari, fraudare, turpe est*, Cic. *Didicisse fideliter artes, emollit mores*, Ovid. 2. In the genitive, *Peritus canere*, for *cantandi* or *cantis*, Virg. 3. In the dative, *Paratus servire*, for *servituti*, Sall. 4. In the accusative, *Da mihi fallere*, for *artem fallendi*, Horat. *Quod faciam superest, præter agnare, nihil*, Ovid. 5. In the vocative, *O vivere nostrum, ut non sentiantibus effluat* : for *vita nostra*. 6. In the ablative, *Dignus amari*, for *amore*, or *qui amatur*, Virg.

Obs. 4. Instead of the infinitive, a different construction is often used after verbs of doubting, willing, ordering, fearing, hoping ; in short, after any verb which has a relation to futurity ; as, *Dubitavit ita facere*, or more frequently, *an, num, or utrum ita facturum sit ; Dubitavit an faceret neque ; Non dubito quin fecerit. Vis me facere, or ut faciam. Metui tangi, or ne tangatur. Spero te venturum esse, or fore ut venias. Nunquam putavi fore ut ad te supplex venirem*, Cic. *Existimabant futurum fuisse ut oppidum amitteretur*, Cæs.

Obs. 5. *To*, which in English is the sign of the infinitive, is omitted after *bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel*, and some others ; as, *I bid him do it* : and in Latin may often be rendered otherwise than by the infinitive ; as, *I am sent to complain, Mitter quer-tum, or ut querar, &c. Ready to hear, Promptus ad audiendum ; Time to read, Tem-pus legendi ; Fit to swim, Aptus natando ; Easy to say, Facile dictu ; I am to write, Scripturus sum ; A house to let, or more properly, to be let, Domus locanda ; He was left to guard the city, Relictus est ut tueretur urbem.*

To in English is often taken absolutely ; as, *To confess the truth ; To proceed ; To conclude ; that is, That I may confess the truth, &c.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

XXXI. Participles, Gerunds, and Supines, govern the case of their own words ; as,

Amans virtutem, Loving virtue. *Carens fraude*, Wanting guile.

Obs. 1. Passive Participles often govern the dative, particularly when they are used as adjectives ; as,

Suspectus mihi, Suspected by me; *Suspectiores regibus*, Sall. *Invidus mihi*, hated by me, or hateful to me; *Indies invictus*, Suet. *Occulus, et maribus non invidis solum*, sed etiam inauditis sacra, unseen. Cic.

EXOSUS, PEROSUS, and often also *PERTÆSUS*, govern the accusative; as, *Tædas exosa jugales*, Ovid. *Plebs consulum nomen haud secus quam regum perosa erat*, Liv. *Peritusus ignaviam suam; semet ipse*, displeased with, Suet. *vixam*, weary of, Justin, *levitatis*, Cic.

Verbals in *BUNDUS* govern the case of their own verbs; as, *Gratulabundus patriæ*, Just. *Vitabundus castra hostium*, Liv. So sometimes also nouns; as, *Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus*, Cic. *Insidæ consuli*, Sall. *Domum reditiōis spe sublata*, Cæs. *Spectatio ludos*, Plaut.

Obs. 2. These verbs *do, reddo, volo, curo, facio, habeo, comperio*, with the perfect participle, form a periphrasis similar to what we use in English; as, *Comperit habeo*, for *comperi*, I have found, Sall. *Effectum dabo*, for *efficiam*; *Inventum tibi curabo*, et adductum tuum Pamphilum, i. e. *inveniam et adducam*, Ter. Sometimes the gerund is used with *ad*; as, *Tradere ei gentes diripiendas*, or *ad diripiendum*, Cic. *Ego, accipio, do aliquid utendum*; or *ad utendum*; *Misti mihi librum legendum*, or *ad legendum*, &c.

Obs. 3. These verbs, *curo, habeo, mando, loco, conduco, do, tribuo, mitto*, &c. are elegantly construed with the participle in *dus* instead of the infinitive; as, *Funus faciendum curavi*, for *fecit*, or *ut foret*; *Columnas edificandas locavi*, Cic.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF GERUNDS.

XXXII. Gerunds are construed like substantive nouns; as,

Studendum est mihi, I must study. *Aptus studendo*, Fit for studying.
Tempus studendi, Time of study. *Scio studendum esse mihi*, I know that I must study.

But more particularly :

I. The Gerund in *DUM* with the verb *est* governs the dative; as,

Legendum est mihi, I must read. *Moriendum est omnibus*, All must die.

So *Scio legendum est mihi*; *moriendum esse omnibus*, &c.

Obs. 1. This gerund always imports obligation or necessity, and may be resolved into *oportet*, *neccesse est*, or the like, and the infinitive or the subjunctive, with the conjunction *ut*; as, *Omniibus est moriendum*, or *Omniibus necesse est mori*, or *ut moriantur*; or, *Neccesse est ut omnes moriantur*. *Consultandum est tibi a me*, I must consult for your good; for *Oportet ut consulam tibi*, Cic.

Obs. 2. The dative is often understood; as, *Orandum est, ut sis merito sana in corpore sano*, &c. *tibi*, Juv. *Hic vincendum, aut moriendum, milites, est, ac nobis*, Liv. *Deliberandum est diu, quod statuendum est semel, ac tibi vel alicui*, P. Syp.

II. The gerund in *DI* is governed by substantives or adjectives; as,

Tempus legendi, Time of reading. *Cupidus discendi*, Desirous of learning.

Obs. This gerund is sometimes construed with the genitive plural; as, *Facultas agrorum condonandi*, for *agros*, Cic. *Copia spectandi comædiarum*, for *comædias*, Ter. But chiefly with pronouns; as, *In castris venerunt sui purgandi causâ*, Cæs. *Vestri adhortandi causa*, Liv. *Ejus videndi cupidus*, or *femina*, Ter. The gerund here is supposed to govern the genitive like a substantive noun.

III. The gerund in *DO* of the dative case is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness or fitness: as,

Charta utilis scribendo, Paper useful for writing.

Obs. 1. Sometimes the adjective is understood; as, *Non est solvendo*, scil. *par*, or *habilis*, He is not able to pay. *Is finis cædendo factus est*, Liv.

Obs. 2. This gerund is sometimes governed also by verbs; as, *Adesse scribendo*, Cic. *Apat habendo enim*, for *vestigio*, Virg.

IV. The gerund in *DUM* of the accusative case is governed by the prepositions *ad* or *inter*; as,

*Promptus ad audiendum,
Attentus inter docendum,*

Ready to hear.
Attentive in time of teaching.

Obs. This gerund is also governed by some other prepositions ; as, *Ante demandum*, Virg. *Ob observandum*, Cic. *Circa movendum*, Quinctil. Or it depends on some verb going before, and then with the verb *esse* governs the dative case ; as, *Scis moriendum esse omnibus*, I know that all must die. *Esse* is often understood.

V. The gerund in *DO* of the ablative case is governed by the prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *in* ; as,

Pœna a peccando absterret,

Punishment frightens from sinning.

* Or without a preposition, as the ablative of manner or cause ; as,

Memoria excolendo augetur, The memory is improved by exercising it.

Dæsus sum ambulando, I am wearied with walking.

Obs. The gerund in its nature very much resembles the infinitive. Hence the one is frequently put for the other ; as, *Est tempus legendi*, or *legere* : only the gerund is never joined with an adjective, and is sometimes taken in a passive sense ; as, *Cum Tiberium vocaretur ad imperandum*, i. e. *ut ipse imperatur*, to receive orders, Sall. *Nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius* ; *Sic enim antiqui loquebantur*, Cic. i. e. *ut tibi imperetur*. *Urit videndo*, i. e. *dum videtur*, Virg.

The gerund in English becomes a substantive, by prefixing the article to it, and then it is always to be construed with the preposition *of* ; as, *He is employed in writing letters* ; or, *in the writing of letters* ; But it is improper to say, *in the writing letters*, or *in writing of letters*.

Gerunds turned into participles in dus.

XXXVI. Gerunds governing the accusative are elegantly turned into participles in *dus*, which, like adjectives, agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case ; as,

By the Gerund.
Petendum est mihi pacem,
Tempus petendi pacem,
Ad petendum pacem,
A petendo pacem,

By the Participle or Geruntive.
Pax est petenda mihi.
Tempus petendæ pacis.
Ad petendam pacem,
A petenda pace.

}
or more
frequently

Obs. 1. In changing gerunds into participles in *dus*, the participle and the substantive are always to be put in the same case in which the gerund was ; as,

Genitive ; *Inita sunt consilia urbis defendendæ, civium trucidandorum, neminis Romæ dissuadendi*, Cic.

Dat. *Perpetuenda labori idoneus*, Colum. *Capessenda reipublica habitis*, Tac. *Arca firma templis ac portibus sustinendis*, Liv. *Oneri ferendo est, ac aptus v. habilis*, Ovid. *Notus miseris ferendis*, Ter. *Literis dandis vigilare*, Cic. *Lorum opido cendendo capere*, Liv.

Acc. and Abl. *Ad defendendam Romam ab oppugnanda Capua duces Romanos obstruere*, Liv. *Oratorem Latinam legendis nostris officios pleniorum*, Cic.

Obs. 2. The gerunds of verbs which do not govern the accusative, are never changed into the participle, except those of *medor*, *utor*, *abutor*, *fruar*, *fungor*, and *potor* ; as, *Spec petendi urbe, or potendi urbis* ; but we always say, *Cupidus subveniendi tibi*, and never *sui*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUPINES.

1. The Supine in *um*.

XXXVII. The supine in *um* is put after a verb of motion ; as,

Abiit deambulatum,

He hath gone to walk.

So *Ducere cohortes praedatum*, Liv. *Nunc venit irrisum dominum ? Quod in rem tuam optimum facta arbitror, te id admonitum venio*, Plaut.

Obs. 1. The supine in *um* is elegantly joined with the verb *eo*, to express the signification of any verb more strongly; as, *It se perditum*, the same with *id agit*, or *operam dat, ut se perdat*. He is bent on his own destruction, Ter. This supine with *iri* taken impersonally, supplies the place of the infinitive passive, as, *An credebas illam sine tua operâ iri deductum domum ?* Which may be thus resolved, *An credebas iri* (a te vel ab aliquo) *eductum* (i. e. ad deducendum) *illam domum*, Ter.

Obs. 2. The supine in *um* is put after other verbs besides verbs of motion; as, *Dedit filium nupum ; Cantatum provocatus*, Ter. *Revocatus defunctum patrum ; Divisit copias hiematum*, Nep.

Obs. 3. The meaning of this supine may be expressed by several other parts of the verb; as, *Venit oratum opem*; or 1. *Venit opem orandi causâ*, or *opis orandæ*. 2. *Venit ad orandum opem*, or *ad orandam opem*. 3. *Venit optorandæ*. 4. *Venit opem optuturæ*. 5. *Venit qui*, or *ut opem optet*. 6. *Venit opem orare*. But the third and the last of these are seldom used.

2. The Supine in u.

XXXVIII. The supine in *u* is put after an adjective noun; as,

Facile dictu,

Easy to tell, or to be told.

So *Nihil dictu fiedum, visuque hæc limina tangat ; intra quæ puer est*, Juv. *Difficilis res est inveniri versus amicus ; Fas v. nefas est dictu ; Opus est scitu*, Cic.

Obs. 1. The supine in *u*, being used in a passive sense, hardly ever governs any case. It is sometimes, especially in old writers, put after verbs of motion; as, *Nunc absenatu redeo*, from getting provisions, Plaut. *Primus cubitu surgat* (villicus) from bed, *postremus cubitum eat*, Cato.

Obs. 2. This supine may be rendered by the infinitive or gerund with the preposition *ad*; as, *Difficile cognitu, cognosci, or ad cognoscendum ; Res facillis ad credendum*, Cic.

Obs. 3. The supines being nothing else but verbal nouns of the fourth declension; used only in the accusative and ablative singular, are governed in these cases by prepositions understood; the supine in *am* by the preposition *ad*, and the supine in *u* by the preposition *in*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF INDECLINABLE WORDS.

1. THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

XXXIX. Adverbs are joined to verbs and participles, to adjectives, and to other adverbs; as,

Bene scribit, He writes well.

Servus egregie fidelis, A slave remarkably faithful.

Fortiter pugnans, Fighting bravely,
Satis bene, Well enough.

Obs. 2. Adverbs are sometimes likewise joined to substantives; as,

Homerus planè orator ; planè noster, verè Metellus, Cic. So, *Hodie mane ; cras mane, heri mane ; hodie vesperti*, &c. *tam mane tam vespere*.

Obs. 3. The adverb for the most part in Latin, and always in English, is placed near to the word which it modifies or affects.

Obs. 3. Two negatives, both in Latin and English, are equivalent to an affirmative; as,

Nec non senserunt, Nor did they not perceive, i. e. *Et senserunt*, And they did perceive; *Non poteram non exanimari metu*, Cic. Examples however of the contrary of this sometimes occur in good authors, both English and Latin. Thus two or three negative particles are placed before the subjunctive mode to express a stronger negation. *Neque tu haud dicat tibi non praedictum*, And do not say that you were not forewarned, Ter.

But what chiefly deserves attention in Adverbs, is the degree of comparison and the mode with which they are joined. 1. *Aggrime, admodum vehementer, maxime, per-*

quam, valde, oppido, &c. and *per* in composition, are usually joined to the positive; as, *Utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris*, You will do what is very agreeable to both of us, *Cic. perquam puerile*, very childish; *oppido pauci*, very few; *perfacile est*, &c. In like manner, *Parum, multum, nimium, tantum, quantum, aliquantum*; as, *In rebus apertissimus nimium longi sumus*; *parum firmus multum bonus*, *Cic.* Adverbs in *us* are sometimes also joined to comparatives; as, *Forma viri aliquantulum amplior hominibus*, *Liv.*

QUAM is joined to the positive or superlative in different senses; as, *Quam difficile est!* How difficult is it! *Quam crudelis, or Ut crudelis est!* How cruel he is! *Fleus quam familiariter*, very familiarly, *Ter.* So *quam severe*, very severely, *Cic.* *Quam late*, very widely, *Cæs.* *Tum multa, quem, &c.* as many things as, &c. *Quam maxime potest copias armat*, as great as possible, *Sall.* *Quam maximas gratias agnam primum, quam copiosissime*, *Cic.* *Quam quisque potissime fecit, tam maxime tuus est*, *Sall.*

FACILE, for *haud dubie*, undoubtedly, clearly, is joined to the superlatives or words of a similar meaning; as, *Facile doctissimus, facile princeps, v. praepruus*. **LONGE**, to comparatives or superlatives, rarely to the positive; as, *Longe eloquentissimus Plato*, *Cic.* *Pedibus longe melior Lycus*, *Virg.*

CUM, when, is construed with the indicative or subjunctive, oftener with the latter; **DUM**, whilst, or how long, with the indicative; as, *Dum hæc aguntur*, *Egreto, dum anima est, spes esse doli*, *Cic.* *Donec eris scélus, multos numerabis amicos*, *Ovid.* **DUM** and **DONEC**, for *usque*, until, sometimes with the indicative and sometimes with the subjunctive; as, *Operior, dum ista cognosco*, *Cic.* *Haud desinam, donec perfecero*, *Ter.* So **QUOD**, for *quomodo, quantum, quatenus*, as long, as much, as far as; thus, *Quoad Catilina fuit in urbe*; *Quoad tibi æquum videbitur*; *quoad possem & liceret*; *quoad progredi poterit amantia*, *Cic.* But **QUOD**, until, oftener with the subjunctive; as, *Thesalonice esse statueram, quoad aliquid ad te scriberes*, *Cic.* but not always; *Non faciam finem rogandi, quoad nunciatum erit te fecisse*, *Cic.* The pronoun *ejus*, with *facere* or *ferri*, is elegantly added to *quoad*; as, *Quoad ejus facere poteris*; *Quoad ejus fieri, possit*, *Cic.* *Ejus* is thought to be here governed by *aliquid* of some such word understood. *Quoad corpus, quoad animam*, for *secundum*, or *quoad attinet ad corpus vel animam*, as to the body or soul, is esteemed by the best grammarians not to be good Latin.

3. POSTQUAM or **POSTEAQUAM**, after, is usually joined with the Indic. **AN. TEQUAM, PRIUSQUAM**, before; **SIMUL, SIMULAC, SIMULATQUE, SIMULUT**, as soon as; **UBI**, when, sometimes with the Indic. and sometimes with the Subj.; as, *Antequam dico or dicam*, *Cic.* *Simulac persensit*, *Virg.* *Simul ut videro Curionem*, *Cic.* *Hæc ubi dicta dedit*, *Liv.* *Ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet*, *Cic.* So **NE** truly; as, *Neque homo sum infelix*, *Ter.* *Ne tu, si id fecisses, melius famam consulisses*, *Cic.* But **NE**, not, with the imperative or more elegantly with the subjunctive; as, *Ne jura*, *Plaut.* *Ne post conferas culpam in me*, *Ter.* *Ne tot annorum felicitatem in unius horas dederis discrimen*, *Liv.*

4. QUASI, CEU, TANQUAM, PERINDE, when they denote resemblance, are joined with the indicative; *Fuit olim, quasi ego sum, senex*, *Plaut.* *Adversus ruptos ceu quondam turbine venti configunt*, *Virg.* *Hæc omnia perinde sunt, ut aguntur*. But when used ironically, they have the subjunctive; as, *Quasi de verbis, non de re laboraretur*, *Cic.*

5. UTINAM, O SI, UT for *utrum*, I wish, take the subjunctive; as, *Utinam ea res ei voluptati sit*, *Cic.* *O mihi prætoriles referret si Jupiter annos*, *Virg.* *Ut illum dii decique perdant*, *Ter.*

6. UT, when, or after, takes the indicative; as, *Ut discessit, venit*, &c. ¶ Also for *quam, or quomodo*, how! as, *Ut valet! Ut falsus animi est! Ut scipe summa ingenia in occulto latent!* *Plaut.* ¶ **OS** when it simply denotes resemblance; as, *Ut tute es, ita omnes censes esse*, *Plaut.* ¶ In this sense it sometimes has the subjunctive; as, *Ut clementem feceris, ita metes*, *Cic.*

7. QUIN for **GUR NON**, takes the Indic.; as, *Quin continetis vocem indicem stultitiae vestras!* *Cic.* ¶ For **IMO**, nay or but, the Indic. or Imperat. as, *Quin est paratum argentum; quin tu hæc quid!* *Ter.* ¶ For **UT NON, QUI, QUÆ, QUOD NON**, or **QUO MINUS**, the Subjunctive; as, *Nulla tam facilis res, quin difficilis flet quum involvis facias*, *Ter.* *Nemo est, quin valet; Facere non possum, quin ad te mittam*, *I cannot help sending; Nihil abest, quin sim miserimus*, *Cic.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF ADVERBS.

XL. Some Adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive; as,

*Fridie ejus dicti,
Ubique gentium,
Satis est verborum,*

The day before that day.
Every where.
There is enough of words.

1. Adverbs of time governing the genit. are, *Interea, postea, inde, tunc* ; as, *Inter ea* loci, in the mean time ; *postea* loci, afterwards ; *inde* loci, then ; *tunc* temporis, at that time. 2. Of place, *Ubi* and *quo*, with their compounds, *ubique, ubicunque, ubivis, ubi ubi*, &c. Also *Es, huc, hucce, unde, usquam, nusquam, longe, ibidem* ; as, *Ubi, quò, quovis*, &c. also, *usquam, nusquam, unde terrarum, vel gentium ; longe gentium ; ibidem loci, eo adlocus, viciarius, miseriarum*, &c. to that pitch of boldness, madness, misery, &c. 3. Of quantity, *Abunde, assatim, largiter, nimis, satis, parum, minimè* ; as, *Abundè gloria, assatim divitiarum, largiter auri, satis elegantie, supellicis parum est illi, vel habet*. He has enough of glory, riches, &c. *Minimè gentium*, by no means.

Some add *ergo* and *instar* ; as, *Ergo virtutis*, for the sake of virtue, Cic. *Instar montis*, like a mountain, Virg. But these are properly nouns.

Obs. 1. These adverbs are thought to govern the genitive, because they imply in themselves the force of a substantive ; as, *Potentia gloriæque abundè adeptus*, the same with *abundantiam gloriæ* ; or *res, locus, or negotium* and a preposition, may be understood ; as, *Inter ea loci*, i. e. *inter ea negotia loci* ; *Ubi terrarum*, for *in quo loco terrarum*.

Obs. 2. We usually say, *pridie, postridie ejus diei, seldom diem* ; but *pridie, postridie Kalendas, Nonas, Idus, ludos Apollinares, natalem ejus, absolutionem ejus*, &c. rarely *Kalendarum, &c.*

Obs. 3. *En* and *ecce* are construed either with the nominative or accusative ; as,

En hostis, or hostem ; Ecce miserum hominem, Cic. Sometimes a dative is added ; as, *Ecce tibi Strabo*, Ter. *Ecce duas* (selli. aras) *tibi*, Daphni, Virg. In like manner is construed *hem* put for *ecce* ; as, *Hem tibi Davum*, Ter. But in all these examples some verb must be understood.

XLI. Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives ; as,

Omnium optimè loquitur,
Consonanter natura,
Venit obviam ei,
Proximè castris or castra,

He speaks the best of all.
Agreeably to nature.
He came to meet him.
Next the camp.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

1. PREPOSITIONS governing the Accusative.

AD astra, to the stars ; religari ad asserem, to be bound to a plank ; ad diem veniam, solvam, &c. at or on ; ad portam, ostium, fores, at, before ; ad urbem, Tiberim, near, at ; ad templa supplicatio, in ; ad summum, at most, or to the top ; ad summam, on the whole, Cic. ; ad ultimum, extremum, at last, finally ; ad v. in speciem, to appearance ; mentis ad omnia capacitas ; annus fatalis ad interitum ; lenius ad severitatem, for, with respect to, Cic. ; ad vifum, sc. corpus, to the quick ; ad judicem agere, before ; nihil ad Cæsarem, in comparison of ; numero ad duodecim, to the number of ; omnes ad unum, to a man ; ad hoc, besides ; ad vulgi opinionem, according to ; homo ad unguem factus, an accomplished man ; herbes an lunam mense, by the light of, Virg. ; ad tem-

pus venit, at ; Ira brevis est & ad tempus, for ; ad tempus consilium capiam, according to, Cic. ; ad decem annos, after ; annos ad quinquaginta natus, about, Cic. ; nebula erat ad multum diei, for a great part of the day, Liv. ; ad pedes jacere, proculvi, procumbere, & ad genua ; ad manus esse, at ; ad manus venire, to come to a close engagement ; ad libellam deberi, to a farthing, no more and no less ; ad amissum, exactly ; ad hæc visa auditaque, upon seeing and hearing these things, Liv.

AD seems sometimes to be taken adverbially ; as, *Ad duo millia cæsa sunt* ; *ad mille hominum amissum est* ; *ad ducenti perierunt*, about, Liv.

APUD forum, at ; apud me cenabis, at my house ; apud senatum, judices, v. aliquem dicere, before ;

- apud majores nostros, *among* ; apud Xenophontem, *in the look of* ; Est mihi fides, *vel valeo apud illum, I have credit with him* ; facto te apud illum deum, *Ter.*
- ANTE diem, *focum* ; &c. *before.*
- ADVERSUS, v. -um ; CONTRA hostes, *against* ; adversus infimos justitia est servanda, *toward* ; adversum hunc loqui, *to*, *Ter.* Leri-na adversum Antipolim, *over against*, *Plin.*
- CIS vel CITRA flumen, *on this side* ; citra necessitatem, *without* ; Ede citra crudelitatem, bibe citra ebrietatem, *Seneo.*
- CIRCUM & CIRCA regem, *about* ; Varia circa hæc opinio, *Plin.*
- ERGA amicos, *towards.* EXTRA muros ; Extra jocum, periculum, noxiam, sortem, *without* ; nemo extra te, *besides* ; extra conjunctionem, *not concerned in*, *Sall.*
- INFRA lectum, *below the roof.*
- INTER fratres, *among* ; inter & super eam, *during, in the time of* ; inter hæc parata, *during these preparations*, *Sall.* Inter tot annos, *in*, *Cic.* Inter diem, *whence* ; interdiu, *in the day time* ; inter se amant, *they love one another* ; Quasi non norimus nos inter nos, *Ter.*
- INTRA privatos parietes, intra paucos annos, *within* ; intra famam est, *less than report*, *Quinet.*
- JUXTA macellam, *near the shambles.*
- Ob luorum, *for gain* ; ob oculos, *before* ; ob industriam *for de industria, on purpose*, *Plaut.*
- PENES quem, *or quem penes, in the power of* ; Penes te es ! *Are you in your senses ? Hor.*
- PER agros, *through* ; per viam, *per*
- seclis, *by* ; per anni tempus, *per statem licet, for, by reason of.*
- POX caput, *behind.*
- POST hoc tempus, *after* ; post tergum, *behind* ; post homines nator, post hominum memoriam, *since the world began.*
- PRÆTER te nemo, *nobody besides, or except* ; præter casam fugere, *beyond* ; præter legem, morem, æquum & bonum, spem, opinionem &c. *contrary to, against, beyond* ; præter cæteros excellere, lamentari, *above* ; præter ripam ire, *along, near* ; præter oculos, *before*, *Cic.*
- PROPTER virtutem, *for, on account of* ; propter æquæ rivum, *near, hard by*, *Virg.*
- SECUNDUM facta & virtutes tuas, *according to*, *Ter.* secundum littus, secundum aurem vulneratus est, *near to* ; in actione secundum vocem vultus plurimum valet ; secundum patrem tu es proximus, *after, next to* ; Prætor secundum me decrevit sententiam dedit, *for, in my favour*, *Cic.*
- SECUS viam, *by, along.*
- SUPRA terram, *above.*
- TRANS mare, *over, beyond.*
- ULTRA oceanum, *beyond.*
- To prepositions governing the accusative are commonly added CIR- CITER, PROPE, USQUE, and VERSUS ; as, Circiter meridiem, *about mid-day* ; prope muros, *near the walls* ; usque Puteolos, Tharsum usque, *as far as* ; Orientem versus, *towards the east.* But in these *ad* is understood ; which we find sometimes expressed ; as, Prope ad annum, *Nep.* Ab ovo usque ad mala, *Hor.* Ad oceanum versus, *Cic.* In Italiam versus, *Cic.*

2. PREPOSITIONS governing the Ablative.

- A patre, ab omnibus, abs te, *by or from* ; a puero, vel pueris, a pueris, in cunabulis, teneris unguibus, &c. *from a child, ever since childhood* ; ab ovo usque ad mala, *from the beginning to the end of supper* ; a manu, sc. servus, an amanuensis *or clerk* ; ad manum, *a waiting man* ; a pedibus, *a footman* ; a latere principis, *an atten-*
- dant. So a secretis, rationibus, consiliis, cyathis, &c. *a secretary, accountant, &c.* ; fores a nobis, *for nostris.* Injuria ab illo, *for illis*, *Ter.* a cena, *after* ; Secundus, tertius a Romulo ; iectus ab latere, *on or in* ; a senatu stare, *for, in defence of* ; ab oculis dolco, *Plaut.* ab ingenio improbus, a pecunia & militibus imparatus, *as to,*

with respect to, Cic. *Est calor a sole* ; omissiones ab re, *too careless about money* ; a villa mercenarium vili, Ter.

ABSQUE causa, *without* ; absque te esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, i.e. *si tu non esses, nisi tu esses, but for you, had it not been for you*, Ter. Absque is chiefly used by comic writers ; sine, by orators.

CLAM patre & patrem, *without the knowledge of*.

CORAM omnibus, *before, in presence of*.

CUM exercitu, *with* ; testis mecum est annulus, *in my possession*, Ter. cum prima luce, *at break of day* ; cum imperio esse, *in* ; cum primis, *in primis, in the first place* ; cum metu dicere, cum lætitia vivere, cum cura, &c. Cic. *We say, mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum, rarely cum me, cum te, &c. and quocum or cum quo, quibuscum or cum quibus*.

DE lana caprina rixantur, *about, concerning* ; De tanto patrimonio nihil relictum est, *of* ; de loco superiore, *from* ; de die, *by day* ; de nocte, *by night* ; de integro, *anew, afresh* ; de v. ex improvviso, *unexpectedly* ; de v. ex industria, *on purpose* ; de meo, *at my expense* ; Id de lucro putato esse, *clear gain* ; Ter. de v. ex compacto agere, *by agreement* ; de transverso, *crosswise, atwart* ; de v. ex ejus sententia, consilio, *according to* ; qua v. hac de causa, *for* ; homo de plebe ; templum de marimere, *of* ; de scripto dicere, *to read a speech* ; de filio emit, *from*, Cic. De servis fidelissimus ; de ipsius exercitu, non amplius hominum mille cecidit, Nep. Robur de exercitu, Liv. Adulescens de summo loco, Plaut. De procul aspiciere, Id.

EX foro, ex sedibus, *from, out of* ; e contrario, v. contraria parte, *on the contrary* ; e regione, *over against* ; e republica, e re alicujus, *for the good of* ; statim e somno, ex fuga, ex tanta prosperantia, aliud ex alio statim, *from, after* ; e vestigio, *out of hand, immediately* ; posulam ex auro ; ex equo pugnare, *on horseback* ; facere pugnam ex contraria, *on contrary*

geous ground, Sall. ; diem ex die expectare, *from day to day, day after day* ; ex ordine, *in order* ; magna ex parte, *for the most part* ; ex super vaeuo, *superfluously* ; ex tua dignitate v. virtute, ex decreto senatus, e natura, *according to* ; so vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimat ; ex v. de more, ad v. in morem alicujus : Ex animo, *from the heart* ; Involentia ex prosperis rebus, e via languere, ex doctrina molilis, *on account of* ; ex usu est tibi, *of advantage* ; ex eo die, *since* ; ex amicit certissimus, *of, or among* ; ex pedibus laborare, *to be ill of the gout*, Cic. E re nata, *as the matter stands*, Ter. Commentator est, esse ex alio viro, nescio quo, puerum natum, *by, Id.*

PRO gloria certare, *for* ; Rati noctem præ se, *favourable to them*, Sall. Hoc est pro me, Cic. pro templo, tribunali, concione, rostris, castris, foribus, *before* ; pro sua dignitate, sapientia, &c. pro potestate cogere, pro tempore, re, loco, suo jure, *according to* ; est pro prætor, pro te molam, comes secundus pro vehiculo est, *for, instead of* ; pro viribus, pro parte virili, pro sua quisque parte v. facultate, *to one's ability or power* ; Parum tibi pro eo, quod a te habeo, reddidi, *in comparison of, considering*, Cic. pro ut, præ eo ad, pro eo ut mereor, *as I deserve* ; pro se quisque, uterque, &c. *for his own part* ; præ rata parte, pro portione, *in proportion* ; pro cive se gemit ; agere pro victoribus ; pro suo uti ; pro rupto sædus habet, *for as* ; so pro certo, insecto, compæcto, nihilo, concesso, &c. habeo, duca. Pro occiso, relictus est, Cic.

PRAE se pugionem tulit, *before* ; speciem præ se boni viri fert, *pretends to be*, Ter. præ lacrymis non possum scribere, *for, because of* ; illum præ me contempsit, *in comparison of* ; So the acta præut ; as, præut hujus rabies quæ dabit, Ter.

PALAM populo, omnibus, *before, with the knowledge of*.

SINE labore, *without* ; sine ulla causa, pompa, molestia, querela,

impensæ, &c.; homo sine re, *sine*,
spe, fortuna, sede, &c. *Cic.*
Capulo-tenus, up to the hilt. *Tenus*
is construed with the geni-
tive plural, when the word wants
the sing.; as, *Cumarum tenus*,
as far as *Cuma*; or when we
speak of things, of which we
have by nature only two; as, *Oculorum, aurium, narium, labrorum,*
lumborum, crurum tenus, up to:

We also find Cœcyrae tenus, &
ostis tenus, Liv. Colchis tenus,
Flor. Pectoribus tenus, Ovid.

To prepositions governing the abl.
is commonly added *Procul*; as,
Procul domo, far from home;
but here *a* is understood, which
is also often expressed; as, *Procul a patria, Virg. Procul ab*
ostensione, Quinet. Culpa est
præcul a me, Ter.

3. PREPOSITIONS governing the *Acc.* and *Abl.*

XLIV. The prepositions *in, sub, super,* and
subter, govern the accusative, when motion to
a place is signified; but when motion or rest
in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ab-
lative; *super* and *subter* either the accusative
or ablative.

IN when it signifies *into*, governs the accusative; when
it signifies *in* or *among*, it governs the ablative; as,

IN urbem ire, into; amor *in* pa-
triam, *in te* benignus, *towards*;
in lucem, until day; *in eam* sen-
tentiam, *to that purpose, on that*
head; *in rem tuam est, for your*
advantage; *in utramque partem*
disputare, on both sides, for and
against; *litura in nomen, on, Cic.*
potestas in filium, over; *in ali-*
quem dicere, against; *mirum in*
modum, after; *in pedes stare,*
in aurem dormire, on; *in os lau-*
dare, to, before; *in v. inter patres*
lætas, into the number of; *in*
vulgus probari, spargere, &c. a-
mong; *erexit in dies, in singulos*
dies, omnes in dies, every day;
in diem posterum, proximum,
decimum, against; *in diem vi-*
vere, to live from hand to mouth,
not to think of to-morrow; *Est*
in diem, will happen sometime
after, Ter. Inducite in duos men-
ses datæ, in hunc diem, annum,
&c. for; *Ternis ambibus in pedem,*
v. in singulos pedes, transegit,
he bargained for three shillings
a foot, or for every foot; *So in*
jugum, militem, capita, naves,
&c. In medicina singula, H. S.
quinos, denos dedisti, &c.

IN portu navigo, in tempore, in;
esse in potestate, v. in potestatem,
honore v. honorem, mente v.
mentem; *in manu v. manibus*
esse; *habere, tenere, in one's*
power, on hand; *in amicitia, a-*
mong; *in oculis, before*; *Oci-*
ans est in provinciâ, for in pro-
vincia, Sall. In pueritia, adoles-
centia, senectute, absentia, for
puer or pueri, when a boy or boys,
&c. Hoc in tempore, Nep. In
loco fratris diligere, for ut fra-
trem, Ter.

SUB terras ibit imago, sub aspec-
tum cadit, under; *sub ipsum fu-*
nus, near, just before, Hor. sub
lucem, ortum lucis noctem, ves-
peram, brumam, i. e. incipiente
luce, &c. at the dawn of day,
&c.; *sub idem tempus, about*;
sub eas literas recitatae sunt tui,
sub festos dies, after, Cic.

SUB muro, rege, pedibus, &c. un-
der; *sub urbe, near, Ter. sub ea*
conditione, v. -em, on or with.

SUPER Numidiam, above, beyond;
super ripas, upon; *super hæc*;
super morbum etiam fames af-
fixit, besides, Liv. super arbore-
fronde super viridi, upon; *super*

has re scribere, his aetnas super, concerning; eii super alios trucidantur, Liv. Super cenam, super vinum & epulas, for inter,

during, Curt. Nec super ipse stant molitur laude laborem, for, Virg. SUPER terram vel terra, under.

Obs. 1. Prepositions in English have always after them the accusative or objective case. And when prepositions in English or Latin do not govern a case, they are reckoned adverbs.

Such are *ante, circa, clam, contra, contra, infra, intra, juxta, palam, pone, post, propter, secus, subter, super supra, ultra*. But in most of these the case seems to be implied in the sense; as, *Longo post tempore venit, ad post id tempus. Adversus, juxta, propter, secus, secundum, & clam*, are by some thought to be always adverbs having a preposition understood when they govern a case. So other adverbs also are construed with the acc. or abl.; as, *Intus cellam*, for *intra*, Liv. *Intus templo divum*, sc. *in*, Virg. *Simul his*, sc. *cum*, Hor.

Obs. 2. A and x are only put before consonants; ab and ex, usually before vowels, and sometimes also before consonants; as,

A patre, a regione; ab initio, ab rege; ex urbe, ex parte; abs before *q* and *t*; as, *abs te, abs quovis homine*, Ter. Some phrases are used only with *e*; as, *e longinquo, e regione, e vestigio, e re mea est*, &c. Some only with *ex*; as, *Ex compacto, ex tempore, magna ex parte*, &c.

Obs. 3. Prepositions are often understood; as, *Devenere locos*, scil. *ad*; *It portis*, sc. *ex*, Virg. *Nunc id prodes, scil. ob vel propter*, Ter. *Maria aspera jura, scil. per*, Virg. *Ut ex loco movere non possent*, scil. *e vel de*, Cæs. *Vina promens datis*, scil. *ex*, Hor. *Quid ille facias? Quid me stes*, sc. *de*, Ter. And so in English, *Show me the book; Get me some paper*, that is, *to me, for me*. We sometimes find the word to which the preposition refers, suppressed; as, *Circum concordia, sc. oedem*, Sall. *Round St. Paul's*, namely, *church*; *Campum Stellatam divisit extra sortem ad viginti millibus ciotum*, i. e. *ciotum millibus ad viginti millia*, Suet. But this is most frequently the case after prepositions in composition; thus, *Emittere serpum*, scil. *munu*, Plaut. *Evomere virus*, scil. *ore*, Cic. *Educere copias*, scil. *castris*, Cæs.

XLV. A preposition in composition often governs the same case, as when it stands by itself; as,

Ademus scholam,
Examus schola,

Let us go to the school.
Let us go out of the school.

Obs. 1. The preposition with which the word is compounded, is often repeated; as, *Adire ad scholam; Esire ex schola; Agredi aliquid, or ad aliquid; ingredi orationem vel in orationem; inducere e animum & in animum; evadere undis & ex undis; decedere de suo jure, decedere via, vel de via; expellere, ejicere, exterminare, extrudere, extrudere urbe, & ex urbe*. Some do not repeat the preposition; as, *Affari, allegui, allatrans aliquem, nos ad aliquem*. So *Alluere urbem; accollere flumem; circumvec- tire aliquem; praeterire injuriam; abdicare se magistratu* (also *abdicare magistratum*); *transducere exercitum fluvium*, &c. Others are only construed with the preposition; as, *Accurrere ad aliquem, adhortari ad aliquid, incidere in verbum, avocare a studio, auertere ab incepto*, &c.

Some admit other prepositions; as, *Abire, demigrare loco; &c. a, de, ex loco; abstrahere aliquem a, de, vel e conspectu; Deponere sententia, a vel de sententia; Excidere manibus, de vel e manibus*, &c.

Obs. 2. Some verbs compounded with *e* or *ex* govern either the ablative or accusative; as,

Egredi urbe or urbem, sc. *extra*; *egredi extra vallum*, Nep. *Evadere insidias or insi- dias*. *P. trias excedere muros*, Lucan. *Schedras excedere terra*, Virg. *Elabi ex ma- nibus; pugnam, vincula*, Tac.

Obs. 3. This rule does not take place, unless when the preposition may be disjoined from the verb, and put before the noun by itself; as, *Alloquer patrem*, or *loquer ad patrem*.

3. THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

XLVI. The interjections *O*, *heu*, and *proh*, are construed with the nominative, accusative, or vocative; as,

O vir bonus et bone! O good man! *Heu me miserum!* Ah wretched me!

So, *O vir fortis atque amicus!* Ter. *Heu vanitas humana!* Plin. *Heu miserande puer!* Virg. *O præclarum custodem ovium* (ut aiunt) *tupum!* Cic.

XLVII. *Hei* and *væ* govern the dative; as,

Hei mihi! Ah me!

Væ vobis! Wo to you!

Obs. 1. *Heus* and *ehc* are joined only with the vocative; as, *Heus Syre*, Ter. *Ohe libelle!* Martial. *Proh* or *pro*, *ah*, *vah*, *hem*, have generally either the accusative or vocative; as, *Proh hominum fidem!* Ter. *Proh Sancte Jupiter!* Cic. *Hem astutias!* Ter.

Obs. 2. Interjections cannot properly have either concord or government. They are only mere sounds excited by passion, and have no just connexion with any other part of a sentence. Whatever case, therefore, is joined with them, must depend on some other word understood, except the vocative, which is always placed absolutely thus, *Heu me miserum!* stands for *Heu!* *quam me miserum sentis!* *Hei mihi!* for *Hei!* *malignus est mihi!* *Proh dolor!* for *Proh!* *quantus est dolor!* and so in other examples.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

The circumstances, which in Latin are expressed in different cases, are, 1. The *Price of a thing*. 2. The *Cause, Manner, and Instrument*. 3. *Place*. 4. *Measure and Distance*. 5. *Time*.

1. PRICE.

XLVIII. The price of a thing is put in the ablative; as,

Emi librum duobus assibus,
Constitit talento,

I bought a book for two shillings.
It cost a talent.

So *Asses carum est;* vile *viginti minis;* *auro venale*, &c. *Nocet emptæ dolore voluptas*, Hor. *Spem pretio non emam*, Ter. *Plurimi auro veniunt honores*, Ovid.

¶ These genitives *tantæ*, *quantæ*, *pluris*, *minoris*, are accepted; as,

Quanti constitit, How much cost it? *Asses et plures*, A shilling and more:

Obs. 1. When the substantive is added, they are put in the ablative; as, *parvo pretio, impensæ pretio vendere*, Cic.

Obs. 2. *Magna, permagna, parva, paululo, minime, plurimo*, are often used without the substantive; as, *Permagna constitit, scil. pretio*, Cic. *Heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis!* Ovid. Fast. li. 812. We also say, *Emi caræ, carissæ, carissimæ; bene, melius, optime; male, pejus, vilissæ, vilissimæ; Fide caræ æstimas: Emis demum prepe dimidio carius, quam æstimabat*, Cic.

Obs. 3. The ablative of price is properly governed by the preposition *pro* understood, which is likewise sometimes expressed; as, *Dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus videret*, Liv.

2. MANNER AND CAUSE.

XLIX. The cause, manner, and instrument are put in the ablative; as,

*Pallor metu,
Fecit aus more,
Scribo calamo,*

*I am pale for fear.
He did it after his own way.
I write with a pen.*

So Ardet dolere ; pallescere culpa ; æstuare dubitatione ; gestire voluptate vel secundo rebus : Corfectus morbo ; affectus beneficiis, gravissimo supplicio ; insignis pietate ; deterior licentia : Pietate filius, consilio pater, amore frater ; hence Rex Dei gratia. Partitur pax bello, Nep. Procedere lento gradu ; Acceptus regio apparatu : Nullo sono convertitur annus, Juv. Jam venit tacto curva senectus pede, Ovid. Percussere securi, defendere saxi, confingere, sagittis, &c.

Obs. 1. The ablative is here governed by some preposition understood. Before the manner and cause, the preposition is sometimes expressed : as, *De more matrum locuta est, Virg. Magno cum metu ; Haec de causa ; Prae marore, formidine, &c.* But hardly ever before the instrument ; as, *Vulnera aliquem gladio, not cum gladio : unless among the poets, who sometimes add a or ab ; as, Trajectus ab ense, Quid.*

Obs. 2. When any thing is said to be in company with another. It is called the ablative of *Concomitancy*, and has the preposition *cum* usually added, as, *Obsecit curiam cum gladio ; Ingressus est cum gladio, Cic.*

Obs. 3. Under this rule are comprehended several other circumstances, as the matter of which any thing is made, and what is called by grammarians the *ADJUNCT*, that is, a noun in the ablative joined to a verb or adjective, to express the character or quality of the person or thing spoken of ; as, *Capitulum saxo quadrato constructum, Liv. Floruit acumine ingenti, Cic. Pollet opibus, valet armis, viget memoria famâ nobilis, &c. Eger sedibus.* When we express the matter of which any thing is made, the preposition is usually added ; as, *Templum de marmore, scidom marmoris ; Paculum ex duro factum, Cic.*

3. PLACE.

The circumstances of place may be reduced to four particulars. 1. The place *where*, or *in which*. 2. The place *whither*, or *to which*. 3. The place *whence*, or *from which*. 4. The place *by*, or *through which*.

AT or IN a place is put in the genitive ; unless the noun be of the third declension, or of the plural number, and then it is expressed in the ablative.

TO a place is put in the accusative ; FROM or BY a place in the ablative.

But these cases will be more exactly ascertained by reducing the circumstances of place to particular questions.

1. The Place WHERE.

L. When the question is made by *Ubi ? Where ?* the name of a town is put in the genitive ; as,

*Vixit Roma,
Mortuus est Londini,*

*He lived at Rome.
He died at London.*

¶ But if the name of a town be of the third declension or plural number, it is expressed in the ablative ; as,

*Habitat Carthagine,
Studuit Parisis,*

*He dwells at Carthage.
He studied at Paris.*

Obs. 1. When a thing is said to be done, not in the place itself, but in its neighbourhood, or near it, we always use the preposition *ad* or *apud* ; as, *Ad or apud Trojam, At by near Troy.*

Obs. 2. The name of a town, when put in the ablative, is here governed by the preposition *in* understood; but if it be in the genitive, we must supply *in urbe*, or *in oppido*. Hence, when the name of a town is joined with an adjective or common noun, the preposition is generally expressed; thus, we do not say, *Natus est Romæ urbis celebris*; but either *Romæ in celebri urbe*, or *in Romæ celebri urbe*; or *in Roma celebri urbe*, or sometimes *Romæ celebri urbe*. In like manner we usually say, *Habitat in urbe Carthagine*, with the preposition. We likewise find, *Habitat Carthagini*, which is sometimes the termination of the ablative, when the question is made by *ubi*?

2. The Place WHITHER.

LI. When the question is made by *Quo?* Whither? the name of a town is put in the accusative; as,

Venit Romam,
Profectus est Athenas,

He came to Rome.
He went to Athens.

Obs. 1. We find the dative also used among the poets, but more seldom; as, *Carthagini nuncios mittam*, Horat.

Obs. 2. Names of towns are sometimes put in the accusative, after verbs of telling and giving, where motion to a place is implied; as, *Romam erat nunciatum*, The report was carried to Rome, Liv. *Hæc nunciant domum Albani*, Id. *Methanum literas dedit*, Cic.

3. The Place WHENCE.

LII. When the question is made by *Unde?* Whence? or *Qua?* By or through what place? the name of a town is put in the ablative; as,

Discessit Corinthæ,
Laodicæa iter faciebat,

He departed from Corinth.
He went through Laodicea.

When motion by or through a place is signified, the preposition *per* is commonly used; as, *Per Thebas iter fecit*, Nep.

Domus and *Rus*.

LIII. *Domus* and *rus* are construed the same way as names of towns; as,

Mancet domi.
Domum revertitur.
Domo arcessitus sum.
Vivis rure, or more frequently *ruri*,
Redit rure.
Abiit, rus.

He stays at home.
He returns home.
I am called from home.
He lives in the country.
He is returned from the country.
He is gone to the country.

Obs. 1. *Humi*, *militiæ*, and *belli*, are likewise construed in the genitive, as names of towns; thus,

Domi et militiæ, or belli, At home and abroad. *Jacet humi*, He lies on the ground.

Obs. 2. When *Domus* is joined with an adjective, we commonly use a preposition; as, *In domo paterna*, not *domi paternæ*; So, *Ad domum paternam*; *Ex domo paternâ*. Unless when it is joined with these possessives, *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *nostris*, *vester*, *regius*, and *alienus*; as, *Domi meæ visiti*, Cic. *Regiam domum comportant*, Sall.

Obs. 3. When *domus* has another substantive in the genitive after it, the preposition is sometimes used, and sometimes not; as, *Deprehensus est domi, domo*, or *in domo* *Cæsaris*.

LIV. To names of countries, provinces, and all other places, except towns, the preposition is commonly added; as,

When the question is made by

Ubi? *Natus in Italia, in Latio, in urbe, &c.*

Quo? *Abiit in Italiam, in Latium, in. or ad urbem, &c.*

Unde? *Rediit ex Italia, e Latio, ex urbe, &c.*

Qua? *Transiit per Italiam, per Latium, per urbem, &c.*

Obs. 1. A preposition is often added to names of towns; as, *In Roma*, for *Romæ*; *ad Romam*, *ex Roma*, &c.

Peto, always governs the accusative as an active verb, without a preposition; as, *Petivit Egyptum*, He went to Egypt.

Obs. 2. Names of countries, provinces, &c. are sometimes construed without the preposition like names of towns; as, *Pompeius Cyprî viçus est*, *Creta juuât constidere Apollo*, Virg. *Non Lybiæ*, for *in Lybia*; *non autè Tyra*, for *Tyri*. Id. *Æn.* iv. 36. *Venit Sardiniam*, Cic. *Romæ*, *Numidiæque facinora ejus memorat*, Sall.

4. MEASURE AND DISTANCE.

LV. Measure or distance is put in the accusative, and sometimes in the ablative; as,

Murus est decem pedes altus,
*Urbs distat triginta millia, or triginta }
millibus passuum,*
Iter, or itinere unius diei,

The wall is ten feet high.

The city is thirty miles distant.

One day's journey.

Obs. 1. The accusative or ablative of measure is put after adjectives and verbs of dimension; as, *Longus*, *latus*, *crassus*, *profundus*, and *altus*: *Patet, porrigitur, eminet*, &c. The names of measure are *pes*, *cubitus*, *ulna*, *passus*, *digitus*, an inch; *palmus*, a span, an hand-breadth, &c. The accusative or ablative of distance is used only after verbs which express motion or distance; as, *Eo, curro, absum, disto*, &c. The accusative is governed by *ad* or *per* understood, and the ablative by *a* or *ab*.

Obs. 2. When we express the measure of more things than one, we commonly use the distributive number; as, *Muri sunt densi pedes alti*, and sometimes *densum pedum*, for *denorum*, in the genitive, *ad mensuram* being understood. But the genitive is only used to express the measure of things in the plural number.

Obs. 3. When we express the distance of a place where any thing is done, we commonly use the ablative; or the accusative with the preposition *ad*; as, *Sex millibus passuum ab urbe conseedit*, or *ad sex millia passuum*, Cic. *Ad quintum milliarium v. milliare conseedit*, Cic. *Ad quintum lapidem*, Nep.

Obs. 4. The excess or difference of measure and distance is put in the ablative; as,

Hoc lignum excedit illud digito. *Toto vertice supra est,* Virg. *Britanniæ longitudo sex latitudinem ducentis quadraginta milliariis superat.*

5. TIME.

LVI. When the question is made by *Quando*? When? time is put in the ablative; as,

Venit hora tertiâ,

He came at three o'clock.

¶ When the question is made by *Quamdiu*? How long? time is put in the accusative or ablative, but oftener in the accusative; as,

*Mansit paucos dies,
Sex mensibus absuit,*

He staid a few days.
He was away six months.

* Or thus, Time when is put in the ablative, time how long is put in the accusative.

Obs. 1. When we speak of any precise time, it is put in the ablative; but, when continuance of time is expressed, it is put for the most part in the accusative.

Obs. 2. All the circumstances of time are often expressed with a preposition; as, *In presentia, or in præsentia. scil. tempore; in vel ad præsens; Per decem annos; Surgunt de nocte; ad horam destinatum; Integ. annum; Per idem tempus. ad Kalendas soluturos ait, Suet.* The preposition *ad* or *Arca* is sometimes suppressed, as in these expressions, *hoc, illud, id, isthuc, atatis, temporis, horæ, &c.* for *hæc ætate, hoc tempore, &c.* And *ante* or some other word; as, *Annos natus unum & viginti, sc. ante. Siculi quatuordecim tributa conferunt, sc. tot annis. quot vel quoties sunt, Cic. Prope diem, sc. ad, totum; Oppidum paucis diebus, quibus eò ventum est, expugnatum, sc. post eos dies, Cæsar. Ante diem tertium Kalendas Maias accepi tuas litteras, for die tertio ante Cic. Qui dies futurus esset in ante diem octavum Kalendas Novembriæ, Id. Eæ ante diem quintum Kal. Octob. Liv. Lacedæmonii septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, sc. quam per, Cic. We find, *Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, sc. Attelus; for septemdecim annos natus, seventeen years old, Nep.**

Obs. 3. The adverb *ABHINC*, which is commonly used with respect to past time, is joined with the accusative or ablative without a preposition; as, *factum est abhinc biennio or biennium. It was done two years ago.* So likewise are *post* and *ante*; as, *Paucos post annos*: but here, *ea* or *id*, may be understood.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

A compound sentence is that which has more than one nominative, or one finite verb.

A compound sentence is made up of two or more simple sentences or phrases, and is commonly called a *Period*.

The parts of which a compound sentence consists, are called *Members* or *Clauses*.

In every compound sentence there are either several subjects, and one attribute, or several attributes, and one subject, or both several subjects and several attributes: that is, there are either several nominatives applied to the same verb, or several verbs applied to the same nominative, or both.

Every verb marks a judgment or attribute, and every attribute must have a subject. There must, therefore, be in every sentence or period as many prepositions, as there are verbs of a finite mode.

Sentences are compounded by means of relatives and conjunctions; as,

Happy is the man who loveth religion, and practiseth virtue.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RELATIVES.

LVII. The relative *Qui, Quæ, Quod*, agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person; and is construed through all the cases, as the antecedent would be in its place; as,

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Vir qui.</i>	The man who.	<i>Viri qui.</i>
<i>Fœmina quæ.</i>	The woman who.	<i>Fœminæ quæ.</i>
<i>Negotium quod.</i>	The thing which.	<i>Negotia quæ.</i>
<i>Ego qui scribo.</i>	I who write.	<i>Nos qui scribimus.</i>
<i>Tu qui scribis.</i>	Thou who writest.	<i>Vos qui scribitis.</i>
<i>Vir qui scribit.</i>	The man who writes.	<i>Viri qui scribunt.</i>
<i>Mulier quæ scribit.</i>	The woman who writes.	<i>Mulieres quæ scribunt.</i>
<i>Animal quod currit.</i>	The animal which runs.	<i>Animalia quæ currunt.</i>
<i>Vir quem vidi.</i>	The man whom I saw.	<i>Viri quos vidi.</i>
<i>Mulier quam vidi.</i>	The woman whom I saw.	<i>Mulieres quas vidi.</i>
<i>Animal quod vidi.</i>	The animal which I saw.	<i>Animalia quæ vidi.</i>
<i>Vir cui pareo.</i>	The man whom he obeys.	<i>Viri quibus pareo.</i>
<i>Vir cui est similis.</i>	The man to whom he is like.	<i>Viri quibus est similis.</i>
<i>Vir a quo.</i>	The man by whom.	<i>Viri a quibus.</i>
<i>Mulier ad quam.</i>	The woman to whom.	<i>Mulieres ad quas.</i>
<i>Vir cujus opus est.</i>	The man whose work it is.	<i>Viri quorum opus est.</i>
<i>cujus miseror, vel miseresco.</i>	} The man whom I pity.	
<i>cujus me misereor.</i>		
<i>cujus vel cujus interest, &c.</i>		whose interest it is, &c.

If no nominative come between relative and the verb, the relative will be the nominative to the verb.

But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be of that case, which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, use to govern.

Thus the construction of the relative requires an acquaintance with most of the foregoing rules of syntax, and may serve as an exercise on all of them.

Obs. 1. The relative must always have an antecedent expressed or understood, and therefore may be considered as an adjective placed between two cases of the same substantive, of which the one is always expressed, generally the former; as,

Vir qui (vir) legit; vir quem (virum) amo: Sometimes the latter; as, *Quam quisque nñrit artem, in hac (arte) se exerceat* Cicer. *Eunuchum, quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedit,* Ter. æ. *Eunuchus.* Sometimes both cases are expressed; as, *Erant omnino duo itinera, quibus itineribus domo exire possent,* Cæsar. Sometimes, though more rarely, both cases are omitted; as, *Sunt, quos hac genus minime juvat,* for *sunt homines, quos homines,* &c. Hor.

Obs. 2. When the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders, it may agree in gender with either of them, though most commonly with the former; as,

Vultus quem dixere chaos, Ovid. *Est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur,* Sall. *Animal, quem vocamus hominem* Cic. *Cogito id quod res est* Ter. If a part of a sentence be the antecedent, the relative is always put in the neuter gender; as, *Pompeius se afflicti, quod nihil est summo doloris* scilicet *Pompeium se affligere.* Cic. Sometimes the relative does not agree in gender with the antecedent, but with some synonymous word supplied; as, *Scelus qui for scelestus,* Ter. *Abundantia earum rerum, quæ mortales, prima putant,* scilicet *negotia,* Sall. *Vel virtus tua me vel vicinitas, quod ego in aliqua parte amicitia puto, facit ut te moneam,* scilicet *negotium,* Ter. In *omni Africa, qui agebant;* for in *omnibus Afris,* Sallust. Jug. 89. *Non dissidentia futuri, quæ imperavisse, for quo?* Ib. 100.

Obs. 3. When the relative comes after two words of different persons, it agrees with the first or second person rather than the third; as, *Ego sum vir, qui facio,* scarcely

facit. In English it sometimes agrees with either; as, *I am the man, who make or maketh.* But when once the person of the relative is fixed, it ought to be continued through the rest of the sentence; thus it is proper to say, "I am the man, who takes care of your interest," but if I add, "at the expense of my own," it would be improper. It ought either to be, "his own," or "who take." In like manner, we may say, "I thank you, who gave, who did love," &c. But it is improper to say, "I thank thee, who gave, who did love:" it should be, "who gavest, who didst love." In no part of English syntax are inaccuracies committed more frequently than in this. Beginners are particularly apt to fall into them, in turning Latin into English. The reason of it seems to be our applying *thou* or *you*, *thy* or *your*, promiscuously, to express the second person singular, whereas the Latins almost always expressed it by *tu* and *tuus*.

Obs. 4. The antecedent is often implied in a possessive adjective; as,

Omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui haberem genatum tali ingenio præditum. Ter. Sometimes the antecedent must be drawn from the sense of the foregoing words; as, *Carne pluit, quem imbrem aves rapuisse feruntur;* i. e. *pluit imbrem carne, quem imbrem,* &c. Lav. *Si tempus est ullum jure homines necandi, quæ multa sunt, scilicet tempora,* Cic.

Obs. 5. The relative is sometimes entirely omitted; as, *Urbs antiqua fuit: Tyrii temere coloni,* scil. *quam or eam,* Virg. Or if once expressed, is afterwards omitted, so that it must be supplied in a different case; as, *Bochus cum peditibus, quos filius ejus adduxerat, neque in priore pugna adjuvant, Romanis invadunt;* for *quique in priore pugna non adjuvant,* Sall. In English this relative is often omitted, where, in Latin it must be expressed; as, *The letter I wrote, for the letter which I wrote; The man I love, to wit, whom.* But this omission of the relative is generally improper, particularly in serious discourse.

Obs. 6. The case of the relative sometimes seems to depend on that of the antecedent; as, *Cum aliquid agas eorum, quorum consulisti, for quæ consulisti agere, or quorum aliquid agere consulisti,* Cic. *Restitue in quem me accepisti locum for in locum,* in quo, Ter. And iv. l. 58. But such examples rarely occur.

Obs. 7. The adjective pronouns, *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and idem,* in their construction, resemble that of the relative *qui*; as, *Liber ejus,* His or her book; *Vita eorum,* Their life, when applied to men; *Vita earum,* Their life, when applied to women. By the improper use of these pronouns in English, the meaning of sentences is often rendered obscure.

Obs. 8. The interrogative or indefinite adjectives, *qualis, quantus, quotus,* &c. are also sometimes construed like relatives; as, *Facies est, qualem decet esse homo.* Ovid. But these have commonly other adjectives either expressed or understood, which answer to them; as, *Tanta est multitudo quantum urbs capere potest:* and are often applied to different substantives; as, *Quales sunt cives, talis est civitas,* Cic.

Obs. 9. The relative *who* in English is applied only to persons, and *which* to things and irrational animals; but formerly *which* was likewise applied to persons, as, *Our Father, which art in heaven:* and *whose*, the genitive of *who*, is also used sometimes, though perhaps improperly, for *of which.* That is used indifferently for persons and things *What*, when not joined with a substantive, is only applied to things, and includes both the antecedent and the relative, being the same with *that which*, or *the thing which*; as, *This is what he wanted; that is, the thing which he wanted.*

Obs. 10. The Latin relative often cannot be translated literally into English, on account of the different idioms of the two languages; as, *Quod cum ita esset,* When that was so; not, *Which when it was so*, because then there would be two nominatives to the verb *was*, which is improper. Sometimes the accusative of the relative in Latin must be rendered by the nominative in English; as, *Quem dicunt me esse?* Who do they say that I am; not *whom.* *Quem dicunt adventare?* Who do they say is coming?

Obs. 11. As the relative is always connected with a different verb from the antecedent, it is usually construed with the subjunctive mode, unless when the meaning of

verb is expressed positively; as, *Audire cupio, quæ legeris*, I want to hear what you have read; that is, what perhaps or probably you may have read; *Audire cupio, quæ legisti*, I want to hear, what you (actually or in fact) have read.

To the construction of the Relative may be subjoined that of the ANSWER TO A QUESTION.

The answer is commonly put in the same case with the question; as,

Qui vocare? Gata, sc. vocor. Quid quæris? Librum, sc. quæro. Quotid horum venisti? Sextid. Sometimes the construction is varied; as, *Cujus est liber? Meus*, not *mei*. *Quantum emptus est? Decem assibus. Damnaturne es furis? Imo alio crimine.* Often the answer is made by other parts of speech than nouns; as, *Quid agitur? Stultum*, sc. a me, a nobis. *Quis fecit? Nescio: Alii Petrum fecisse. Quomodo vales? Bene, male. Scripsistine? Scripsi, ita, etiam, immo, &c. An vidisti? Non vidi, non minime, &c. Chærea tuam vestem detraxit tibi? Factum. Et ed est indutus? Factum.* Ter. Most of the Rules of Syntax may thus be exemplified in the form of questions and answers.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

LVIII. The conjunctions *et*, *at*, *atque*, *nec*, *neque*, *aut*, *vel*, and some others, couple like cases and modes; as,

*Honora patrem et matrem,
Nec legit nec scribit,*

Honour father and mother.
He neither reads nor writes.

Obs. 1. To this rule belong particularly the copulative and disjunctive conjunctions; as likewise, *quam*, *nisi*, *præterquam*, *an*; and also adverbs of likeness; as, *ceu*, *tanquam*, *quasi*, *ut*, &c. as,

Nulum præmium a vobis postulo, præterquam hujus diei memoriam, Cic. *Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur*, *Id.*

Obs. 2. These conjunctions properly connect the different members of a sentence together, and are hardly ever applied to single words, unless when some other word is understood. Hence if the construction of the sentence be varied, different cases and modes may be coupled together; as,

Interest meum et reipublicæ; Constitit asse et pluris; Sive es Romæ, sive in Epirâ; Decius cum se devoveret, et in mediam aciem irruebat, Cic. *Viri magni ingenii summæque industriæ; Neque per vim, neque insidiis*, Sall. *Tecum habita, & nôris, quam sit tibi curia supellex*, Pers.

Obs. 3. When *et*, *aut*, *vel*, *sive*, or *nec*, are joined to different members of the same sentence, without connecting it particularly to any former sentence, the first *et* is rendered in English by *both* or *likewise*; *aut* or *vel*, by *either*; the first *sive*, by *whether*; and the first *nec*, by *neither*; as,

Et legit, et scribit: so *tum legit, tum scribit*; or *cum legit, tum scribit*, He both reads and writes; *Sive legit, sive scribit*, Whether he reads or writes: *Jacere quæ vera, quæ falsa; Incerpere quæ consules ipsæ, quæ exercitum*, to upbraid both the consuls and the army, Liv.

LXI. Two or more substantives singular coupled by a conjunction, (as, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, &c.) have an adjective, verb, or relative plural; as,

Petrus et Joannes, qui sunt docti,

Peter and John, who are learned.

Obs. 1. If the substantives be of different persons, the verb plural must agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third; as, *Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus*, If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well, Cic. In English the person speaking usually puts himself last; thus, *You and I read*; *Cicero and I are well*: but in Latin the person who speaks is generally put first; thus, *Ego et tu legimus*.

Obs. 2. If the substantives are of different genders, the adjective or relative plural must agree with the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter; as, *Pater et mater, qui sunt mortui*; but this is only applicable to beings which may have life. The person is sometimes implied; as, *Athenarum et Cratippi, ad quos, &c. Propter summam doctoris auctoritatem et urbis, quorum alter, &c. Cic.* Where *Athenæ & urbs* are put for the learned men of Athens. So in substantives; as, *Ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges legati missi*, i. e. the king and queen, Liv.

Obs. 3. If the substantives signify things without life, the adjective or relative plural must be put in the neuter gender; as, *Divitiæ, decus, gloria, in oculis sita sunt*, Sall.

The same holds, if any of the substantives signify a thing without life; because when we apply a quality, or join an adjective to several substantives of different genders, we must reduce the substantive to some certain class under which they may all be comprehended, that is, to what is called their *Genus*. Now the *Genus* or class which comprehends under it both persons and things, is that of substances or beings in general, which are neither masculine nor feminine. To express this, the Latin grammarians use the word *Negata*.

Obs. 4. The adjective or verb frequently agrees with the nearest substantive or nominative, and is understood to the rest; as,

Et ego et Cicero meus flagitabit, Cic. *Sociis et rege recepta*, Virg. *Et ego in culpa sum, et tu*, Both I am in the fault, and you; or, *Et ego et tu es in culpa*, Both I and you are in the fault. *Nihil hic nisi carmina, desunt*; or *nihil hic deest nisi carmina*. *Omnia, quibus turbare solita erat civitas, domi discordia, foris bellum exoritur*; *Duo millia et quadringenti cæsi*, Liv. This construction is most usual, when the different substantives resemble one another in sense; as, *Mens, ratio, et consilium, in senibus est*, Understanding, reason, and prudence is in old men. *Quibus, ipse meique ante Larem proprium vescor*, for *vescimur*, Horat.

Obs. 5. The plural is sometimes used after the preposition *cum* put for *et*; as,

Remo cum fratre Quirinus jura dabunt, Virg. The conjunction is frequently understood; as, *Dum cæcis, metus, magister prohibebant, Ter. Plores, oculi, vultus sæpe mentiantur, Cic.*

The different examples comprehended under this rule are commonly referred to the figure *Syllepsis*.

LX. The conjunctions *ut, quo, licet, ne, utinam, and dummodo*, are for the most part joined to the subjunctive mode; as,

Lægo ut discam,
Utinam sapires,

I read that I may learn.
I wish you were wise.

Obs. 1. All interrogatives, when placed indefinitely, have after them the subjunctive mode.

Whether they be adjectives; as, *Quantus, qualis, quotus, quotuplex, uter*; Pronouns, as, *quis & cujus*; Adverbs, as, *Ubi, quo, unde quo, quorum, quamdiu, quamdudum, quampridem, quater, ur, quare, quomobrem, num, utrum, quomodo, qui, ut, quam, quantopere*; or Conjunctions, as, *ne, an, anne, annon*: 'Thus, *Quis est?* Who is it? *Nescio quis sit*; I do not know who it is. *An venturus est?* *Nescio, dubio, an venturus sit*; *Viden' ut alta flet nive candidum Soracte?* Hor. But these words are sometimes joined with the indicative; as, *Scio quid ego, Plaut.* *Haud scio, an amat, Ter.* *Vide avaritia quid facit, Id.* *Vides quam turpe est, Cic.*

¶ In like manner the relative *QUI* in a continued discourse; as, *Nihil est quod Deus efflere non possit. Quis est qui vitia fugiat?* Cic. Or when joined with *QUIPPE* or *UTPOTE*; *Neque Antonius procul aberat, utpote qui sequeretur, &c. Sall.* But these are sometimes, although more rarely, joined with the indicative. So *Est qui sunt qui, est quando v. ubi, &c.* are joined with the indicative or subjunctive.

NOTE, *Haud scio an recte dixerim*, is the same with *dico, affirmo, Cic.*

So in English, *if, though, unless, except, whatever, whether, or*; also, *so, before, ere, till, &c.* have after them the subjunctive mode; as, *If thou let this man go*; *If thou be the Son of God*; *Although my house be not so*; *Though he slay me*; *Though he fall, &c.* *Unless he wash his feet*; I will not let thee go *except thou bless me*; *Except it were given from above*; *Whether it were I or they*; *Whosoever he be*; *Whatever be our fate, &c.* So likewise *that*, expressing the motive or end; *lest* and *that* annexed to a command preceding; and *if* with *but* following it; as, Let him that standeth take heed *lest he fall*; Beware *that thou bring not my son thither*; *If he do but touch the hills, they shall smoke.*

The nominative case following the verb sometimes supplies the place of *if, or though*; as, "Had he done this, he had escaped," i. e. if he had done this: "Charm he never so wisely," or rather, ever so wisely, i. e. *how wisely soever*; for, *though he charm, &c.*

Obs. 2. When any thing doubtful or contingent is signified, conjunctions and indefinites are usually construed with the subjunctive; but when a more absolute or determinate sense is expressed, with the indicative mode; as, *If he is to do it*; *Although he was rich, &c.*

Obs. 3. *ETSI, TAMETSI, and TAMENETSI, QUANQUAM*, in the beginning of a sentence, have the indicative; but elsewhere they also take the subjunctive; *ETIAMSI* and *QUAMVIS* commonly have the subjunctive, and *UT*, although, always has it; as, *Ut quæras, non reperies, Cic.* *QUONIAM, QUANDO, QUANDOQUIDEM*, are usually construed with the indicative; *SI, SIN, NE, NISI, SIQUIDEM, QUOD*, and

QUIA, sometimes with the indicative, and sometimes with the subjunctive. DUM, for *dummodo*, provided; has always the subjunctive; as, *Oderint dum metuant*, Cic. And QUIPPE, for *nam*, always the indic.; as, *Quippe vector fatis*.

Obs. 4. Some conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions belonging them; so that, in the following member of the sentence, the latter answers to the former: thus, when *etsi*, *tametsi*, or *quamvis*, although, are used in the former member of a sentence, *tamen*, yet or nevertheless, generally answers to them in the latter. In like manner, *Tam—quam*; *Adeo* or *ita*,—*ut*: in English, *As*,—*as* or *so*; as, *Etsi sit liberalis, tamen non est profusus*, Although he be liberal, yet he is not profuse. So *prius* or *ante*,—*quam*. In some of these, however, we find the latter conjunction sometimes omitted, particularly in English.

Obs. 5. The conjunction *ut* is elegantly omitted after these verbs, *Volo, nolo, malo, rogo, precor, censeo, suadeo, licet, oportet, necesse est*, and the like; and likewise after these imperatives, *Sine, fac, or facito*; as, *Ducas volo hodie uxorem*; *Nolo mentiare*; *Fac cogites*, Ter. In like manner *ne* is commonly omitted after *cave*; as, *Cave facias*, Cic. *Post* is also sometimes understood; thus, *Die octavo, quam creatus erat*, Liv. 4. 47, scil. *post*. And so in English, *See you do it*; *I beg you would come to me*, scil. *that*.

Obs. 6. *Ut* and *Quod* are thus distinguished; *ut* denotes the final cause, and is commonly used with regard to something future; *quod* marks the efficient or impulsive cause, and is generally used concerning the event or thing done; as, *Lego ut discam*, I read that I may learn; *Gaudere quod legi*, I am glad that or because I have read. *Ut* is likewise used after these intensive words, as they are called, *Adeo, ita, sic, tam, talis, tantus, tot, &c.*

Obs. 7. After the verbs *timeo, vereor*, and the like, *ut* is taken in a negative sense for *ne non*, and *ne* in an affirmative sense; as,

Timeo ne faciat, I fear he will do it; *Timeo ut faciat*, I fear he will not do it. *Id pavor: ne ducas tu illam, tu autem ut ducas*, Ter. *Ut sis vitalis, metuo*, Hor. *Timeo ut frater vivat*, will not;—*ne frater moriatur*, will. But in some few examples they seem to have a contrary meaning.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMPARATIVES.

LXI. The comparative degree governs the ablative; as,

Dulcior melle, sweeter than honey. *Præstantior auro*, better than gold.

Obs. 1. The sign of the ablative in English is *than*. The positive with the adverb *magis*, likewise governs the ablative; as, *Magis dilecta luce*, Virg.

The ablative is here governed by the preposition *præ* understood, which is sometimes expressed; as, *Fortior quæ cæteris*. We find the comparative also construed with other prepositions; as, *immanior ante omnes*, Virg.

Obs. 2. The comparative degree may likewise be construed with the conjunction *quam*, and then, instead of the

ablative, the noun is to be put in whatever case the sense requires ; as,

Dulcor quam mel, scil. est. Amo te magis quam illum, I love you more than him, that is, quam amo illum, than I love him. Amo te magis quam ille, I love you more than he. i. e. quam ille amat, than he loves. Plus datur a me quam illo, sc. ab.

Obs. 3. The conjunction *quam* is often elegantly suppressed after *amplius* and *plus* ; as,

Vulnerantur amplius sexcenti, Cæs. scil. quam. Plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, He has laid on me more than five hundred blows, Ter. Castra ab urbe haud plus quinque millia passuum locant, sc. quam, Liv.

Quam is sometimes elegantly placed between two comparatives ; as,

Triumphus clarior quam gratior, Liv. Or the prep. pro is added ; as, Prælium atrocius, quam pro numero pugnantium editur, Liv.

The comparative is sometimes joined with these ablatives, *opinione, spe, æquo, justo, dicto* ; as,

Credibili opinione major, Cic. Credibili fortior, Ovid. Fast. iii. 618. Gravius æquo. Sall. Dicto citius, Virg. Majora credibili tulimus, Liv. They are often understood ; as, Liberius vivebat, sc. justo, too freely, Nepos.

Nihil is sometimes elegantly used for *nemo* or *nulli* ; as, *Nihil vidi quidquam lætius, for neminem, Ter. Crasso nihil perfectius, Cic. Asperius nihil est humili, cum surgit in altum. So quid nobis laboriosius, for quis, &c. Cic. We say, inferior patre nulla re, or quam pater. The comparative is sometimes repeated or joined with an adverb ; as, Magis magisque, plus plusque, minus minusque, curior curiorque ; Quotidie plus, indies magis, semper candidior candidiorque, &c.*

Obs. 4. In English, the relative *who* after *than* is always put in the accusative case ; as, He is a man, *than whom* there is none better : but here if we substitute a pronoun in place of the relative, the pronoun must be put in the nominative ; as, there is none better than *he*, not, than *him*. In like manner, it is improper to say, He is better than *me*, than *us*, than *her*, than *them*, &c. It should be, He is better than *I*, than *we*, than *she*, than *they*, &c. the auxiliary verb being understood to each of them.

Obs. 5. The relation of equality or sameness is likewise expressed in English by conjunctions ; as, *Est tam doctus quam ego, He is as learned as I. Animus erga te idem est ac fuit. Ac and atque* are sometimes, though more rarely, used after comparatives ; as, *Nihil est magis verum atque hoc, Ter.*

Obs. 6. The excess or defect of measure is put in the ablative after comparatives ; and the sign in English is *by*, expressed or understood ; (*or more shortly*, the difference of measure is put in the ablative ;) as,

Est decem digitis altior quam frater, He is ten inches taller than his brother, or by ten inches. Alio tanto major est fratre, i. e. duplo major, he is as big again as his brother, or twice as big. Sesquipedo minor, a foot and a half less ; Alio tanto, aut sesquimajor, as big again, or a half bigger, Cic. Ter tanto pejor est ; Bis tanto amicti, sunt inter se, quam prius, Plaut. Quinquies tanto amplius quam quantum licitum sit rivitibus imperavit, five times more, Cic. To this may be added many other ablatives, which are joined with the comparative to increase its force ; as, Tanto, quanto, quo, eo, hoc, multo, paulo, nimio, &c. thus, Quo plus habent, eo plus cupiunt, The more

they have, the more they desire. *Quanto melior, tanto felicior.* The better, the happier. *Quoque minor spes est, hoc magis ille cupit.* Ovid. *Fast.* ii. 765. We frequently find *multo, tanto, quanto*, also joined with superlatives; *Multo pulcherrimam eam habemus.* Sall. *Multoque id maximum fuit.* Liv.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

LXII. A Substantive and a participle are put in the ablative, when their case depends on no other word; as,

Sole oriente, fugiunt tenebræ,

{ The sun rising, or while the sun riseth,
darkness flies away.

Opere peracto, ludemus,

{ Our work being finished, or when our
work is finished, we will play.

So, *Dominante libidine, temperantiæ nullus est locus; Nihil amicitia præstabilius est, excepta virtute; Oppressa libertate patræ, nihil est quod speremus, amplius; Nobilitum vitâ victuque mutato, mores mutari civitatum puto.* Cic. *Parumper silentium et quies fuit, nec Etrusci, nisi cogerentur, pugnam initura, et dictatore arcem Romanam respectante, ut ad auguribus, simul aves rite admiserent, ex composito tolleretur signum.* Liv. *Bellicæ, depositis clypeis paulisper et hastâ, Mars, ades.* Ovid. *Fast.* iii. l.

Obs. 1. This ablative is called *Absolute*, because it does not depend upon any other word in the sentence.

For if the substantive with which the participle is joined, be either the nominative to some following verb, or be governed by any word going before, then this rule does not take place; the ablative absolute is never used, unless when different persons or things are spoken of; as, *Milites, hostibus victis, redierunt.* The soldiers, having conquered the enemy, returned. *Hostibus victis*, may be rendered in English several different ways, according to the meaning of the sentence with which it is joined; thus, 1. *This enemy conquered, or being conquered*: 2. *When or after the enemy is or was conquered*: 3. *By conquering the enemy*: 4. *Upon the defeat of the enemy, &c.*

Obs. 2. The perfect participles of deponent verbs are not used in the ablative absolute; as, *Cicero locutus hæc consedit*, never *his locutis*. The participles of common verbs may either agree in case with the substantive before them, like the participles of deponent verbs, or may be put in the ablative absolute, like the participles of passive verbs; as, *Romani adepti libertatem floruerunt*; or *Romani, libertate adepti, floruerunt*. But as the participles of common verbs are seldom taken in a passive sense, we therefore rarely find them used in the ablative absolute.

Obs. 3. The participle *existente* or *existentibus*, is frequently understood; as, *Cæsare duce, scil. existente. His consulibus, scil. existentibus. Invitâ Minervâ, sc. existente*, against the grain; *Crassa Minervâ*, without learning, Hor. *Magistrâ ac duce naturâ; vivis fratribus; te hortatore; Cæsare impulsore, &c.* Sometimes the substantive must be supplied; as, *Nondum comperto, quam regionem hostes petissent*, i. e. *cum nondum compertum esset*, Liv. *Tum demum palam facto, sc. negotio, Id. Excepto quod non simul esses, cetera lætus*, Hor. *Parto quod avebas, Id.* In such examples n

gotio must be understood, or the rest of the sentence considered as the substantive, which perhaps is more proper. Thus we find a verb supply the place of a substantive ; as, *Vale dicto*, having said farewell, Ovid.

Obs. 4. We sometimes find a substantive plural joined with a participle singular ; as, *Nobis presente*, Plaut. *Absente nobis*, Ter. We also find the ablative absolute, when it refers to the same person with the nominative to the verb ; as, *me duce ad hunc voti finem, me milite, veni*, Ovid. Amor. ii. 12. 12. *Latos fecit se consule fastos*, Lucan. v. 384. *Populo spectante fieri credam, quicquid me conscio faciam*, Senec. de Vit. Beat. c. 20. But examples of this construction rarely occur.

Obs. 5. The ablative called *absolute*, is governed by some preposition understood ; as, *a, ab, cum, sub, or in*. We find the preposition sometimes expressed ; as, *Cum diis juvantibus*, Liv. The nominative likewise seems sometimes to be used absolutely ; as, *Perniciosa libidine paulisper usus, infirmitas naturæ accusatur*, Sall. Jug. 1.

Obs. 6. The ablative absolute may be rendered several different ways ; thus, *Superbo regnante*, is the same with *cum, dum, or quando Superbus regnabat*. *Opere peracto*, is the same with *Post opus peractum, or Cum opus est peractum*. The present participle, when used in the ablative absolute, commonly ends in *e*.

Obs. 7. When a substantive is joined with a participle in English independently in the rest of the sentence, it is expressed in the nominative ; as, *Illo descendente*, He descending. But this manner of speech is seldom used except in poetry.

APPENDIX TO SYNTAX.

I. VARIOUS SIGNIFICATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS.

[The verbs are here placed in the same order as in Etymology.]

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ASPIRARE ad gloriam & laudem, *to aim at*; in curiam, *to desire to be admitted*, Cic.; equis Achilles, *to wish for*; labori ejus, *to favour*; amorem diotis, *sc. ei, to infuse*, Virg.

DESPERARE sibi de se; salutem, salutem, de salute, *to despair of*.

LEGARE aliquem ad alium, *to send as an ambassador*; aliquem sibi, *to make his lieutenant*; pecuniam alicui, *i. e. testamento relinquere*. *N. B.* Publice legantur homines; qui inde legati dicuntur: privatim allegantur; unde allegati.

DELEGARE es alienum fratri, *to leave him to pay*; laborem alteri, *to lay upon*; aliquid ad aliquem, *i. e. in eum transferre*, Cic.

LEVARE metum ejus & ei, eum metu, *to ease*.

MUTARE locum, solum, *to be banished*; aliquid aliqua re; bellum pro pace, *to exchange*; vestem, *i. e. sordidam togam induere*, Liv. vestem cum aliquo, Ter. fidem, *to break*.

OBNUNCIARE comitis vel concilio, *i. e. comitia auspiciis impedire, to hinder, by telling bad omens, and repeating these words* ALIO DIE; Consuli v. magistratui, *i. e. prohibere ne cum populo agat*, Cic.

PRONUNCIARE pecuniam pro reo, *to promise*; aliquid edicto, *to order*; sententias, *to sum up the opinions of the senators*, Cic.

RENUNCIARE aliquid, de re, alicui, ad aliquem, *to tell*; consulem, *to declare, to name* vitæ amicitiam ei, *to give up*; muneri, hospitio, *to refuse*; repudium, *to divorce*.

OCCUPARE aliquem, *to seize*; se in aliquo negotio, *to be employed*;

se ad negotium, *Plaut.* pecuniam alicui v. apud aliquem grandi fœnore, *to give at interest*, Cic. occupat facere bellum, transire in agrum hostium, *begins first, anticipates*, Liv.

PRÆOCCUPARE saltum, portas Cilicis, *to seize beforehand*, Nep.

PRÆJUDICARE aliquem, *to condemn one from the precedent of a former sentence or trial*, Cic.

ROGARE aliquem id, & de eare; id ab eo; salutem, & pro salute, Cic. legem, *to propose*; hence, UTI ROGAS dicere, *to pass it*; militem sacramento, *to administer the military oath*; Roget quis? *if any one should ask*. Comitia rogandis consulis, *for electing*, Liv.

ABROGARE legem, *seldom legi, to disannul a law, to repeal, or to change in part*; multam, *to take off a fine*; imperium ei, *to take from*.

ABROGARE id sibi, *to claim*.

DEROGARE aliquid legi v. de lege, *to repeal or take away some clause of a law*; lex derogatur, *sc. fidem ei, v. de fide ejus, to hurt one's credit*; ex æquitate; sibi, alicui, *to derogate or take from*.

EROGARE pecuniam in classem, in vestes, *to lay out money on*.

IRROGARE multam ei, *to impose*.

OBROGARE legi, *to enact a new law contrary to an old*.

PROROGARE imperium, provinciam alicui, *to prolong*; diem ei ad solvendum, *to put off*.

SUBROGARE aliquem in locum alterius, *to substitute*; legi, *to add a new clause, or to put one in place of another*.

SPECTARE orientem, ad orientem, *to look towards*; aliquem ex

censu, animum alicujus ex suo, *to judge of.*

SUPERARE hostes, *to overcome*; montes, *to pass*; superat pars cæpti, *sc. operis, remains*; Capiti superavimus urbi, *survived*, Virg.

TEMPERARE iras, ventos, *to moderate*; orbem, *to rule*: mihi sibi, *to restrain, to forbear*; alicui, *to spare*; oedibus, a lacrymis, *to abstain from.*

VACARE curâ, culpa, morbo, munere militiæ, &c. a labore, *to be free from*; animo, *sc. in, to be at ease*; philosophiæ, in v. ad rem, *to apply to*; vacat locus, *is empty*; si vacas, v. vacat tibi, *if you are at leisure.*

VINDICARE mortem ejus, *to revenge*; ab interitu, exercitum fame, *to free*; id sibi, & ad se, *to claim*; libertatem ejus, *to defend*; se in libertatem, *to set at liberty.*

DARE animam, *to die*; animos, *to encourage*; manus, *to yield*; manum ei, *to shake hands*, Plaut. jura, *to prescribe laws*; literas alicui ad aliquem, *to give one a letter to carry to another*; terga, fugam, v. se in fugam, *to put to flight*; operam, *to endeavour*; operam philosophiæ, literis, palæstræ, *to apply to*; operam honoribus, *to seek*, Nep. veniam ei, *to grant his request*, Ter. gemitus, lacrymas, amplexus, cantus, ruinam, fidem, jusiurandum, &c. *to groan, weep, embrace, sing, fall, &c.* cognitores honestos, *to give good vouchers for one's character*, Cic. aliquid mutuum, v. utendum, *to lend*; pecuniam suavi, & collocare, *to place at interest*; se alicui ad docendum, Cic. multum suo ingenio, *to think much of*; se ad aliquid, *to apply to*; se auctoritati senatûs, *to yield*; fabulam scriptam foras, *to publish*, Cic. effectum, *to perform*; senatum, *to give a hearing of the senate*; actionem, *to grant leave to prosecute*; præcipitem, *to tumble headlong*; aliquid paternum, *to act like one's father*; lectos faciendos, *to bespeak*, Ter. item secundum aliquem, *to determine altogether in favour of one*; aliquem exitio, morti, neci, letho, rarely lethum alicui, *to kill*. aliquid alicui dono, v. muneri, *to make a present*; crimini, vitio, laudi, *to accuse, b'ame, praise*;

pœnas, *to suffer*; nomen militiæ, v. in militiam, *to list one's self to be a soldier*; se alicui, *to be familiar with*, Ter. Da te mihi hodie, *be directed by me*, Id. aures, *to listen*; oblivioni, *to forget*; civitatem ei, *to make one free of the city*; dieta, *to speak*; verba alicui, *to impose on, to cheat*; se in viam, *to enter on a journey*; viam ei, *to give place*: jus gratiæ, *to sacrifice justice to interest*; se turpiter, *to make a shabby appearance*; fundum vel domum alicui, mancipio, *to convey the property of, to warrant the title to*: Viteque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usu, Lucr. servos in questionem, *to give up slaves to be tortured*; primas, secundas, &c. (*sc. partes*) actioni, *to ascribe everything to delivery*, Cic. Dat ei bibere, Ter. comas diffundere ventis, *to let them flow loose*, Virg. Da mihi v. nobis, tell us, Cic. Ut res dant se, *as matters go*; solertem dabo, *I'll warrant him expert*, Ter.

SATISDARE judicatum solvi, *to give security that what the judge has determined shall be paid*, Cic.

STARE contra aliquem; ab, eum, v. pro aliquo, *to side with, to be of the same party*; judicio ejus, *to follow*: in sententia; pacto, conditionibus, conventis, *to stand to, to make good an agreement*; re judicatâ, *to keep to what has been determined*; stare, v. constare animo, *to be in his senses*: Non stat per me quo minus pecunia solvatur, *It is not owing to me that, &c.* multorum sanguine ea Prænis victoria stetit, cost, Liv. Mihi stat alere morbum desinere, *I am resolved*, Nep.

ADSTARE mensæ, *to stand by*; ad mensam, in conspectu.

CONSTARE ex multis rebus, animo et corpore, *to consist of*: secum, *to be consistent with*, Cic. liber constitit v. stetit mihi duobus assibus, cost me; non constat ei color, *his colour comes and goes*; auri ratio constat. the sum is right, Constat impera. *It is evident, certain, or agreed on*; mihi, inter omnes, de hac re.

EXTARE aquis, *to be above*, Quid. ad memoriam posteritatis, *to remain*, Cic. sepulchra extant, Liv.

INSTARE victis, *to press on the vanquished*; rectam viam, *to be in*

the right way; *curram Marti, to make speedily*, Virg.; *instat factum, insists that it was done*, Ter.

ONSTARE ei, *to hinder*.

PRÆSTARE multa, *to perform*; alicui, v. aliquem virtute, *to excel*; silentium ei, *to give*; auxilium, *to grant*, Juv. impensas, *to defray*; iter tutum, *to procure*; se incolumem, *to preserve*; se virum, i. e. probere, exhibere; amorem, v. benevolentiam alicui, *to show*; culpam, v. damnum, i. e. in se transferre, *to take on one's self*; præstabo de me eum facturum, *I will be answerable*. In his rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi sunt, is periculum judicii præstare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, *In recovering, or*

in an action to recover those things which are transferable, the seller ought to take upon himself the hazard of a trial, Cic. N. B. Those things were called, Res mancipi, (contracted for mancipii, i. e. quas emptor manu caperet,) the property of which might be transferred from one Roman citizen to another; as houses, lands, slaves, &c.

Præstat impers, i. e. *it is better*: Præsto esse alicui, adv. *to be present, to assist*; Libri prostant venales, *the books are exposed to sale*.

ACCUBARE alicui in convivio, *to recline near*; apud aliquem. Incubare ovis & ova, *to sit upon*; stratis & super strata.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

HABERE spem, febrem, finem, bonum exitum, tempus, consuetudinem, voluntatem nocendi, opus in manibus, v. inter manus, *to have*; gratiam & gratum, *to have a grateful sense of a favour*; judicium, *to hold a trial*; honorem ei, *to honour*; in oculis, *to be fond of*, Ter.: fidem alicui, *to trust or believe*; curam de v. pro eo; rationem alicuius, *to pay regard to, to allow one to stand candidate for an office*; rationem, v. rem cum aliquo, *to have business with*; satis, *to be satisfied*; orationem, concionem ad populum, *to make a speech*; aliquem odio, in odium, *to hate*; ludibrio, *to mock*; religioni, *to have a scruple about it*: So, habere aliquid queratui, honori, prædæ, voluptati, &c. *ea sibi*; se bene v. graviter, *to be well or ill*; se parè et duriter, *to live*, Ter. aliquid cernptum, cognitum, perspectum, exploratum, certum v. pro certo, *to know for certain*; aliquem contemptui, despiciatui, um, v. in despiciatui, *to despise*; excusatum, *to excuse*; ausus deque, *to scorn, to slight*; Ut res se habet, *stands, is*; rebus ita se habentibus, *in this state of affairs*; Hæc habeo, v. habui dicere de, &c. Non habeo necesse scribere, quid sim factururus, Cæ. Habe tibi tuas res, *a form of divorce*.

ADHIBERE diligentiam, celerita-

tem, vim, severitatem in aliquem, *to use*; in convivium v. consilium, *to admit*; remedium vulneri, curationem morbo, *to apply*; vinum ægrotis, *to give*; aures veribus, *to bear with taste*; cultum & preces diis, *to offer*, Cic. Exhibere molestiam alicui, *to cause trouble*.

JUBERE legem, *to vote for, to pass*; regem, *to choose*; aliquem salvere, *to wish one health*; esse bono animo, &c. Uxorem suas res sibi habere jussit, *divorced*, Cic.

DOCERE to hanc rem, & de hac re Doctus, adj. utriusque linguae; Latinis & Græcis literis; Latine; & Græcè; ad militiam.

MISCERE aliquid alicui, cum aliquo, ad aliquid; vinum aquâ, Plin. cuncta sanguine, Tacit. sacra profanis, Hor. humana divinis, Liv.

VIDERE rem v. de re; sibi, de isthoc, *to take care of*, Ter. plus, *to be more wise*, Cic. De hoc tu videris, *consider, be answerable for*, Cic. Videor videre, *methinks I see*; visus sum audire, *methought I heard*; mihi visus est dicere, *he seemed*; Quid tibi videtur? *What think you?* Si tibi videtur, *if you please*; videtur fecisse, *guilty*, &c.

INVIDERE honorem ei, v. honori ejus; ei, vel eum, *to envy*.

PROVIDERE & prospicere id, *to foresee*; ei, *to provide for*; in posterum; rei frumentariæ, rem v. de re.

SEDERE ad dextram ejus; in equo, *to ride*; toga bene sedet, *sits*; Sedet hoc animo, *is fixed*, Virg.

ASSIDERE ei; Adherbalem, *to sit by*, Sall. Assidet insano, *is near or like to*, Hor.

DISSIDERE cum aliquo, *to disagree*.

INSIDERE equo, & in equo, *to sit upon*; locum, Liv. in animo, memoria, *to be fixed*.

PRESIDERE urbi, imperio, *to command*, Cic. exercitum, Italiam, Tacit.

SUPERSEDERE labore, litibus; pugna, loqui, *to forbear, to give over*.

PENDERE promissis, ab v. ex aliquo, *to depend*; de, ex, ab & in arbore; Opera pendent interrupta, Virg.

IMPENDERE malum nobis, nos, v. in nos, *threatens*.

SPONDERE & despondere filiam alicui, *to betroth*.

DESPOXNERE domum alicujus sibi, *to be sure of*, Cic. animo & -is, *to promise, to hope*; animum & -os, *to despair*, Liv.

RESPONDERE ei, literis ejus, his, ad hæc, ad nomen, *to answer*; votis ejus, *to satisfy his wishes*; ad spem.

SUADERE ei pacem, v. de pace; legem, *to speak in favour of*.

DOLERE casum ejus; de, ab, ex, in, pro re; dolet mihi cor, v. hoc dolet cordi meo; caput dolet a sole.

VALERE gratiâ apud aliquem, *to be in favour with one*; lex valet, *is in force*; quid verbum, valeat, non video, *signifies*; valet decem talenta, or oftener talentis, *is worth*; vale vel valeas, *farewell*; ironically, *away with you*.

EMINERE aliqua re, vel in aliqua re, inter omnes; super cetera, Liv. super utrumque, Hor. *to be eminent, to excel*; ex aqua, v. aquam, super undas, *to be above*. Imminere alicui, *to hang over, to threaten*; in occasionem, exitio alicujus, *to seek, to watch for*.

TENERE promissum; se domi, oppido, castris, sc. in, *to keep*; modum, ordinem, *to observe*; rem, dietâ, lectionem, *to understand, to remember*; linguam, but not suam,

silentium, se in silentio, *to be silent*; ora, *to keep the countenance fixed*; secundum locum, imperii, *to hold*, Nep. jura civium, *to enjoy*, Cic. causam, *to gain*; mare, *to be in the open sea, to hold, to be master of*; terrarum portum; metam, montes, *to reach*; risum, lachrymas, *to restrain*; se ab accusando, quin accuset, Cic. Ventus tenet, *blows*; teneri legibus, jurejurando, &c. *to be bound by*; leges tenent eum, *bind*; teneri in manifesto furto, *to be seized*; tenet fama, *prevails*.

ASTINERE maledictis, v. a, *to abstain*; publico, *to have retired*, Tacit. animum a scelere, ægrum a cibo, *to keep from*; jus belli ab aliquo, *not to treat rigorously*, Liv. Id ad me, ad religionem, &c. pertinet, *concerns me*; crimen ad te pertinet, Cic. But it is not proper to say, Liber ad me, ad fratrem pertinet, *for mei fratris est, belongs to*; venæ ad vel in omnes corporis partes pertinet, *reach*.

SUSTINERE personam judicis, nomen consulatû, *to bear the character*; assensionem, v. se ab assensu, *to withhold assent*; rem in noctem, *to defer*.

MANERE apud aliquem; in castris; ad urbem; in urbe; proposito, sententiâ, in sententiâ, statu suo, &c. adventum hostium, *to expect*, Liv. promissis, *to stand to, to keep*, Virg. Omnes una manet nox, *awaits*, Horat. Manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat, studium & industria, Cic. Munera vobis certa manent, Virg.

MERERE laudem; bene, male de aliquo; stipendia, equo, pedibus, *to serve as a soldier*; fustuarium, *to be beaten to death*.

HÆRERE lateri; tergis, v. in terga hostium, Liv. curru, Virg. alicui in visceribus, Cic. Hæret mihi aqua, *I am in doubt*; Vide, ne hæreas, *lest you be at a loss*, Cic.

ADHÆRERE & adhæretere justitiæ; ad turrim; in me. Inhærere rei, & in re.

MOVERE castra, *to decamp*; bella, *to raise*; aliquem tribu, *to remove a Roman citizen from a more honourable to a less honourable tribe*; e senatu, *to degrade a senator*.

tor; *risum vel jocum, alium, to cause laughter*; *stomachum, to trouble*, Cic.

FAVETE ore, *vel* linguis, sc. *mihi, attend in silence, or abstain from words of a bad omen*.

CAVERE aliquid, aliquem, *vel* ab aliquo, *to guard against, to avoid*; *alicui, to provide for, to advise as a lawyer does his client*; *aliquid alicui, Cic. sibi ab aliquo vel per ali-*

quem de re aliqua, to get security on; *mihi prædibus & chirographo cautum est, I have got security by bail and bond*; *veteranis cautum esse volumus, Cic. Cave facias, sc. ne, see you don't do it*; *mihi cavendum, vel mea cautum est, I must take care*.

CONNIVERE ad fulgura, Suet. *to wink*; *in hominum sceleribus, to take no notice of*, Cic.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Verbs in IO.

FACERE initium, finem, pausam, finem vite; pacem, amicitiam; testamentum, nomen, fossam; pontem in flumine, in Tiberim, *to make*; divortium cum uxore, Cic. bellum regi, Nep. se hilarem, *to shew*, Ter. se divitem, miserum, pauperem, *to pretend*, Cic. æs alienum, v. contrahere, conficere, *to contract debt*; animos, *to encourage*; damnum, detrimentum, jacturam, *to lose*; naufragium, *to suffer*; sumptum, *to spend*; gratum alicui, *to oblige*; gratiam delicti, *to pardon a fault*; gratiam legis, *to dispense with*; iusta vel funus alicui, *to perform one's funeral rites*: rem, *to make an estate*; pecuniam, divitias ex metallis; sœdus, v. inire, icere, ferire, percutere, jungere, sancire, firmare, &c. *to make a league*; moram alicui, *to delay*; verba, *to speak*; audientiam sibi, Cic. negotium, et facessere, *to trouble*; aliquid missum, *to pass over*: aliquem missum, *to dismiss or excuse*; ad aliquid, rarely alicui, *to be fit or useful*; ratum, *to ratify*; planam, *to explain*; palam suis, *to make known*, Nep. stipendium pedibus, v. equo, & merere, *to serve in the army*; sacra, sacrificium, v. rem divinam, *to sacrifice*; reum, *to impeach*; fabulam, carmen, versus, &c. *to write a play*, &c. copiam consilii ei, *to offer advice*; copiam vel potestatem dicendi legatis, *to grant leave*; fidem, *to procure or give credit*; periculum, *to make trial*, potestatem sui, *to expose himself*, Nep. aliquem loquentem, v. loqui, *to suppose or represent*, Cic. piratam, sc. rem, *to be a pirate*; argentariam, meli-

oriam, mercaturam, &c. *to be an usurer, a physician*, &c. versuram, *to contract a new debt, to discharge an old one, to borrow money at great interest*, Cic. cum v. ab aliquo, *to side with*; contra v. adversus, *to oppose*; nomen, v. nomina, *to borrow money*; and also, *to settle accounts*, i. e. rationes acceptarum, sc. pecuniarum & expensarum inter se conferre; nomen in-litura, *to write it where something was before*, Cic. pedem, v. pedes, *to trim the sails*, Virg. Fac ita esse, *suppose it is so*; obvius fieri alicui, *to meet*; non longum, v. longa faciam, *ut breve tibi, not to be tedious*; equus non facit, *will not move*, Gœl. Fuo velle, sc. me, *suppose me to be willing*, Virg. En. iv. 540.

AFFICERE aliquem laude, honore, præmio, & ignominia, pœnâ, morte, leto, &c. *to praise, honour, &c. to disgrace, punish*, &c. Affectus ætate, morbo, *weakened*.

CONFICERE bellum, *to finish*; orationes, *to compose*, Nep. cibam, *to chew*; argentum, *to raise, to get*; also *to spend*, Cic.; cum aliquo de re, *to conclude a bargain*; exercitus hostium, *to destroy*; alterum Curiatum, *to kill*, Liv. Qui stipendius confectis erant, i. e. emeriti, *had served out their time*, Cic.

DEFICERE animo, *to faint*; ab aliquo, *to revolt*; tempus deficit mihi vel me, *fails*: Defici viribus, ratione, &c. *to be deprived of*.

INFICERE se vitro, *to stain*: Infectus, part. *stained*; infectus, adj. *not done*. Inficior, -atus, -ari, *to deny*.

OFFICERE alicui, *to hinder or*

hart; Diogene apricanti, *to stand between him and the sun*; auribus, *visu, to step or obstruct*; Umbra terra soli officinas noctem efficit, *Cic.*

PATERE aliquem exercitui, *to set over*. Proficere alicui, *to profit, to do good*; in philosophia, & progressus facere, *to make progress*.

REPERIRE muros, templa, sedes, rates, res, *to repair*; animum, vires, sanctas, sc. jumenta, *to refresh, to recover*.

SUFFICERE laboribus, ictibus, *to be able to bear*; arma v. vires alicui, *to afford*; Valerius in locum Collatini suffectus est, *was substituted*, Liv. Filius patri suffectus, Tacit. Oculos suffecti sanguine & igne, sc. secundum, *having their eyes red and inflamed*, Virg.

SATISFACERE alicui, in v. de aliqua re, *to satisfy*; fidei, promisso, *to perform*.

JACERE aliquem in præcepis; contumelias in eum, *to throw*; fundamenta, & ponere, *to lay*; talos, *to play at dice*; anchoram, *to cast*.

ADJICERE, *to add*; oculos alicui rei, *to covet*; animum studiis, *to apply*; sacerdotibus creandis, Liv.

CONJECTERE se in pedes, v. fugam, *to fly*; cetera, *to conjecture*.

INJICERE manus ei, *to lay on*: spem, ardorem, suspicionem, pavorem, alicui, *to inspire*; admirationem sui civis ipso aspectu, Nep.

OBJICERE se hostibus, in v. ad omnes casus, *to oppose or expose*: crimen ei, *to lay to one's charge*.

REJECTERE tela in hostes, *to throw back*; judices, mala, *to reject*; rem ad senatum, Romam, *to refer*; rem ad Idus Febr. *to delay*, Cic.

SUBJICERE, ova gallinæ, *to set an hen*; se imperio alicujus, *to submit*; testamenta, *to forge*; testes, *to suborn*; partes v. species generibus, ex quibus emanant, *to put or class under*; aliquid ei, *to suggest*; libellum ei, i. e. in manus dare: odio civium, *to expose*; bona Pompeii v. fortunas hastæ vel voci & sub voce præconis, *to expose to public sale*, Cic. sub hasta venire, *to be sold*, Liv.

TRAJICERE copias v. exercitum,

fluvium, Hellespontum, vel trans fluvium, *to transport*; Marius cum parva navicula in Africam trajectus est, *passed or sailed over*. Trajectus ferro, *pierced*.

CAPERE conjecturam, consilium, dolorem, fugam, specimen, spem, sedem, &c. *to guess, consult, grieve, fly, essay, hope, sit, &c.* augurium, v. auspiciu, & agere, *to take an omen*: exemplum de aliquo: locum castris; terram, *to alight*: insulam, summam, sc. loca, *to reach*: spolia ex nobilitate, *to gain*, Sall. de republica nihil præter gloriam, Nep. magistratum, *to receive or enjoy*: virginem Vestalem, *to choose*: amentiam, spiritus, superbiam alicujus, *to bear, to contain*: aliquem, consilio, perfidia, *to catch*: nec te Troja capit, Virg. Ædes vix nos capiunt, the house hardly contains us. Altero oculo capitur, *blind of one eye*: capitur locis, *he is delighted with*, Virg.

ACCIPERE pecuniam, vulnus, cladem, injuriam ab aliquo, *to receive*: Orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo pro patriæ caritate, Nep. binas literas eodem exemplo, *two copies of the same letter*, Cic. clamorem de Socrate, *to hear*: id in bonam partem, *to take in good part, to understand in a good sense*: omnia ad contumeliam, aliter, aliorum, ac, atque, Ter. rudem v. rude donari, *to be discharged as a gladiator*: aliquem bene, v. male, *to treat*; eum male acceptum in Midiam hiematum coegit redire, *roughly handled*, Nep. rogationem, *to approve the bill*; nomen, i. e. ad pretendum admittere, *to allow to stand candidate*; omen, *to esteem good*; satisfactionem, v. excusationem, Cæs. Acceptus plebi, apud plebem, popular.

CONCIPERE verba juramenti, *to prescribe the form of an oath*; conceptis verbis jurare: inimicitias cum aliquo, *to bear enmity to one*; aquam, *to gather, to form the head of an aqueduct*, Frontinus.

EXCIPERE eum hospitio, *to entertain*; fugientes, *to catch*; extremum spiritum cognatorum; sanguinem patrum, *to keep or gather*; notis, & scribere, *to write in short hand*; mo-

tus futuros, *to perceive*; Hos homines excipio, *I except*; virtutem excipit immortalitas; turbulenter animus excepit, *succeeded*; sic excepit regia Juno, *replied*, Virg.

INCIPIERE, *occepere, to begin*. Percipere fructus, *to reap*.

PRÆCIPERE futura, *to foresee*; gaudia, spem victoriæ, *to anticipate*; pecuniam mutuat, *to take before the time*, Cæs. lac, *to dry up*, Virg. alicui id, v. de ea re, *to order*; artem ei, *to teach*.

RECIPERE aliquid, *to receive*; urbem, *to recover*; eum tectis, *to entertain*; se v. pedem, *to retreat*; se domum, *to return*; se, mentem, animum, *to come to one's self again, to recover spirits*; in se, *to take charge*; alicui, *to promise*; se ad frugem, *to amend*; senem sessum, *to give a seat to*, Cic.

RAPERE vel trahere in pejorem partem, *to take a thing in the worst sense*; in jus, *to bring before a judge*; partes inter se, *to share*, Liv. Subdivum, *to reveal*, Horât.

UO.

EXUERE vestes sibi, se vestibus; jugum sibi, se jūgo, *to cast off*; fidem, sacramentum, *to break*; mentem, *to change*, Virg. hostem castris, *to beat from*.

RUERE ad interitum, in ferrum: cæteros, Ter. spumas, *to drive or toss*, Virg.

LUERE poenas capitis, *to suffer*; æs alienum, *to pay*, Curt. culpam suam vel alterius, morte, sanguine, *to expiate, to atone, or suffer for*.

FLUERE amicitias remissione usûs, *to drop gradually*, Cic.

STATUERE stipendium in de publico, *to appoint*; exemplum in hominem, vel -ne, *to make one a public example*; aliquid capite in terram, *to set or place*, Ter.

CONSTITUERE coloniam, *to settle*; agmen paulisper, *to make to stop or halt*, Sall. in digitis, *to count on one's fingers*, Cic. urbem, *to build*, Ovid. Is hodie venturum ad me constituit domum; *appointed, resolved*, Ter. Si utilitas amicitiam constituit, tollet eadem, *makes, constitutes*, Cic. Corpus bene constitutum, *a good constitution*, Id.

DESTITUERE aliquid, *to forsake*;

spem, *to deceive*; propositum, *to give over*, Ovid. deos pactâ mercede, *to defraud*, Hor.

INSTITUERE aliquid secundum hæredem filio, *to appoint*, Cic. collegium fabrorum, sacra, *to institute, to found*, Plin. aliquid doctrinâ Græcis literis, *to instruct*; nares, *to build*, Cæs. sermonem, *to enter upon*, Id. animum ad cogitandum, *to settle*; antequam pro Murræna dicere instituo, *I begin*, Cic.

PRÆSTITUERE petitori, qua actione illum uti oporteat, *to prescribe to the prosecutor, what form of process he should use*, Cic. tempus ei, *to determine*.

RESTITUERE exules; virginem suis, *to restore*; oppida vicisque, *to repair*; aciem inclinatam, *to rally*; prælium, *to renew*, Liv.

SUBSTITUERE aliquid in locum ejus, pro altero, *to substitute or put in the place of*, Cic.

STRUERE epulas, *to prepare*; insidias, mendacium, *to contrive*; odium, crimen alicui, vel in aliquid, *to raise against*.

BO.

SCRIBERE sua manu, bene, velociter, epistolam alicui, v. ad aliquid; bellum, v. de bello; milites, *to enlist*; supplementum militibus, *to recruit them*; hæredem, *to make one his heir*; dicam ei, *to raise an action against one*; nummos, *to give a bill of exchange*; de rebus suis scribi cupivit, Cic. Decemvir legibus scribendis, Liv.

ASCRIBERE aliquid civitati, in civitatem, v. -e, *to make free*.

DESCRIBERE aliquid, *to describe and not to name*; partes Italiæ, pecuniam, populum ordinibus, *to distribute, to divide*; vectigal civitatibus, i. e. imperare; jura, i. e. dare v. constituere; censores binos in singulas civitates, i. e. facere, Cic.

INSCRIBERE literas alicui, *to correct a letter*; librum, *to entitle, or name*; ædes mercede, *to put a ticket on one's house to let*, Ter.

PROSCRIBERE bona alicujus, ædes suas, auctionem, *to publish to be sold, to set to sale*; aliquid, *to banish, to outlaw*.

RESCRIBERE alicujus literis v. ad literas, alicui ad aliquid, *to write an*

answer; pecuniam, *to pay money by bill*; legionem ad equum, *to set foot soldiers on horseback*, Cæs.

SUBSCRIBERE exemplum literarum, *to write below*; causam, *to join or take part in an accusation*; Cæsaris iram, *to favour*, Ovid.

CO.

DICERE aliquid, v. de aliqua re, ex aliquo loco, alicui, ad v. apud aliquem; in aliquem, *against*; ad aliquid, *in answer to*; sententiam, *to give an opinion*; ius, *to administer justice*, *to pronounce sentence*; mulctam ei, *to amerce or fine*; diem ei, *to appoint a day for his trial before the people*; prodicere, *to put it off*; causam, *to plead*; testimonium, *to give evidence*; non idem loqui est ac dicere, *to harangue*, Cic. sacramento, *seldom sacramentum, to take the military oath*.

ADDICERE aliquid ei, *to call out at an auction, to sell*; servituti, v. in servitatem, *to sentence or adjudge to bondage*; bona, *to give up the goods of the debtor to the creditor*; se alicui, *to devote himself to one's service*; aves non addixerunt, v. abdixerunt, *the birds did not give a favourable omen*; probo addictam habere fidem, *to be corrupt*, Cic.

CONDICERE operam alicui, *to promise assistance*; cenam alicui, v. ad cenam, *to purpose supping with one without invitation*.

EDICERE alicui, *to order*; delectum, *to appoint a levy*; prædam militibus, *to promise by an edict*; iustitium, diem comitiis, *vel comitia consulibus creandis, to appoint*.

INDICERE bellum, iustitium, *to proclaim war*; legem sibi, *to appoint*, Cæs. cæsus in domo tribunorum, *to summon*, Liv. indicare, *to shew*; Indictus, an adj. *not said*; causâ indictâ, v. non cognitâ condemnari, *to be condemned without being heard*; me indicente, hæc non sunt, *not telling*, Ter.

INTERDICERE alicui, aliquid v. aliqua re; feminis usum purpure, *to forbid, or debar from*; ei aquâ & igne, v. aquam et ignem, *to banish*; male rem gerentibus bonis paternis interdicti solet, Cic. interdicti non poterat socio gener, *discharged the company of*, Nep.

PREDICERE alicui aliquid, de aliqua re, id in hæc re, *to foretell, to forewarn*.

DUCERE in carcerem v. vinula, *to lead*; exercitum, *to command*; spiritum, animam, vitam, *to breathe, to live*; sollam, muram, sulcum, *to make or draw*; bellum, *to prolong*, also *to carry on*, Virg. statem, diem, *to spend*; uxorem, *to take a wife*; in ius, *to summon before a judge*; aliquem, & vultum alicujus, ire, ex aere, de auro, marmore, &c. *to make a statue*; genus, nomen ab v. ex aliquo, *to derive*; omnia pro nihilo, infra se; id laudi, laudem, v. in laudem, *oftener the first, to reckon it a praise to him*; in conscientiam, *to impute to a consciousness of guilt*; in gloria, Plin. in crimen, Tacit. centesimas, &c. usuras, vel fœnus centesimo, *to compute interest at one for the hundred a month; or at 12 per cent. per annum*; binis centesimis fœnerari, *to take 24 per cent. per annum*, Cic. ducere longas voces in fletum, *to draw out*, Virg. ordines, *to be a centurion*, Liv. ilia, *to pant like a broken-minded horse*, Hor.

ADDUCERE aliquem in iudicium, arbitrium meum, *to bring to a trial*; in suspitionem regi, Nep. areum, *to draw in*; habenas, *to straiten the reins*.

CONDUcere aliquem ex loco, *to convey*; navem, domum, coquos, *to hire*; columnam faciendam, *to engage to make at a certain price*: Conducit hoc tunc laudi, in v. ad rem, *is of advantage*.

DEDUCERE navem, *to launch*; classem in prælium, *to bring*, Nep. equites, *to make to alight*, Liv. eum domum, *to accompany*, *to carry home*; de sententiâ, Cic. coloniam, *to transplant*; lacum, *to drain*.

EDUCERE gladium e vagina, *to draw*; florem Italie, *to lead out*; copias in aciem, Cic. filium, *to educate, oftener educate*; in astra, *to exalt*, Hor. celo, Virg.

INDUCERE tenebras clarissimis rebus, *to bring on*, Cic. animum, v. in animum, *to persuade himself*; suata pellibus, *to cover*, Cæs. soleas pedibus, v. in pedes, *to put on*; colorem picture, *to varnish*, Plin.

nomina, *to cancel or raise, to rub out.*

PRODUCERE exercitum, *to lead against*; callum dolori, *to blunt it*; sepulchrum sensibus, *to cover.*

REDUCERE aliquem in memoriam alius, *to bring back to one's remembrance*; in gratiam cum aliquo, *to reconcile*; Vallis reducta, *retired or low.*

PADDUCERE testes, *to bring out*; fanus, *to attend*; sermonem in notum, *to prolong, to continue*; rem in hiemem, *to defer*; servos vendendos, *to bring to market.*

SUBDUCERE se a custodibus, *to steal away*; naves, *to draw up on shore*; cibum ei & deducere, *to take from*; summam rationes, *to reckon, to cast up accounts.*

PANCERE sibi, labore, *to spare*, &c. a cecibus, *to forbear*; aurum nativ, Virg.

ASSUESCERE rei alius, v. re aliqua, in v. ad hoc, *to be accustomed*; mettem pluribus & assuefacere, Hor. Animis bella, Virg. *to accustom.* So, insuesco rei v. re; insuevit hoc me pater, Hor.

SCISCERE legem, *to vote, to decree*; hence plebiscitum.

ASCISCERE regium nomen, *to assume*; socios sibi, ad societatem sceleris, *to associate*; ritus peregrinos, *to adopt.*

CONSCISCERE mortem v. necem sibi, *to kill one's self*; fugam sibi, *to flee*, Liv.

DISCERE aliquid ab aliquo, v. apud aliquem, ex aliqua re, or without ex: Deducere, *to forget what he hath learned*; Ediscere, *to get by heart.*

DESCENDERE de palatio, praesidio, sedibus; in forum, curiam, campum; ad accusandum, ad omnia, ad extrema, *to have recourse to*, Cic.

DO.

LUDERE alea, v. -am, *to play at dice*; par impar, *at even & odd*; operam, *to lose one's labour.*

ALLUDERE alius, ad aliquem: Colludere ei, cum eo; illudere ei, cum, in eum, in eo; id, *to mock.*

EVADERE insidias, -is, vel ex, *to escape*; in mura, *to mount*; Hæc quorum evadant, nescio, *to what*

they will turn out; Clarus evasit, *became.*

CEDERE multa nauis de suo jure, Cic. Bona creditoribus, *to yield, whence cessio bonorum*; alicui loco, de, a, ex loco, v. locum, *to give place*; vita, e vita decedere, *to die*; foro, *to turn bankrupt*; Hereditas cedit mihi, *falls to*; Cedit in proverbium, *becomes.*

ACCEDERE oppidum, -do, ad v. in oppidum, *to approach*; ad conditiones, *to agree to*; Ciceroni, sententiae, v. ad sententiam ejus, *to agree with*; ad Ciceronem, *to go to*; ad rempublicam, *to bear the questorship, or the first public office*; ad amicitiam Philippi, *to gain the friendship of*, Nep. Ad hæc mala hoc mihi accedit etiam, *added*, Ter. Robur accessit ætati, Cic. Animi accessere hosti, Liv. Ad corporis firmitatem plura animi bona accesserant, Nep. Accedit plurimum pretio, huc, ed, *accedit quod, is added.*

ANTECEDERE alieni rei; aliquem, *rarely alieni, to excel.*

CONCEDERE ei aliquid & de aliquo; paullum de suo jure; tempus ad rem, *to grant*; ab oculis, ad dextram, in exilium, in hiberna, *to retire, to go*; fato, nature, viâ, *to die*; in sententiam ejus, *to consent to one's measures*; in conditiones, *to agree to*, Liv.

DISCEDERE transversum, & latum unguem, v. digitum a re, *to depart in the least.*

INTERCEDERE legi, *to give a negative against, to oppose a law*; pecuniam pro aliquo, *to become surety*: Intercedit mihi totius amicitia vel inter nos, *there is, &c.*

SUCCEDERE ei, in locum ejus, *to succeed*; muro, v. murum; ad urbem; sub primam ariem; in paginam, *to come to.*

CADERE altè, ab alto, in terram, *to fall*; causa, formulâ, in judicio, & litem pedere, *to lose one's cause, to be lost*; in v. sub sensum, oculis, potentatem, &c. in morbum, & incidere, Cic. Non cadit in virum bonum mentiri, *is incapable of*, Cic. Homini lacrymæ cadunt, quasi pueri, gaudio, Ter.

ACCIDERE genibus, v. ad gentes,

to fall at; auribus v. ad aures, *to come to*; alicui, casu, præter opinionem, *to happen*; accidit in te istud verbum, *applies*, Ter.

TENDERE vela, *to stretch*; insidias, retia, plagas, &c. *to lay snares*; arcum, *to bend*; iter, cursum, *to direct*; ad altiora, in cælum, *to aim at*; extra vallum, sc. tabernaculum, *to pitch a tent*; Manibus tendit divellere nodos, *tries*, Virg.

ATTENDO te, Cic. tibi, Plin. de hac re, ad hanc rem, *to take heed*; animum ad rem; res hostium, Sall.

CONTENDERE nervos, omnibus nervis, *to exert one's self*; aliquid ab aliquo, *to ask earnestly*; inter se; amori, poet. for cum amore, *to strive*; causas, sc. inter se, *to compare*, Cic. Aliquid ad aliquid, cum aliquo, & alicui.

COMPREHENDERE naturam rerum, *to understand*; rem pluribus & luculentioribus verbis, *to express*; aliquem humanitate, amicitia, *to gain*; rem fictam, *to discover*.

INTENDERE animum rei, ad v. in rem, *to apply*: Intendi animo in rem, Liv. Vocem, nervos, *to exert*; arcum, *to bend*; actionem, v. litem alicui v. in aliquem, also impingere, *to raise a law suit against one*; telum ei, v. in eum, *to shoot at*; manum v. digitum in aliquid, *to point at*; aliquo, sc. ire, *to go to*; officia, *to overdo*, *to do more than is required*, Sall.

OBTENDERE velum rei, v. rem velo, *to cover*, *to veil*.

PENDERE pecuniam, *to pay*; pœnas, *to suffer*; id parvi, *to value it little*.

SUSPENDERE aliquem arbori, de, in, v. ex arbore, *to hang*; expectatione, vel suspensum detinere, *to keep in suspense*; ædificium, *to arch a house*; naso adunco, *to sneer at*, Horat.

ABDERE se literis, in literas, *to hide*, or *shut up one's self among books*; se domum, rus, &c. domo, Virg. in silvas, tenebras, &c.

CONDERE urbem, *to build*; fructus, *to lay up*; in carcerem, *to imprison*; carmen, *to compose*; lumina, *to close*, Ov. Jura, *to establish*;

terrâ, sepulchro, in sepulchro, *to bury*.

DEDERE se alicui, in ditionem alicujus, ad aliquem, *to surrender*; Deditus præceptori, & studiis, *fond of*; vino epulisque, *engaged in*, Nep. dedita opera, *on purpose*.

EDERE librum, & in lucem, *to publish*; ovum, *to lay*; sonos, cantus, risus, gemitus, questus, hinnitum, pugnam, stragem, *to sound*, sing, &c. munus gladiatorium, *to exhibit a show of gladiators*; nomen, *to mention*; festus, *to bring forth*; extremum spiritum, *to die*; exempla cruciatûs in aliquem, *to inflict exemplary torture*.

ORDERE pæssulum foribus, *to bolt the door*.

PRODERE arcem hostibus, *to betray*; aliquid posteris, v. memorie, *to hand down*; genus ab aliquo, *to derive*; flammam, interregem, *to appoint*; aliquot dies nuptiis, *to put off*, Ter. exemplum, *to give to posterity*, Liv.

REDDERE animum, se sibi, *to revive*; animam v. vitam, *to die*; Latine, verbum verbo, *to translate*; matrem, i. e. referre, *to resemble*; epistolam alicui, *to deliver*.

SUBDERE calcar equo, *to spur*; spiritus alicui, *to encourage*.

CREDERE rem; homini, *to believe*; aliquid alicui, *to trust*; pecuniam ei per syngrapham, *to lend on bond or bill*; rumoribus credi non oportet; Itaque credo, ei, &c. I suppose, Cic.

FUNDERE aquam; *to pour out*; hostes, *to rout*.

EFFUNDERE fruges, copiam oratorum, *to produce*; ærarium, *to spend*; odium, i. e. dimittere, *to drop*; gratiam collectam, i. e. perdere: omnia, quæ tacuerat, *to tell*.
GO.

JUNGERE se cum aliquo, alicui, & ad aliquem, dextram dextræ: equos currui; amnem ponte, *to make a bridge*.

ANJUNGERE accessionem ædibus, *to build an addition to one's house*; animum ad studia, *to apply*.

STRINGERE cultrum, gladium, ensen, *to draw*; frondea, *to lop off*; glandes, baccas, *to beat down*; rem;

to waste one's fortune, Hor. *littus*, *to touch, to brush or graze upon*, Virg.

TANGERE rem acu, *to hit the nail on the head*.

ATTINGERE Britanniam navibus, *to reach*; reges, res summas, *to mention*, Nep. Aliquem cognitione, *affinitate, to be related to*: forum, *to reach manhood*, Cic. Res non te attingit, *concerns*.

FINGERE orationem, *to polish*; oratorem, *to form*; se ad arbitrium alterius, *to adapt*: Vultus a mente fingitur, lingua fingit vocem, Cic. Sic cuique mores fingant fortunam, Nep.

FRANGERE nuce[m], *to break*; navem, *to suffer shipwreck*; foedus, fidem, *to violate*; sententiam ejus, *to refute*, Cic. hostem, *to subdue*.

AGERE, gratias, *to give thanks*; vitam, *to live*; praeda[m], *to plunder*; fabulam, *to act a play*; triumphum de aliquo, ex aliqua re, *to triumph*; nugae, *to trifle*; ambages, *to beat about the bush*; stationem, custodiam urbem, *to be on guard*; rimas, *to chink, to leak, to be rent*; causam, *to plead*; de re, *to speak*; radices, *to take root*; cuniculos, *to undermine*: undam, *to raise a steam*; animam, *to be at the last gasp*; alias res, *to be inattentive*; festum diem, natalem, teras, &c. *to keep, to observe*; actum, v. rem actum, *to labour in vain*; censum, & habere, *to make a review of the people, their estates*, &c. forum, *to hold a court to try causes*; lege in aliquem, & eum aliquo, *to go to law with one*; hence actor, a plaintiff; in hereditatem, *to claim*; cum populo, *to treat with, to lay before*; decimum agit annum, *he is ten years old*; id agitur, *what is the question*; libertas agitur, v. de libertate, *is at stake*; actum est de libertate, *is lost*; actum est, illicet, *all is over*; actum est de pace, *was treated about*; cum illo bene actum est, *he has been lucky, or well used*; hoc age, *mind what you are about*; Civitas lata agere, *for erat*, Sall.

ADIERE milites sacramento ad v. in iurandum, in sua verba, per iurandum, *to force to enlist*; ar-

bitrum, i. e. agere v. cogere aliquem ad arbitrum, *to force to submit to an arbitration*, Cic.

COGERE copias, *to bring together*; ad militiam, *to force to enlist*; senatum, *to assemble*; in senatum, sc. minis pignorum captis, &c. *to force to attend*; agmen, *to rally, to bring up*; lac, *to curdle*; jus civile diffusum & dissipatum, in certa genera cogere, *to digest, to arrange*.

EXIERE foras, *to drive out, to divorce*; aliquid ab aliquo, *to require*: sarta tecta sc. et, i. e. sartu et tecta, ut sint bene reparata, *to require that the public works be kept in good reparation*, Cic. supplicium de aliquo, *to inflict*; sua nomina, *to demand or call in one's debts*; totum, vitam, annos, *to spend*; aliquid ad normam, *to try or examine*; columnam ad perpendicularum, *to apply the plummet, to see if it be straight*; monumentum, *to finish*, Hor. tempus & modum, *to settle*, Virg. comœdiam, *to disapprove, to hiss of*, Ter.

REDIERE aliquid in memoriam aliquis, *to bring back*; pecuniam ex bonis venditis, *to raise money*; hostes sub imperium, *to reduce*.

LEGERE oram, littus, *to coast along*; vela, *to furl the sails*; halitum, *to catch one's breath*; milites, *to enlist*; aliquem in senatum, in Patres, *to choose*; sacra, *to steal, to commit sacrilege*, Hor.

HO.

TRAHERE obsidionem, bellum, *to prolong*: purpuras, *to spin*; aliquid in religionem, *to scruple*; navem remulco, *to tow*.

DETRAHERE aliquem, *to draw down*; alicui vel de aliquo, de fama, *to detract from, to lessen one's fame*; alicui, *to take by force*, laudem, v. de laudibus: novem partes multas, *to take from the fine*, Nep.

EXTRAHERE diem, *to spin out, to spend*; certamen, bellum, iudicium, *to prolong*.

VEHERE, vehens, invohens, invectus curru, quadrigis, &c. *riding in a chariot*; invehi in portum ex alto, *to enter*; in aliquem, *to inveigh against*; proveli longius, *to proceed too far*.

LO.

CONSULERE rem, v. de re, to consult about; eum, to ask his advice; ei, to consult for his good; de salute sua; gravius in aliquem, to pass a severe sentence against; in commune, publicum, medium, to provide for the common good; verba boni, to take in good part; ego consulor, my advice is asked; mihi consulitur, my good is consulted; mihi consilium ac provisum est, for a me, I have taken care, Cic.

APPELLERE classe in Italiam, vel classem, to land on; se aliquod, Ter. ad villam nostram navis appellatur, Cic. animum ad philosophiam, to apply.

ANTECELLERE ei, rarely eum: excellere aliis, super, inter, præter alios aliqua re, v. in re, to excel.

TOLLERE animos suos, to take courage; animos alicui, to encourage; aliquem laudibus, & laudes ejus in astra, to extol; inducias, to break a truce; clamores, to cry; filium, to educate; de vel e medio, to kill.

MO.

ADIMERE claves uxori, to divorce; annulum v. equum equiti, to take away from a knight the ring or horse given him by the public, to degrade.

DIRIMERE litem, controversiam, to determine.

EXIMERE aliquem servitio, noxæ e vinculis, a culpa, de numero proscriptorum, obsidione, to free; de dolia, to draw out; diem dicendo, to waste in speaking.

INTERIMERE se, to kill.

REDIMERE captivos, to ransom; pecuaria de censoribus, to take or farm the public pastures.

SUMERE in manus; diem, tempus ad deliberandum; exemplum ex, v. de eo, to take; penas supplicium de aliquo, to punish; pecunias mutuas, to borrow; togam virilem, to put on the dress of a man; sibi inimicitias, to get ill will; operam in re, vel in rem insumere, to bestow pains; sumo tantum, vel hoc mihi, I take this upon me.

PREMERE caseum, to make cheese; vocem, to be silent; dolorem corde, to conceal; vestigia e-

jus, to follow; litus, to come near; pollicem, to save a gladiator; librum in novum annum, to delay publishing, Hor.

EXPRIMERE succum, to press out; risum alicui; pecuniam ab aliquo, to force from; effigiem, to draw to the life; verbum verbo, de verbo, e verbo, ad verbum, de Græcia, &c. to translate word for word.

IMPRIMERE aliquid animo, in animo, v. in animum, to imprint.

REPRIMERE se, & reprehendere v. retinere, to check.

NO.

PONERE spem in homine v. re, & habere; castra, to pitch; vitem, to plant; vitam, to die; ova, to lay, insidias alicui; panem convivæ, not ante; personam amici, to lay aside the character of a friend; præmia, to propose; pocula to stake or lay; studium, tempus, multum opere in aliqua re, to employ, to bestow; aliquid in laude, in vitis, in loco beneficii, to reckon; ferocia corda, to lay aside; aliquem in gratiam v. gratia, i. e. efficere gratiosum apud alterum, Cic.: ventos, to calm: hordinem coloribus, saxo, to paint, engrave, Hor. pecuniam in fenore, to lay out at interest: templa, to build, Virg. Venti posuere, are hush'd, Virg. Pone esse victum eum, Ter. Positum sit, suppose, grant, Cic.

COMPONERE carmen, literas, &c. to compose: lites, to settle: bellum, to finish by treaty: parva magnis, dicta cum factis, to compare: manus manibus, to join, Virg.

DEPONERE v. ponere togam prætextam, to lay aside the dress of a boy: imperium & demittere, to lay down a command.

EXPONERE rem, to set forth or explain: frumentum, to expose to sale, Cic. pueros, fatus, to leave to perish, Liv. exercitum, se. in terram, to land.

IMPONERE onus alicui v. in aliquem: aliquem in equum, to set upon: personam v. partes duriores ei, to lay a task or duty on one: alicui, to impose on, to deceive, Nep. honorem ei, to confer: vadimonium ei, to force to give bail, Nep. manum summam v. extremam rei alicui, in aliqua re, to finish: pontem flu-

mini, *to make a bridge*, Curt. Hoc loco libet interponere, *to insert*, Nep.

OPPONERE se periculis & ad pericula, *to expose*: pignori, *to pledge*: manum fronti, ante oculos, *to put*, Ovid.

PROFONERE aliquid sibi facere, exempla ei ad imitandum, *to propose, to set before*: edicta, legem in publicum, i. e. publicè legenda effigere: congiarium, *to promise a largess, a gift of corn or money*.

SUPPONERE ova gallinæ, *to set a hen*: testamentum, v. subijcere, *to forge*.

CANERE aliquem, *to praise*: signa, classicum, bellicum, i. e. ad arma conclamare, *to sound an alarm, to give the signal for battle*: receptui, rarely -um, *to sound a retreat*: tibia, *to play on the pipe*: ad tibiam, *to sing to it*: palinodiam, *to utter a recantation*.

STERNERE lectos, *to spread or cover the couches*: equos, *to harness*: viam, *to pave*: sequora, *to calm*, Virg.

PO.

CARPERE agmen, *to cut off the rear*: somnos, quietem, *to sleep*: viam; iter, *to go*, Virg. opera alterius, *to censure*: labores, virtutes, *to diminish or obscure*, Hor.

RUMPERE fidem, fœdus, amicitiam, *to violate*: vocem v. silentium, *to speak*, Virg.

ERUMPERE ex tenebris, castris, &c. se portis, *to break out*: stomachum in aliquem, *to vent passion*: nubem, *to break*, Virg.

RO.

QUERERE bonam, gratiam sibi, *to seek or gain*, Cic. sermonem, *to beat about for conversation*, Ter. rem mercaturis faciendis, *to make a fortune by merchandise*: ex aliquo, & in aliquem, *de re aliqua per tormenta, to put to the rack*: in dominum de servo quæri noluerunt Romani, Cic.

INQUERERE aliquid, *to search after*: aliquem capitis, v. -te, *to accuse or try for a capital crime*.

GERERE res, *to perform*: negotium, malè, *to manage*: consulum, *to bear, to manage*: se bene vel malè, *to behave*: exercitum,

to conduct, Sallust. morem ei, vel morigerari, *to humour*: civem, se pro eive, personam alicujus, *to pass for, to bear the character of*: inimicitias vel similitudinem cum aliquo, *to be at enmity or variance with*.

INGERERE convicia ei, in eum, *to inveigh against*.

SUGGERERE aliquid ei, *to suggest, to hint*: sumptus his rebus, *to supply or afford*: Horatium Bruto, *to choose in place of, to put after*, Liv.

SERERE crimina in eum, *to raise, to spread accusations*.

CONSERERE manus, manu, certamen, pugnam, cum hostibus, inter se, *to engage*.

ASSEERE aliquid, *to affirm*: aliquem manu, ab injuria, in libertatem, *to free*: in servitutem, *to reduce*: divinam majestatem, *to claim*.

TO.

PETERE aliquid alieni: id ab eo rarely eum; in beneficii gratiaque loco, Cic. *to ask*: urbem Romam, murum, montes, *to go to, to make for*: aliquem sagittâ, lapide, *to aim at*: consulatum pœnas ab aliquo, *to punish*.

COMPETERE animo, *to be in one's senses*: in eum competit actio, *act action lies against him*, Cic.

REPETERE res, *to demand restitution*: bona lege, v. prosequi lite, *to recover by law*: castra, oppidum, huc, *to return to*: aliquid memoriâ, *to call to mind*: altè, *to trace from the beginning*. Mihi nihil suppetit, multa suppetunt, *I have*: si vita suppetet, *if life shall remain*, Cic.

MITTERE alicui, v. ad aliquem; in suffragia, *to send the people to vote*: aulæum, mappam, *to drop the curtain*: talos, *to throw the dice*: senatum, *to dismiss*: timorem, *to lay aside*: in acta, *to register, to record*: sanguinem, vel emittere, *to let blood*: noxam, *to forgive*: signa timoris, *to shew*: vocem, *to utter, to speak*: habenas, v. remittere, *to slacken*: manu et emittere, *to free a slave*: filium emancipare, *to free a son from the power of his father*: sub jugum, *to make to pass under the yoke*: inferias manibus diis, *to sacrifice to the infernal gods*: rem, v. de re, *to omit*: mitto rem, *I say nothing*.

of fortune, Ter. in possessionem bonorum, *to give the possession of the debtor's effects*; misit orare, ut venirent; *i. e.* aliquem ad orandum, Ter.

AMITTERE litem, v. causam: vitam, sidem, lumina, aspectum, *to lose*, Cic.

ADMITTERE in cubiculum, *to admit*; equum immittere, & permittere, *to gallop*; delictum in se, *to commit a fault*; aves non admiserunt, *have not given a favourable omen*, Liv.

COMMITTERE facinus, *to commit*; se alicui, v. in fidem alicujus, *to entrust*; pœtulum, *to engage*; exercitum pugnæ, rem in casum anelipis eventus prælii, *to risk a battle*, Liv. iv 27. aliquem cum aliquo, homines inter se, *to set at variance, or by the ears*; rem eo, *to bring to that pass*; gladiatores, pugiles Græcos cum Latinis. *to match or pair*; committere, ut, *to cause*; incommoda sua legibus & judiciis, *to seek redress by law*.

COMPROMITTERE. Candidati compromiserunt, H. S. quingenis in singulos apud M. Catonem depositis, petere ejus arbitratu, ut qui contra fecisset, ab eo condemnaretur, *mads a compromise or agreement*, &c.

DIMITTERE exercitum, *to disband*; uxorem, & repudiare, nuntium v. repudiam ad eam remittere, *to divorce*.

PROMITTERE id ei, *to promise*; capillum, barbam, *to let grow*, Liv.

PERMITTERE alicui, *to allow*; diviæ cœtera, *to leave*, Horat. se in sidem v. fidei ejus; vela ventis; equum in hostem; rem suffragiis populi, *to let the people decide*; tribunatum vexandis consulibus, *to give up, to employ*, Liv.

REMITTERE animum, *to ease*; calceas, tela, *to throw back*: ex pecunia, de supplicio, tributo, &c. *to abate*; debitum, iras alicui, *to give up, to forgive*; justiciam, *to discontinue*; pugnam, *to slacken*; remittit explorare, neglectis, Sallust.

SUBMITTERE faeces populo, *to lower*; se v. animum, *to submit, to humble*; percussores alicui, *to suborn assassins*.

TRANSKITERE in Africam, *sent. to pass over*.

VERTERE in fugam, *to put to flight*; terga, *to fly*; ab imo, *to overthrow*; solum, *to go into banishment*; id ei vitio, v. crimini, & in crimen, *to blame*; in superbiam, *to impute*; Platonem, Latine Græca, Græca vel ex Græcis in Latinum, *to translate*; pollicem, *to doom a gladiator to death by turning up the thumb*; terram, *to plough*; eratoram, *to empty*, Virg. Stilum, *to correct*, Horat. Salus vel causa in eo vertitur, *depends*; fortuna verterat, Liv. Annus vertens, *a whole year*, Nep. Res bene vertat, Di bene vertant, *prosper*.

ANIMADVERTERE id, *to observe*; in eum verberibus, morte, &c. *to punish*.

ADVERTERE agmen urbi, *to bring up to*, Virg. oras, *to arrive at*; aures, mentes, animum, v. animo ad aliquid, monitis, *to attend to*; in aliquem, ostener animadvertere, *to punish*.

ANTEVERTERE ei, *to come before*; damnationem veneno, *to prevent*; rem rei, *to prefer*, Plant.

INTERVERTERE pecuniam alicujus, & aliquem pecuniâ, *to embezzle, to cheat*; candelabrum, *to steal, to pilfer*; promissum & receptum, &c. Dolobellis consulatum, intervertit, ad seque transtulit, *treacherously withheld*, Cic.

PRÆVERTERE, &-ti, dep. ventos cursu, *to outstrip*; desiderium plebis, *to prevent*; metum supplicii morte voluntariâ, Liv. Aliquid alicui rei, *to put before*, Id.

SISTERE vadimonium; se in judicio, *to appear in court at one's trial*; nec sisti posse, *nor could the state be saved*, Liv.

ASSISTERE ei, *to stand by*; ad fores; contra, super eum.

CONSISTERE in digitos, *to stand on tiptoe*; in aneboris, ad aneboram, *to ride at anchor*; frigore, *to be frozen*, Ovid. Spes in velis consistebat, *depended on*: virtus in actione consistit, Cic.

EXISTERE jacentibus, *to stand upon*; vestigiis ejus; viam, v. viâ; in re aliqua, in rem, v. rei; in

dolos, negotium, Plant. to insinuate upon, to urge.

OBSTITERE ei, *to stop, to oppose.*

RESISTERE ei, *to resist.*

SUBSISTERE, *to stand still; sumptui, to bear.*

VO.

SOLVERE pecuniam ei, *to pay; versura, to pay a debt by borrowing from another, Ter. Fidem, to break a promise, or according to others, to perform, Ter. And IV. l. 19. litem estimatam, to pay the fine imposed on him, Nep. Votum, to discharge;*

obsidionem urbis, v. urbem obsidione, to raise a siege; navein e portu, to set sail; epistolam, v. resignare, to break open; aliquem legibus, legum vinculis, to free from; solvitur in somnos, Virg. Oratio soluta, i. e. libera, numeris non astricta & devicta, prose; solve metus, dismiss, Virg.

DISSOLVERE societatem, *to break.*

RESOLVERE vocem, *v. ora, to break silence, Virg. jura, to violate; vectigal, to take off taxes, Tacit. In pulverem, to reduce to.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

AUDIRE aliquem, aliquid ex v. ab aliquo, *to hear from one; de aliquo, about one, also from one, as, sæpe hoc audi vi de patre, for ex patre, Cic. Audire bene v. malè apud socios, ab omnibus, to be well spoken of, to have a good character; rexque paterque audisti, have been called, Hor. Antigonus credit de suo adventu esse auditum, Nep.*

VENIRE ad finem, autem, pacationem, certamen, manus, nihilum, &c. in suspicionem, odium, gratiam, &c. in jus, *to go to law, Liv. in circulum, into a company, Nep. Hereditas ei venit, he has succeeded to an estate; ei usu venit, happened, Nep. Quod in buccam venerit, scribito, occurs, Cic.*

ADVENTIRE & **adventare** ei, urbem, *ad urbem, to come to.*

ANTEVENIRE aliquem, & **antevertere**, Sall. rei, Plaut. tempus, consilia & itinera.

CONVENIRE in colloquium; fratrem, *to meet with, to speak to; ego et frater conveniemus, copie conve-*

nient, will meet together; convenit mihi cum fratre de hac re, inter me et fratrem, inter nos; hæc fratri mecum conveniunt, I and my brother are agreed; sævis inter se convenit urbis, Juv. Ipai secum non convenit, vel ipse, he is inconsistent; pax convenit, vel conventa est, is agreed upon; rem conventuram putamus, Cic. conditiones non convenerunt; mores conveniunt, agree; calcei pedibus, v. ad pedes conveniunt, fit, suit; hoc in illum convenit; Catilinam interfectum esse convenit, ought to have been slain, Cic. Convenire in manum, the usual form of marriage, named Coemptio, whereby women were called matres familias.

SENTIRE sonorem, colorem, &c. *to perceive; cum aliquo, to be of one's opinion; bene vel malè de eo, to think well or ill of him.*

CONSENTIRE tibi tecum, inter se; alieui rei, de v. in aliqua re; *ad aliquid peragendum, to agree; So dissentire; et ab aliquo, to disagree; ne vita orationi dissentiat, Senec.*

DEPONENT VERBS.

PROFITERI philosophiam, *to profess, to teach publicly; se candidatum, to declare himself a candidate for an office; pecuniam, agros, nomina, &c. apud censorem, to give an account of, to declare how much one has; indicium, to promise to make a discovery.*

LOQUI cum aliquo, inter se; *some-*

times alieui, ad v. apud aliquem: aliquid, de aliqua re.

SEQUI feras; sectam Cæsaris, *to be of his party, Cic. Assequi, consequi, to overtake; gloriam, to attain. Consequi hereditatem, to get, Cic.*

PROSEQUI aliquem amore, laudibus, &c. *to love, praise, &c.*

NITI hastâ; in cubitum, *to lean; R*

ejus consilio, in eo, *to depend on*; ad gloriam, ad v. in summa, *to aim at*; in velutū, in adversum, contra aliquem, pro aliquo, *to strive*; gradibus, *to ascend*.

UTI eo familiariter, *to be familiar with one*; ventis adversis, *to have cross winds*; honore usus, *one who has enjoyed a post of honour*.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

ESSE magni roboris, v. -no, -re; ejus opiniois, v. ea opinione; in maxima spe: in timore, luctu, opinione, itinere, &c. cum tecto, in vel cum imperio; magno periculo, v. in periculo; in tuto; apud se, *in his senses*; sui juris, v. mancipii, sui potens, v. in sua potestate, *to be at his own disposal*; Res est in vado, *is safe*, Ter. Est animus, sc. mihi, *I have a mind*, Virg. Est ut, eur, quamobrem, quod, quin, &c. *There is cause*; bene, male est mihi, *with me*; nihil est mihi tecum, *I have nothing to do with you*; Quid est tibi, sc. rei, *What is the matter with you?* Ter. Cernere erat, *one might see*; religio est mihi id facere, *I scruple to do it*; si est, ut facere velit, ut facturus sit ut admiserit, &c. *for si velit*, &c. Ter. Est ut viro vir latius ordinet arbusta sileis, *it happens*, Hor. Certum est facere, sc. mihi, *I am resolved*, Ter. Non certum est, quid faciam, *I am uncertain*, Id. Cassius querere solebat, Cui Bono fuerit: Omnibus bono fuit, *it was of advantage*, Cic.

ADDESSE, pugnae, in pugna, ad exercitum, ad tempus, in tempore, cum aliquo, *to be present*; alicui, *to favour, to assist*; scribendo, v. esse ad scribendum, *to subscribe one's name to a decree of the senate*, Cic. consilio utroque, *to be a counsellor to*, Nep.

ABESSE domo, urbe, a domo, ab signis, *to be absent*; alicui, v. desse, *to be wanting, not to assist*; a sole, *to stand out of the sun*; sumptus funeris defuit, *he had not money to bury him*, Liv. abesse a persona principis, *to be inconsistent with the character*, Nep. Paulum v. parum absuit quin urbem caperent, quoniam nocideretur, &c. *they were near taking*; &c. Tantum abest ne enervetur oratio, ut, &c. *is so far from being*, &c. Cic. Tantum

absuit a cupiditate pecuniae, a societate sceleris, &c. Nep.

INTERDESSE convivio, v. in convivio, *to be at a feast*; anni decem interfuerunt, *intervened*; stulto intelligens quid interest, Ter. Hoc dominus & pater interest, Id. Inter hominem & belluam hoc interest, Cic. *differ in this, this is the difference*; multum interest, utrum, *it is of great importance*. Pons inter eos interest, *is between*, Cic.

PRÆDESSE exercitui, *to command*; comitiis judicio, quaestioni, *to preside in or at*.

OBDESSE ei, *to hurt, to hinder*.

SUPERDESSE, *to be over and above*; alicui, *to survive*; modo vita supersit, sc. mihi, *if I live*; super est, ut, *it remains, that*.

IRE ad arma, ad saga, *to go to war*; in jus, *to go to law*; pedibus in sententiam alicujus, *to agree with*; viam v. via; res bene eunt, Cic. Tempus, dies, mensis, *it passes*.

ABIRE magistrato, *to lay down an office*; a conspectu, *to retire from company*; in ora hominum, *to be in every body's mouth*; ab emptione; *to retract his bargain*; decem menses abierunt, *have past*, Ter. Non hoc tibi sic abibit, i. e. non feres hoc impune, Ter. Abi in malam rem, *a form of imprecation*.

ADIRE periculum capitis, *to run the hazard of one's life*.

EXIRE vitā, e, v. de vita, *to die*; aere alieno, Cic. Verbum exit ex ore, Id. tela, *to avoid*, Virg. Tempus induciarum cum Veienti populo exierat, *had expired*, Liv.

INIRE magistratum; suffragium, rationem, consilium, pugnam, viam, &c. *to enter upon, to begin*; gratiam ejus, apud eum, cum vel ab eo, *to gain his favour*: Ineunte ætate, vere, anno, &c. *in the beginning of*; but we seldom say, Ineunte die, noc-

te, &c. *Ab ineunte ætate, from our early years.*

OBIRE diem edieti, *vel* auctonis iudicium, vadimonium, *to be present at*; provinciam, domos, nostras, *to visit, to go through.* Cic. negotia, res, munus, officium, legationem, sacra, *to perform*; pugnas, Virg. mortem, *vel* morte; diem supremum. *v.* diem, *to die.*

PRÆIRE alicui, *to go before*; verba, carmen, *vel* sacramentum alicui, *to repeat or read over before*; alicui voce, quod iudicet, *to prescribe or direct by crying,* Cic.

PROBIRE in publicum, *to go abroad*; non præterit te, *you are not ignorant,* Cic. Dies induciarum præterit, *is past,* Nep.

REDIRE in gratiam cum aliquo, *to become friends again*; ad se, *to come to himself, to recover his senses.*

SUBIRE murum, *vel* -o, ad montes, *to come up to*; laborem *vel* -i, onus, pœnam, periculum, crimen, *to undergo*; spes, timor subit animum, *came into.*

VELLE alicquem, *sc.* alloqui *vel* conventum, *to desire to speak with*; alicui, ejus causâ, *to wish one's good*; tibi consultum volo; nihil tibi negatum volo, *I wish to deny,* Liv. Quid tibi vult? *What does he mean?* Volo te hoc facere, hoc a te fieri: si quid recte curatum velis; illos monitos etiam atque etiam volo, *sc.* esse, *I will admonish them again and again,* Cic. nollem factum, *I am sorry it was done*; nollem huc exitum, *sc.* esse a me, *I wish I had not come out here,* Ter.

FERRE legem, *to propose or make*; privilegium de aliquo, *to propose or pass an act of impeachment against one,* Cic. rogationem ad populum, *to bring in a bill*; conditiones ei, *to offer terms*; suffragium, *to vote*; sententiam, *to give an opinion*; centuriam, tribum, *to gain the vote of*; perdere, *to lose it*; victoriam ex eo; omne punctum, omnia suffragia, *to gain all the votes*; repulsam, *to be rejected*; fructum hoc fructi, *to reap,* Ter. lætitiâ de re, *to rejoice*; præ se, *to pretend or declare openly*; alienam personam, *to disguise one's self*; in oculis, *to*

be fond of, Ter. manus, in prælia, *to engage,* Virg. acceptum et expensum, *to mark down as received and spent or lent, as Dr. and Cr.* Cic. animus, opinio fert, *inclines*; tempus, res, causa fert, *allows, requires.*

CONFERRE benevolentiam alicui, in *vel* erga aliquem, *to shew*; beneficia, culpam in eum, *to confer, to lay*; operam, tempus, studium ad *vel* in rem, & impendere, *to apply*; capita inter se, consilia sua, *to lay their heads together, to consult*; signa, arma, manus, *to engage*; omne bellum circa Corinthum, Nep. pedem, *to set foot to foot*; rationes, *to cast up accounts*; castra, castris, *to encamp over against one another*; se in, *vel* ad urbem, *to go to*; tributa, *to pay*; se alicui, *vel* eum aliquo, *to compare*; neminem cum illo conferendum pietate puto, Cic. Hæc conferunt ad aliquid; oratori futuro, *serve, are useful to,* Quinct.

DEFERRE stulam *vel* aistellam, *to bring the ballot box*; aliquid ad aliquem, *to carry word, to tell*; rarely alicui; causam ad patronos; honores ei; gubernacula reipublicæ in eum; summam rerum ad eum, *to confer*; in beneficiis ad ærarium, *to recommend for a public service,* Cic. aliquem ambitûs, de ambitu, nomen alicujus ad prætorem, apud magistratum, *to accuse of bribery*; primas, *sc.* partes ei, *to give him the preference,* Cic.

DIFFERRE *vel* transferre rem in annum; post bellum, diem solutionis, *to put off*; rumores, *to spread*; ab aliquo, alicui, inter se, moribus, *to differ in character*; amore, cupiditate, doloribus, differri, *to be distracted or torn asunder,* Cic. & Ter.

EFFERRE fruges, *to produce*; verba, *to utter*; verbum de verbo expressum, *to translate,* Ter. pedem domo, *to go out*; corpus amplo funere, & cum funere, *to bury*; ad honorem, ad cælum laudibus, *to raise, to extol*; foras peccatum, *to divulge.*

INFERRERE bellum patriæ; vim, manus, necem alicui, *to bring upon*; signa, se, pedem, *to advance*; litem, *vel* periculum capitis alicui, *vel* in aliquem, *to bring one to a trial for his life.*

OFFERRE se morti, ad mortem, in discrimen, *to expose, to present.*

PERFERRE legem, *to carry through, to pass it.*

PREFERRERE faciem ei, *to carry before; salutem ei reipublicæ suis commodis, & anteferre, antepone, to prefer.* Prælatum equo, *riding before.*

PROFERRE imperium, pœnærium, terminos, *to enlarge; in medium, in apertum, in lucem, to publish; nuptias, diem, to delay; diem illo, to defer the destruction of, Hor.*

REFERRERE alicui, *to answer; se, gradum v. pedem, to retreat; gratiam alicui, to make a requital; par pari, Ter. victoriam ab, vel ex aliquo, et reportare, to gain; institutum, to renew; judicia ad equestrum ordinem, to restore to the Equites the right of judging; aliquis, de aliqua re, ad senatum, ad consilium, ad*

sapientes, ad populum, to lay before; aliquid in tabulam, codicem, album, commentarium, &c. to mark down; aliquid acceptum alicui, & in acceptum, to acknowledge one's self indebted; pecunias acceptas & expensas, nomina vel summas in codicem accepti et expensi, to mark down accounts; alienos mores ad suos, to judge of by; in v. inter ærarios, to reduce to the lowest class; in numerum deorum, in vel inter deos, & reponere, to rank among; pugnas, res gestas, to relate; patrem ore, to resemble; amissos colores, to regain, Horat.

TRANSFERRE rationes in tabulas, *to post one's books, to state accounts; in Latinam linguam, to translate; verba, to use metaphorically; culpam in eum & rejicere, to lay the blame on him.*

II. FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

A *Figure* is a manner of speaking different from the ordinary and plain way, used for the sake of beauty or force.

The figures of *Syntax* or *Construction* may be reduced to these three, *Ellipsis*, *Pleonasm*, and *Hyperbaton*.

The two first respect the constituent parts of a sentence; the last respects only the arrangement of the words.

1. ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS is when one or more words are wanting to complete the sense; as, *Aiunt, ferunt, dicunt, perhibent, scilicet homines: Dic mihi, Damæta, cujus pecus; that is, Dic (tu) mihi, Damæta, (eum hominem) cujus pecus; (est hoc pecus.) Aberant bidui, sc. iter vel itinere. Decies sestertium, sc. centena millia. Quid multa? sc. dicam. Antiquum obtines, sc. morem, v. institutum, Plaut. Hodie in ludum accepi ire literarium, ternas jam scio, sc. literas, i. e. AMO, Id. Triduo abs te nullas acceperam, sc. literas, i. e. epistolam, Cic. Brevi dicam, sc. sermone: So Complecti, respondere, &c. breve. Dii meliora, sc. faciant: Rhodum volo, inde Athenas, sc. ire, Id. Bellicum, v. classicum canere, sc. signum, Liv. Civicâ donatus, sc. coronâ; So obsidionalem, muralem adeptus, &c. Id. Epistola librarii manu est, sc. scripta, Cic. So in English, "The twelve," i. e. apostles; the elect," i. e. persons.*

When a conjunction is to be supplied, it is called **ASYNDĒTON** ; as, *Deus optimus maximus*, sc. *et* ; *Sartum tectum conservare*, i. e. *sartum et tectum* ; So *Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit*, Cic. *Ferte citi flammæ, date vela, impellite remos*, Virg. *Velis nolis*, sc. *seu*.

To this figure may be reduced most of those irregularities in Syntax, as they are called, which are variously classed by grammarians, under the names of **ENALLAGE**, i. e. the changing of words and their accidents, or the putting of one word for another ; **ANTIPTŌSIS**, i. e. the putting of one case for another ; **HELLENISM** or **GRÆCISM**, i. e. imitating the construction of the Greeks ; **SYNĒSIS**, i. e. referring the construction, not to the gender or number of the word, but to the sense, &c. ; thus, *Samnitium duo millia cæsi*, is, *Duo millia* (hominum) *Samnitium* (fuerunt homines) *cæsi*, Liv. So *Servitia immemores*, Liv. *Monstrum quæ*, scil. *mulier*, Hor. *Scelus qui*, sc. *homo*, Ter. *Omnia Mercurio similis*, scil. *secundum*, Virg. *Missi magnis de rebus uterque, legati* ; i. e. *Missi legati* (et) *uterque* (legatus missus) *de magnis rebus*, Horat. *Servitia repudiabat, cujus*, scil. *servitii*, Sall. Cat. 51. *Familia nostra, quorum*, &c. sc. *hominum*, Sall. *Concursus populi, mirantium*, Liv. *Illum ut vivat optant*, for *ut ille vivat*, Ter. *Populum late regem*, for *regnantem*, Virg. *Expediti militum*, for *milites* ; *Classis stabat Rhegii*, for *ad Rhegium*, Liv. *Latium Capuaque agro multati*, sc. *homines*, Id. *Utraque formosæ*, sc. *mulieres*, Ovid. *Aperite aliquis ostium*, Ter. *Sensit delapsus*, for *delapsus*, sc. *se esse*, Virg.

When a writer frequently uses the Ellipsis, his style is said to be elliptical or consise.

PLEONASM.

PLEONASM is when a word more is added than is absolutely necessary to express the sense ; as, *Video oculis*, I see with my eyes ; *Sic ore locuta est* ; *adest præsens* ; *Nusquam gentium* ; *vivere vitam* ; *servire servitutem* ; *Quid mihi Celsus agit ? Fac me ut sciam*, &c. *Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo*, Ter. *Suo sibi succo vivant*, Plaut.

When a conjunction is used apparently redundant, it is called **POLYSYNDĒTON** ; as, *Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt*, Virg.

When that which is in reality one, is so expressed as if there were two, it is called **HENDIADYS** ; as, *Pateris libamus et auro*, for *aureis pateris*, Virg.

When several words are used to express one thing, it is

called PERIPHRAISIS ; as, *Urbs Trojæ*, for *Troja*, Virg. *Res voluptatum*, for *voluptates*, Plaut. *Usus purpurarum*, for *purpura* ; *Genus piscium*, for *pisces* ; *Flores rosarum*, for *rosæ*, Hor.

3. HYPERBATON.

HYPERBATON is the transgression of that order or arrangement of words which is commonly used in any language. It is chiefly to be met with among the poets. The various sorts into which it is divided, are, *Anastrôphe*, *Hystëron protëron*, *Hypalläge*, *Synchësis*, *Tmesis*, and *Parenthësis*.

1. ANASTRÔPHE is the inversion of words, or the placing of that word last which should be first ; as, *Italiam contra* ; *His accensa super* ; *Spemque metumque inter dubii* ; for *contra Italiam*, *super his*, *inter spem*, &c. Virg. *Terram sol facit are* for *arefacit*, Lucret.

2. HYSTËRON PROTËRON is when that is put in the former part of the sentence, which, according to the sense, should be in the latter ; as, *Valet atque vivit*, for *vivit atque valet*, Ter.

3. HYPALLÄGE is the exchanging of cases ; as, *Dare classibus austros*, for *dare classes austris*, Virg.

4. SYNCHËSIS is a confused and intricate arrangement of words ; as, *Saxa vocant Itali mediis, quæ in fluctibus aras* ; for *Quæ saxa in mediis fluctibus Itali vocant aras*, Virg. This occurs particularly in violent passion ; as, *Per tibi ego humo juro fortem castumque cruorem*, Ovid. Fast. ii 841. *Per vos liberos atque parentes*, sc. *oro vos per liberos*, &c. Salust. Jug. 14.

5. TMESIS is the division of a compound word and the interposing of other words betwixt its parts ; as, *Septem subjecta trioni gens*, for *Septentrioni*, Virg. *Quæ meo cunque animo libitum est facere*, for *quæcunque*, Ter. *Quem sors dierum cunque dabit, lucro Appone*, Horat.

6. PARENTHËSIS is the inserting of a member into the body of a sentence, which is neither necessary to the sense, nor at all affects the construction ; as, *Tityre, dum redeo, (brevis est via,) pasce capellas*, Virg.

III. ANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION.

The difficulty of translating either from English into Latin, or from Latin into English, arises in a great measure from the different arrangement of words which takes place in the two languages.

In Latin the various terminations of nouns, and the inflection of adjectives and verbs, point out the relation of one word to another, in whatever order they are placed. But in English the agreement and government of words can only be determined from the particular part of the sentence in which they stand. Thus in Latin, we can either say, *Alexander vicit Darium*, or *Darium vicit Alexander*, or *Alexander Darium vicit*, or *Darium Alexander vicit*; and in each of these the sense is equally obvious: but in English we can only say *Alexander conquered Darius*. This variety of arrangement in Latin gives it a great advantage over the English, not only in point of energy and vivacity of expression, but also in point of harmony. We sometimes, indeed, for the sake of variety and force, imitate in English the inversion of words which takes place in Latin; as, *Him the Eternal hurl'd*, Milton. *Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you*. But this is chiefly to be used in poetry.

With regard to the proper order of words to be observed in translating from English into Latin, the only certain rule which can be given, is to imitate the CLASSICS:

The order of words in sentences is said to be either *simple* or *artificial*; or, as it is otherwise expressed; either *natural* or *oratorical*.

The *Simple* or *Natural* order is, when the words of a sentence are placed one after another, according to the natural order of syntax.

Artificial or *Oratorical* order is when words are so arranged, as to render them most striking, or most agreeable to the ear.

All Latin writers use an arrangement of words, which appears to us more or less artificial, because different from our own, although to them it was as natural as ours is to us. In order therefore to render any Latin author into English, we must first reduce the words in Latin to the order of English, which is called the *Analysis* or *Resolution* of sentences. It is only practice that can teach one to do this with readiness. However, to a beginner, the observation of the following rule may be of advantage.

Take *first* the words which serve to introduce the sentence, or shew its dependence on what went before; *next* the nominative, together with the words which it agrees with or governs; *then*, the verb and adverbs joined with it; and *lastly*, the cases which the verb governs, together with the circumstances subjoined, to the end of the sentence;

supplying through the whole the words which are understood.

If the sentence is compound, it must be resolved into the several sentences of which it is made up; as,

Vale igitur, mi Cicero, tibi que persuade esse te quidem mihi carissimum; sed multo fore cariores, et talibus monumentis præceptisque lætare. Cic. Off. lib. 3. fin.

Farewell then, my Cicero, and assure yourself that you are indeed very dear to me; but shall be much dearer, if you shall take delight in such writings and instructions.

This compound sentence may be resolved into these five simple sentences; 1. *Igitur, mi (filii) Cicero, (tu) vale, &c.* 2. *et (tu) persuade tibi (ipsi) te esse quidem (filium) carissimum mihi:* 3. *sed (tu) persuade tibi (ipsi) te fore (filium) cariores (mihi in) multo (negotio),* 4. *si (tu) lætare talibus monumentis,* 5. *et (si tu) lætare talibus; præceptis.*

1. Fare (you) well then, my (son) Cicero, &c. and assure (you) yourself that you are indeed (a son) very dear to me: 3. but (assure you yourself that you) shall be (a son) much dearer (to me), 4. if you shall take delight in such writings, 5. and (if you shall take delight in such) instructions.

It may not be improper here to exemplify *Analogical Analysis*, as it is called, or the analysis of words, from the foregoing sentence, *Vale igitur*, &c. thus,

Vale, scil. *tu*; Fare (thou) well: Second person singular of the imperative mode, active voice, from the neuter verb, *Valere*, *valui*, *valitum*, *valere*, to be in health, of the second conjugation not used in the passive. *Vale* agrees in the second person singular with the nominative *tu*, by the third rule of syntax.

Igitur, then, therefore, a conjunction, importing some inference drawn from what went before.

Mi, voc. sing. masc. of the adjective pronoun, *meus*, -a, -um, my; derived from the substantive pronoun *Ego*, agreeing with *Cicero*, by Rule 2. *Cicero*, voc. sing. from the nominative *Cicero*, -onis, a proper noun of the third declension.

Et, and, a copulative conjunction which connects the verb *persuade* with the verb *vale*, by Rule 60. We turn *que* into *et*, because *que* never stands by itself.

Persuade, scil. *tu*, persuade thou, second person singular of the imperative active, from the verb *persuadeo*, -si, -sum, -dēre, to persuade; compounded of the preposition *per*, and *sua-deo*, -si, -sum, to advise; used impersonally in the passive; thus, *Persuadetur mihi*, I am persuaded; seldom or never *Ego persuadeor*. We say however, in the third person, *Hoc persuadetur mihi*, I am persuaded of this.

Tibi, dat. sing. of the personal pronoun *tu*, thou; governed by *persuade*, according to Rule 17. *Te*, accusative sing. of *tu*, put before *esse*, according to Rule 4.

Esse, present of the infinitive, from the substantive verb *sum*, *fui*, *esse*, to be.

Quidem, indeed, an adverb, joined with *carissimum* or *esse*.

Carissimum, accusative sing. masc. from *carissimus*, -a, -um, very dear, dearest, superlative degree of the adjective *carus*, -a, -um, dear: Comparative degree, *carior*, *cario*, *carius*, dearer, more dear; agreeing with *te* or *filium* understood, by Rule 3. and put in the accusative by Rule 5.

Mihi, to me, dat. sing. of the substantive pronoun *Ego*, I; governed by *carissimum*, by Rule 12.

Sed, but, an adversative conjunction, joining *esse* and *fore*.

Fore, the same with *esse futurum* to be, or to be about to be, infinitive of the defective verb *forem*, -res, -ret, &c. governed in the same manner with the foregoing *esse*, thus, *te fore*, Rule 4. or thus, *esse sed fore*. See Rule 60.

Multo, scil. *negotio*, ablat. sing. neut. of the adjective *multus*, -a, -um, much, put in the ablative according to observation 6. Rule 61. But *multo* here may be taken adverbially in the same manner with *much* in English.

Cariores, accus. sing. masc. from *carior*, -or, -us, the comparative of *carus*, as before; agreeing with *te* or *filium* understood. Rule 2. or Rule 5.

Si, if, a conditional conjunction, joined either with the indicative made or with the subjunctive, according to the sense, but oftener with the latter. See Rule 60. obs. 2.

Lætare, Thou shalt rejoice, second person singular of the future of the indicative, from the deponent verb *lætor*, *lætatus*, *lætari*, to rejoice: Future *lætabor*, -abēris or *lætābis*, &c.

Talibus, ablat. plur. neut. of the adjective *talis*, *talis*, *tale*, such; agreeing with *monumentis*, the ablat. plur. of the substantive noun *monumentum*, -ti, neut. a monument or writing; of the second declension; derived from *moneo*, -ui, -itum, -ēre, to admonish; here put in the ablative according to Rule 49. *Et*, a copulative conjunction, as before.

Præceptis, a substantive noun in the ablative plural from the nominative *præceptum*, -ti, neut. a precept, an instruction; derived from *præcipio*, -cēpi, -ceptum, -cipere, to instruct, to order, compounded of the preposition *præ*, before, and the verb *capio*, *cēpi*, *capere*, to take. The *æ* of the simple is changed into *i* short; thus, *præcipio*, *capis*, &c.

The learner may in like manner be taught to analyze the words in English, and in doing so, to mark the different idioms of the two languages.

To this may be subjoined a *Praxis*, or Exercise on all the different parts of grammar, particularly with regard to the inflexion of nouns and verbs in the form of questions, such as these, Of Cicero? *Cicerōnis*. With Cicero? *Cicerōne*. A dear son? *Carus filius*. Of a dear son? *Carī filii*. O my dear son? *Mi* or *meus care fili*. Of dearer sons? *Cariorum filiorum*, &c.

Of thee? or of you? *Tui*. With thee or you, *te*: Of you? *Vestrūm* or *vestri*. With you? *Vobis*.

They shall persuade? *Persuadebunt*. I can persuade? *Persuadeam*, or much more frequently *possum persuadere*. They are persuaded *Persuadetur*, or *persuasum est illis*, according to the time expressed. He is to persuade? *Est persuasurus*. He will be persuaded? *Persuadebitur*, or *persuasum erit illi*. He cannot be persuaded? *Non potest persuaderi illi*. I know that he cannot be persuaded? *Scio non posse persuaderi illi*. That he will be persuaded? *Et persuasum erit, &c.*

When a learner first begins to translate from the Latin, he should keep as strictly to the literal meaning of the words as the different idioms of the two languages will permit. But after he has made farther progress, something more will be requisite. He should then be accustomed, as much as possible, to transfuse the beauties of an author from the one language into the other. For this purpose it will be necessary that he be acquainted, not only with the idioms of the two languages, but also with the different kinds of style adapted to different sorts of composition, and to different subjects; together with the various turns of thought and expression which writers employ, or what are called the figures of words and of thought; or the *Figures of Rhetoric*.

IV. DIFFERENT KINDS OF STYLE.

The kinds of Style (*genera dicendi*) are commonly reckoned three; the low, (*humile, submissum, tenue*); the middle, (*medium, temperatum, ornatum, floridum*); and the sublime, (*sublime, grande*).

But besides these, there are various other characters of style; as, the *diffuse* and *concise*; the *feeble* and *nervous*; the *simple* and *affected*, &c.

There are different kinds of style adapted to different subjects and to different kinds of composition; the style of the Pulpit, of the Bar, and of Popular Assemblies; the style of History, and of its various branches. Annals, Memoirs, or Commentaries, and Lives; the style of philosophy, of Dialogue or Colloquial discourse, of Epistles, and Romance, &c.

There is also a style peculiar to certain writers, called their *Manner*; as, the *style* of Cicero, of Livy, of Sallust, &c.

But what deserves particular attention is, the difference between the style of poetry and of prose. As the poets in

a manner paint what they describe, they employ various epithets, repetitions, and turns of expression, which are not admitted in prose.

The first virtue of style (*virtus orationis*) is perspicuity or that it be easily understood. This requires, in the choice of the words, 1. *Purity*, in opposition to barbarous, obsolete or new coined words, and to errors in Syntax : 2. *Propriety*, or the selection of the best expressions, in opposition to vulgarisms or low expressions : 3. *Precision*, in opposition to superfluity of words or a loose style.

The things chiefly to be attended to in the structure of a sentence, or in the disposition of its parts, are, 1. *Clearness*, in opposition to *ambiguity* and *obscurity* : 2. *Unity* and *Strength*, in opposition to an *unconnected*, *intricate* and *feeble* sentence : 3. *Harmony*, or musical arrangement, in opposition to *harshness* of sound.

The most common defects of style (*vitia orationis*) are distinguished by various names :

1. A BARBARISM is when a foreign or strange word is made use of ; as, *crostus*, for *agellus* ; *rigorosos*, for *rigidus* or *severus* ; *alterare*, for *mutare*, &c. Or when the rules of Orthography, Etymology, or Prosody are transgressed ; as, *charus*, for *carus* ; *stavi*, for *steti* ; *tibicen*, for *tibicen*.

2. A SOLECISM is when the rules of Syntax are transgressed ; as, *Dicit libros lectos iri*, for *lectum iri* : *We was walking* for *we were*. A barbarism may consist in one word, but a solecism requires several words.

3. An IDIOTISM is when the manner of expression peculiar to one language is used in another ; as an *Anglicism* in Latin, thus, I am to write, *Ego sum scribere*, for *ego sum scripturus* ; It is I, *Est ego*, for *Ego sum* : Or a *Latinism* in English, thus, *Est sapientior me*, He is wiser than me, for *than I* ; *Quem dicunt me esse* ? Whom do they say that I am ? for *who*, &c.

4. TAUTOLOGY is when we either uselessly repeat the same words, or repeat the same sense in different words.

5. BOMBAST is when high sounding words are used without meaning, or upon a trifling occasion.

6. AMPHIBOLOGY is when, by the ambiguity of the construction, the meaning may be taken in two different senses ; as in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus, *Aio te, JEacide, Romanos vincere posse*. But the English is not so liable to this as the Latin.

V. FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

Certain modes of speech are termed *Figurative*, because they convey our meaning under a borrowed form, or in a particular dress.

Figures (*figuræ* or *schemata*) are of two kinds; figures of words, (*figuræ verborum*.) and figures of thought, (*figuræ sententiarum*.) The former are properly called *Tropes*; and if the word be changed, the figure is lost.

1. TROPES, OR FIGURES OF WORDS.

A *Trope* (*conversio*.) is an elegant turning of a word from its proper signification.

Tropes take their rise partly from the barrenness of language, but more from the influence of the imagination and passions. They are founded on the relation which one object bears to another, chiefly that of resemblance or similitude.

The principal tropes are the *Metaphor*, *Metonymy*, *Synecdōche*, and *Irony*.

1. **METAPHOR** (*translatio*) is when a word is transferred from that to which it properly belongs, to express something to which it is only applied from similitude or resemblance; as, a *hard* heart; a *soft* temper; he *bridles* his anger; a *joyful* crop; *ridet* ager, the field *smiles*, &c. A metaphor is nothing else but a short comparison.

We likewise call that a metaphor, when we substitute one object in the place of another, on account of the close resemblance between them; as when, instead of *youth*, we say, *the morning* or *spring time of life*; or when, in speaking of a family connected with a common parent, we use the expressions which properly belong to a tree, whose trunk and branches are connected with a common root. When this allusion is carried on through several sentences, or through a whole discourse, and the principal subject kept out of view, so that it can only be discovered by its resemblance to the subject described, it is called an **ALLEGORY**. An example of this we have in Horace, book I. ode 14. where the republic is described under the allusion of a ship.

An **ALLEGORY** is only a continued metaphor. This figure is much the same with the *Parable*, which so often occurs in the sacred scriptures; and with the *Fable*, such as those of *Æsop*. The *Ænigma* or *Riddle* is also con-

sidered as a species of the Allegory ; as likewise are many Proverbs (*proverbia* v. *Adagia* ;) thus, *In sylvam ligna ferre*, Horat.

Metaphors are improper when they are taken from low objects ; when they are forced or far-fetched ; when they are mixed or too far pursued ; and when they have not a natural and sensible resemblance ; or are not adapted to the subject of discourse, or to the kind of composition, whether poetry or prose.

When a word is very much turned from its proper signification, it is called *Catuchrêsis* (*abusio* ;) as, a leaf of paper, of gold, &c. the empire flourished ; *parricida*, for any murderer ; *Vir gregi ipse caper*, Virg. *Altum ædificant caput*, Juv. *Hunc vobis deridendum propino*, for *trado*, Ter. *Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas*, Hor.

When a word is taken in two senses in the same phrase, the one proper and the other metaphorical, it is called *Syllepsis* (*comprehensio* ;) as, *Galatæa thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ*, Virg. *Ego sardois videar tibi amarior herbis*, Id.

2. METONYMY (*mutatio nominis*) is the putting of one name for another. In which sense it includes all other tropes ; but it is commonly restricted to the following particulars : 1. When the cause is put for the effect ; or the inventor, for the thing invented ; or the author for his works ; as, *Borum labores*, for corn ; *Mars*, for war ; thus, *Æquo Marte pugnatum est*, with equal advantage, Liv. *Ceres*, for grain, or bread ; *Bacchus*, for wine ; *Venus*, for love ; *Vulcanus*, for fire ; thus, *Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus*, Ter. *Furit Vulcanus*, Virg. So a general is put for his army ; *Cicero*, *Virgil*, and *Horace*, for their works ; *Moses* and the *Prophets*, for their books ; a beautiful *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Guido*, *Rheni*, *Rembrant*, *Reubens*, *Vandyke*, &c. for their pictures. 2. When the effect is put for the cause ; as, *Pallida mors*, Pale death, because it makes pale ; *atra cura*, &c. 3. The container for what is contained, and sometimes the contrary ; as, *Hausit pateram*, for *vinum*, Virg. *He loves his bottle*, for *drink* : *Secundam mensam servis dispertiit*, i. e. *fercula in mensa*, Nep. So *Roma*, for *Romani* ; *Europe*, for the *Europeans* ; *Heaven*, for the *Supreme Being* ; *Secernit Europen ab Afro*, for *Africa* ; *In arduos tollor Sabinos*, for *in agrum Sabinorum* ; *Incolumi Jove*, for *Capitolio* ; *Janus*, for the temple of *Janus*, Hor. *Proximus ardet Ucalëgon*, for *domus Ucalegontis*, Virg. So *Sergestus*, for his ship, Id. *Æn.* v. 272. 4. The sign, for the thing signi-

fied ; as, *The crown*, for royal authority ; *palma* or *laurus* for victory ; *cedant arma togæ*, that is, as Cicero himself explains it, *bellum concedat paci*. *Ferri togæque consilia*, consultations about war and peace, *Stat. Sylv.* v. 1. 82. 5. An abstract, for the concrete ; as, *Scelus*, for *scelestus*, *Ter. Audacia*, for *audax*, *Cic.* *Custodia*, for *custodes*, *Virg. Servitus*, for *servi* ; *nobilitas*, for *nobiles* ; *juventus*, for *juvenes* ; *vicinia*, for *vicini* ; *vires*, for *strong men*, *Hor.* *Furta*, for *stolen oxen*, *Ovid. Fast.* i. 560. 6. The parts of the body, for certain passions or sentiments, which were supposed to reside in them ; thus, *cor*, for *wisdom* or *address* ; as, *habet cor*, *vir cordatus*, a man of sense, *Plaut.* But with us the heart is put for courage or affection, and the head for wisdom ; thus, *a stout heart* ; *a warm heart* ; *a sound head*, &c. So, *to have a well hung tongue*, for *to speak with ease*, &c.

When we put what follows to express what goes before, or the contrary, it is called *Metalepsis*, (*transmutatio* ;) thus, *desiderari*, to be desired or regretted, for *to be dead, lost, or absent* : So *Fuimus Troes*, & *ingens gloria Dardanice*, i. e. are no more. *Virg. Æn.* ii. 325.

3. SYNECDOCHE (*comprehensio* or *conceptio*) is a trope by which a word is made to signify more or less than in its proper sense ; as, 1. When a genus is put for a species, or a whole for a part, and the contrary ; thus, *Mortales*, for *homines* ; *summa arbor*, for *summa pars arboris* ; *priusquam pabula gustassent Trojæ*, *Xanthumque bibissent*, for *partem pabuli*, & *fluminis Xanthi*. *Virg.* *Nat uncta carina*, for *navis* ; *centum puppes*, a hundred sail, or a hundred ships ; *tectum*, the roof, for the whole house ; *capita* or *animæ*, for *homines* ; *ungula*, for *equus* or *equi*, *Horat. Sat.* i. 1. 114 ; the door, or even the threshold, for the house or temple, *tum foribus divæ*, for *in templo divæ*, *Virg.* *Tempe*, for any beautiful vale, &c. 2. When a singular is put for a plural, and the contrary ; thus, *Hostis*, *miles*, *pedes*, *eques*, for *hostes*, &c. *It is written in the prophets*, for in a book of some one of the prophets ; *millies*, a thousand times, for many times. 3. When the materials are put for the things made of them ; as, *Æs* or *argentum*, for money ; *æra*, for vases of brass, trumpets, arms, &c. ; *ferrum*, for a sword ; *taurus*, for a bull's hide, *Virg.* *Dust thou art*, i. e. made of dust, &c.

When a common name is put for a proper name, or the contrary, it is called *Antonomasia* (*pronominatio* ;) as, the *Philosopher*, for *Aristotle* ; the *Orator*, for *Demosthenes* or *Cicero* ; the *Poet*, for *Homer* or *Virgil* ; the *Wise man*, for

Solomon ; *Astu*, for *Athens* ; *Urbs*, the city or town, for the capital of any country ; *Pænus*, for *Hannibal* ; a *Nero*, for a cruel prince ; *Mæcenas*, for a patron of learning ; as, *Sint Mæcenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones*, i. e. *sint munifici patroni, non deerunt boni poetæ*, Martial, viii. 56. 5.

An *Antonomasia* is often made by a *Periphrasis* ; as, *Pelōpis parens*, for *Tantalus* ; *Anŷti reus*, for *Socrates* ; *Trojanī belli scriptor*, for *Homer* ; *Chironis alumnus*, for *Achilles* ; *Potor Rhodāni*, for *Gallus* ; *Jubæ tellus*, for *Mauritania*, Horat. &c. or by a patronymic noun ; as, *Anchisiādes*, for *Æneas* ; *Tyndāris idis*, for *Helēna*, &c. or by an epithet ; as, *Impius reliquit*, for *Æneas*. Virg. sometimes with the noun added ; as, *Fatālis et incestus judex, famosus hospes*, for *Paris*, Hor.

4. IRONY is when one means the contrary of what is said ; as, when we say of a bad poet, *he is a Virgil* ; or of a profligate person, *Tertius e cælo cecidit Cato*.

When any thing is said by way of bitter raillery, or in an insulting manner, it is called a *SARCASM* ; as, *Satia te sanguine, Cyre*, Justin. *Italiam metire jacens*, Virg.

When an affirmation is expressed in a negative form, it is called *LITOTES* ; as, *He is no fool*, for *he is a man of sense* ; *Non humilis mulier*, for *nobilis* or *superba* ; *non indecoro pulvere*, for *decoro*, Horat. When a word has a meaning contrary to its original sense, it is called *Antiphrasis* ; as, *auri sacra fames*, for *execrabilis*, Virg. *Pontus Euxini falso nomine dictus*, i. e. *hospitalis*, Ovid.

When any thing sad or offensive is expressed in more gentle terms, it is called *EUPHEMISMUS* ; as, *Vitā functus*, for *mortuus* ; *conclamare suos*, to give up for lost, Liv. *Valeant*, for *abeant* ; *maclare* or *ferire*, for *occidere* ; *Fecerunt id servi, Melonis, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset*, i. e. *Clodium interfecerunt*, Cic. This figure is often the same with the *Periphrasis*.

The *PERIPHRAISIS*, or *Circumlocution*, is when several words are employed to express what might be expressed in fewer. This is done either from necessity, as in translating from one language into another ; or to explain what is obscure, as in definitions ; or for the sake of ornament, particularly in poetry, as in the descriptions of evening and morning, &c.

When after explaining an obscure word or sentence by a periphrasis, one enlarges on the thought of the author, it is called a *Paraphrase*.

When a word imitates the sound of a thing signified, it is called *Onomatopœia*, (*nominis fictio*;) as, the *whistling* of winds, *purling* of streams, *buz* and *hum* of insects, *hiss* of serpents, &c. But this figure is not properly a trope.

It is sometimes difficult to ascertain to which of the above mentioned tropes certain expressions ought to be referred. But in such cases minute exactness is needless. It is sufficient to know in general that the expression is figurative.

There are a great many tropes peculiar to every language, which cannot be literally expressed in any other. These, therefore, if possible, must be rendered by other figurative expressions equivalent: and if this cannot be done, their meaning should be conveyed in simple language; thus, *Interiore notâ Falerni*, with a glass of old *Falernian wine*: *Ad umbilicum ducere*, to bring to a conclusion, *Horat.* These, and other such figurative expressions, cannot be properly explained without understanding the particular customs to which they refer.

2. REPETITION OF WORDS.

Various repetitions of words are employed for the sake of elegance or force, and are therefore also called *Figures of words*. Rhetoricians have distinguished them by different names, according to the part of the sentence in which they take place.

When the same verb is repeated in the beginning of any member of a sentence, it is called *ANAPHORA*; as, *Nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigilæ, &c. Cic. Te dulcis conjux, te solo in littore secum, Te veniente die, te descendente canebat, Virg.*

When the repetition is made in the end of the member it is called *EPISTRÔPHE*, or *conversio*; as, *Pænos Populus Romanus justitiâ vicit, armis vicit, liberalitate vicit, Cic.* Sometimes both the former occur in the same sentence, and then it is called *SYMPLOCE*, or *Complexio*; as, *Quis legem tulit? Rullus. Quis, &c. Rullus, Cic.*

When the same word is repeated in the beginning of the first clause of a sentence, and in the end of the latter, it is called *EPANALEPSIS*; as, *Vidimus victoriam tuam prætorum exitu terminatam; gladium vaginâ vacuum in urbe non vidimus, Cic. pro Marcello.*

The reverse of the former is called *ANADAPLÔSIS*, or *Reduplicatio*; as, *Hic tamen vivit; vivit! imo in senatum venit, Cic.*

When that which is placed first in the foregoing member, is repeated last in the following, and the contrary, it is called *EPANÔDOS*, or *Regressio*; as, *Crudelis tu quoque mater; Crudelis mater magis an puer impròbus ille? Impròbus ille puer, crudelis tu quoque mater, Virg.*

The passionate repetition of the same word in any part of a sentence, is called *EPIZEUXIS*; as, *Excitate, excitate eum ab inferis, Cic. Fuit, fuit ista virtus, &c. Id. Me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum, Virg. Bella, horrida bella, Id. Ibimus, ibimus, Hor.*

When we proceed from one thing to another, so as to connect by the same word the subsequent part of a sentence with the preceding, it is called *CLIMAX*, or *Gradatio*; as, *Africano virtutem industria, virtus gloriam gloria æmulos comparavit, Cic.*

When the same word is repeated in various cases, inoods, genders, numbers, &c. it is called *POLYPTOTON*; as, *Pleni sunt omnes libri, plenæ sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas, Cic. Littora littoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, arma armis, Virg.* To this is usually referred what is called *SYNONYMIA*, or the using of words of the same import, to express a thing more strongly; as, *Non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Promitto, recipia, spondeo, Id. Also EXPOLITIO, which repeats the same thought in different lights,*

When a word is repeated the same in sound, but not in sense, it is called **ANTANACLASIS**; as, *Amari jucundum est, si curetur ne quid insit amari*, Cic. But this is reckoned a defect in style, rather than a beauty. Nearly allied to this figure is the **PARONOMASIA**, or *Agnomination*, when the words only resemble one another in sound; as, *Civem bona um artium, bonarum partium; Consul prave animo & parvo; De oratore arator factus*, Cic. *Amantes sunt amantes*, Ter. This is also called a **PUN**.

When two or more words are joined in any part of a sentence in the same cases or tenses, it is called **HOMIOPTOTON**, i. e. *similiter cadens*; as, *Pollet auctoritate, circumfruit opibus, abundat amicitia*, Cic. If the words have only a similar termination, it is called **HOMIOTELEUTON**, i. e. *similiter desinens*; as, *Non ejusdem est facere fortiter, & vivere turpiter*, Cic.

3. FIGURES OF THOUGHT.

It is not easy to reduce figures of thought to distinct classes, because the same figure is employed for several different purposes. The principal are the *Hyperbole*, *Prosopopeia*, *Apoströphe*, *Simile*, *Antithesis*, &c.

1. **HYPERBOLE** is when a thing is magnified above the truth; as, when Virgil speaking of *Polyphēmus* says, *Ipsæ arduus, atque pulsat sidera*. So *Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt*, Hor. When an object is diminished below the truth, it is called *Tapeinōsis*. The use of extravagant Hyperboles forms what is called *Bombast*.

2. **PROSOPOPEIA**, or *Personification*, is when we ascribe life, sentiments, or actions, to inanimate beings, or to abstract qualities; as, *Quæ (patria) tecum, Catalina, sic agit*, &c. Cic. *Virtus sumit aut ponit secures*, Hor. *Arbore nunc aquas culpante*, Id.

3. **APOSTRÖPHE**, or *Address*, is when the speaker breaks off from the series of his discourse, and addresses himself to some person present or absent, living or dead, or to inanimate nature, as if endowed with sense and reason. This figure is nearly allied to the former, and therefore often joined with it; as, *Trojaque nunc stares, Priami-que arx alta maneres*, Virg.

4. **SIMILE**, or *Comparison*, is when one thing is illustrated or heightened by comparing it to another; as, *Alexander was as bold as a lion*.

5. **ANTITHESIS**, or *Opposition*, is when things contrary or different are contrasted, to make them appear in the most striking light; as, *Hannibal was cunning, but Fabius was cautious. Cæsar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, integritate vitæ Cato*, &c. Sall. Cat. 54. *Ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia*, &c. Cic. Similar to this figure is the *Oxymōron*, i. e. *acute dictum*; as, *Amici absentes ad-sunt*, &c. Cic. *Impietate pia est*, Ovid. *Num capti potuere capi*, Virg.

6. **INTERROGATION**, (Græc. *Erotēsis*), is a figure

whereby we do not simply ask a question, but express some strong feeling or affection of the mind in that form ; as, *Quosque tandem, &c.* Cic. *Creditis avectos hostes?* Virg. *Heu! quæ me æquora possunt accipere,* Id. Sometimes an answer is returned, in which case it is called *Subjectio* ; as, *Quid ergo? audacissimus ego ex omnibus? minime,* Cic. Nearly allied to this is *Expostulation*, when a person pleads with offenders to return to their duty.

7. EXCLAMATION, (*Ecphonēsis*;) as, *O nomen dulce libertatis!* &c. Cic. *O tempora, O mores!* Id. *O patria! O Divûm domus Ilium!* &c. Virg.

8. DESCRIPTION, or *Imagery*, (*Hypotypōsis*;) when any thing is painted in a lively manner, as if done before our eyes. Hence it is also called *Vision*; as, *Videor mihi hanc urbem videre,* &c. Cic. in Cat. iv. 6. *Videre magnos jam videor duces, Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,* Hor. Here a change of tense is often used, as the present for the past, and conjunctions omitted, &c. Virg. xi. 637. &c.

9. EMPHASIS is when a particular stress is laid on some word in a sentence ; as, *Hannibal peto pacem,* Liv. *Proh! Jupiter ibit hic!* Virg.

10. EPANARTHOSIS, or *Correction*, is when the speaker either recalcs or corrects what he had last said ; as, *Filium habui, ah! quid dixi habere me? imò habui,* Ter.

11. PARALEPSIS, or *Omission*, is when one pretends to omit or pass by, what he at the same time declares.

12. APARITHMĒSIS, or *Enumeration*, is when what might be expressed in a few words, is branched out into several parts.

13. SYNATHROISMUS, or *Coacervatio*, is the crowding of many particulars together ; as,

————— *Faces in castra tulissem,*

Implesse inque foros flammis, natumque, patremque

Cum genere extinxem, nemet super ipsa dedissem. Virg.

14. *Incrementum*, or CLIMAX in sense, is when one number rises above another to the highest ; as, *Facinus est vincere civem Romanum, scelus verberare, parnicidium necare,* Cic. When all the circumstances of an object or action are artfully exaggerated, it is called *Auxēsis*, or *Amplification*. But this is properly not one figure, but the skilful employment of several, chiefly of the Simile and the Climax.

15. TRANSITION (*metabāsis*) is when a speech is abruptly introduced ; or when a writer suddenly passes from one

subject to another ; as, Horat. Od. ii. 13. 13. In strong passion, a change of person is sometimes used ; as, Virg. Æn. iv. 365, &c. xi. 406, &c.

16. SUSPENSIO, or *Sustenatio*, is when the mind of the hearer is long kept in suspense ; to which the Latin inversion of words is often made subservient.

17. CONCESSIO is the yielding of one thing to obtain another ; as, *Sit fur, sit sacrilegus*, &c. *at est bonus imperator*, Cic. in Verrem, v. 1. PROLEPSIS, *Prevention* or *Anticipation*, is when an objection is started and answered. ANACOINÖSIS, or *Communication*, is when the speaker deliberates with the judges or hearers ; which is also called *Diaporësis* or *Addubitatio*. LICENTIA, or the pretending to assume more freedom than is proper, is used for the sake of admonishing, rebuking, and also flattering ; as, *Vide quam non reformidem*, &c. Cic. pro Ligario. APOSIOPËSIS, or *Concealment*, leaves the sense incomplete ; as, *Quos ego — sed præstat motos componere fluctus*, Virg.

18. SENTENTIA, (*gnome*,) a sentiment, is a general maxim concerning life or manners, which is expressed in various forms ; as, *Otium sine literis mors est*, Seneca. *Adeo in teneris assuescere multum est*, Virg. *Probitas laudatur & alget* ; *Misera est magni, custodia censis* ; *Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus*, Juv.

As most of these figures are used by orators, and some of them only in certain parts of their speeches, it will be proper that the learner know the parts into which a regular formal oration is commonly divided. These are, 1. The *Introduction*, the *Exordium* or *Proæmium*, to gain the good will and attention of the hearers : 2. The *Narration*, or *Explication* : 3. The argumentative part, which includes, *Confirmation* or proof, and *Confutation* or refuting the objections and arguments of an adversary. The sources from which arguments are drawn, are called *Loci*, topics ; and are either intrinsic or extrinsic ; common or peculiar. 4. The *Peroration*, *Epilogue*, or *Conclusion*.

THE QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

The quantity of a syllable is the space of time taken up in pronouncing it.

That part of grammar which treats of the quantity and accent of Syllables, and of the measures of verse, is called *PROSODY*.

Syllables with respect to their quality, are either *long* or *short*.

A long syllable in pronouncing requires double the time of a short ; as, *tēdērē*.

Some syllables are *common* ; that is, sometimes long, and sometimes short ; as the second syllable in *volucris*.

A vowel is said to be long or short by nature, which is always so by custom, or by the use of the poets.

In polysyllables or long words, the last syllable except one is called the *Penultima*, or, by contraction, the *Penult*, and the last syllable except two, the *Antepenultima*.

When the quantity of a syllable is not fixed by some particular rule, it is said to be long or short by *authority* ; that is, according to the usage of the poets. Thus *le* in *lēgo* is said to be short by authority, because it is always made short by the Latin poets.

In most Latin words of one or two syllables, according to our manner of pronouncing, we can hardly distinguish by the ear a long syllable from a short. Thus *le* in *lēgo* and *lēgi* seem to be sounded equally long ; but when we pronounce them in composition, the difference is obvious ; thus, *perlēgo*, *perlēgi* ; *relēgo*, *-ēre* ; *relēgo*, *-āre*, &c.

The rules of quantity are either *General* or *special*. The former apply to all syllables, the latter only to some certain syllables.

GENERAL RULES.

I. A vowel before another vowel is short ; as, *Mēus*, *altus* : so *nihil* ; *h* in verse being considered only as a breathing. In like manner in English, *crēate*, *hēhave*.

Exc. 1. *I* is long in *fio*, *fiēbam*, &c. unless when followed by *r* ; as, *fiēri*, *fiērem* ; thus,

Omnia jam fient, fīēri quæ posse negabam, Ovid.

Exc. 2. *E* having an *i* before and after it, in the fifth declension, is long ; as, *speciēi*. So is the first syllable in *āer*, *dīus*, *ēheu*, and the penultima in *aulāi*, *terrāi*, &c. in *Pompēi*, *Cāi*, and such like words ; but we sometimes find *Pompei* in two syllables, *Horat. Od. II. 7*.

Exc. 3. The first syllable in *ohe* and *Diana* is common ; so likewise is the penult of genitives in *ius* ; as, *illius*, *unius*, &c. to be read long in prose. *Alius*, in the genit. is always long, as being contracted for *alius* ; *alterus*, short.

In Greek words, when a vowel comes before another, no certain rule concerning its quantity can be given.

Sometimes it is short : as, Danāe, Idēa, Sophīa, Symphonīa, Simōia, Hyades, Phāon, Deucallion, Pygmalion, Thebāis, &c.

Often it is long : as, Lycāon, Machāon, Didymāon ; Amphion, Arion, Ixion, Pau-

dion; Nhis, Lhis, Achhis; Brisëis, Cadmhis; Latbus, & Latöis, Myrtöus, Nérëius, Prainëius, Achelöius, Minöius; Archeläus, Meneläus, Amphiaräus; Enëas, Penëus, Epëus, Acrisionëus, Adanantëus, Phobëus, Gigantëus; Darius, Basrius, Eugenius, Bacchius; Cassiopëa, Cæsarëa Chæronëa, Cytherëa, Galatëa, Laodicëa, Medëa, Panthëa, Penelopëa; Olio, Eufo, Elegia, Iphigenia, Alexandria, Thalia, Antiochia, idololatris, Istanla, politia, &c. Læertes, Dëiphobus, Dëijanisra, Tröes, heröes, &c.

Sometimes it is common : as, Chorea, platen, Malca, Nereides, canopeum, Orion, Geryon, Eos, eöus, &c. So in foreign words Michael, Israel, Raphael, Abraham, &c.

The accusative of nouns in *eus* is usually short; as, *Orphëa, Salmonëa, Capharëa, &c.* but sometimes long; as, *Idamnëa, Ilianëa, Virg.* Instead of *Elegia, Cytherëa*, we find *Elegia, Cythëa, Ovid.* But the quantity of Greek words cannot be properly understood without the knowledge of Greek.

In English a vowel before another is also sometimes lengthened; as, *science, idæa.*

II. A vowel before two consonants, or before a double consonant is long (*by position, as it is called*;) as,

arma, fallo, axis, gaza, major; the compounds of *jugum* excepted; as, *bijugus, quadrijugus, &c.*

When the foregoing word ends in a short vowel, and the following begins with two consonants or a double one, that vowel is sometimes lengthened by position; as,

Ferte cit, flammas, date velæ, scandite muros, Virg.

But this rarely occurs.

¶ A vowel before a mute and a liquid is common;

as the middle syllable in *volucris, tenebræ*, thus,

Et primò similis volüeri, mox vera volüeris. Ovid.

Nox tenëbras, profert Phœbus fugat inde tenëbras. Id.

But in prose these words are pronounced short. So *peragro, pharetra, podagra, chiragra, celebris, latbræ, &c.*

To make this rule hold, three things are requisite. The vowel must be naturally short the mute must go before the liquid, and be in the same syllable with it. Thus, *a* in *patris* is made common in verse, because *a* in *par* is naturally short or always so by custom: but *a* in *matris, acris*, is always long, because long by nature or custom in *mater* and *acer*. In like manner the penult in *salûrus, umbûlus, um*, is always long, because they are derived from *salus, salûs, and ambûlum*. So *a* in *artë, nobis, &c.* is long by position, because the mute and the liquid are in different syllables.

L and *r* only are considered as liquids in Latin words; *m* and *n* do not take place except in Greek words.

III. A contracted syllable is long; as, *Nil* for *nihil*; *mî*, for *mihi*; *côgo*, for *coûgo*; *alius*, for *alius*; *tibiëa*, for *tibiicen*; *ûi*, for *ui*; *sôdes*, for *si audes*; *nôlo*, for *non volo*; *bigæ*, for *bijugæ*; *sciltcet*, for *scire licet*, &c.

IV. A diphthong is always long; as,

Aurum, Cæsar, Eubæa, &c. Only *præ* in composition before a vowel is commonly short; as, *præire, præustus*; thus,

Nec totâ tamen ille prior præeunte carinâ. Virg.

Stipitibus duris agitur sudibusque pri. ustis. Id.

But it is sometimes lengthened; as,

cum vacuus domino præiret Arion. Statius.

In English we pronounce several of the diphthongs short, by sinking the sound of one vowel; but then there is properly no diphthong.

SPECIAL RULES.

I. CONCERNING THE FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

Preterites and Supines of Two Syllables.

V. Preterites of two syllables lengthen the former syllable; as, *Vēni, vīdi vici.*

Except *bibi*, *scīdi* from *scindo*, *fidī* from *findo*, *tūli*, *dēdi*, and *stēti*, which are shortened.

VI. Supines of two syllables lengthen the former syllable; as, *Visum, cāsum, mōlum.*

Except *sūtum*, from *sēro*; *cītum*, from *cīeo*; *lītum*, from *līno*; *sītum*, from *sīno*; *stātum*, from *sisto*; *ītum*, from *eo*; *dūtum*, from *do*; *rūtum*, from the compounds of *ruo*; *qūtum*, from *queo*; *rātus*, from *reor*.

Preterites which double the first syllable.

VII. Preterites which double the first syllable, have both the first syllables short; as,

Cēcīdi, tētigi, pēpūli, pēpēri, dīdīci tūtūdi: except *cēcīdi*, from *cædo*; *pēpēdi*, from *pēdo*; and when two consonants intervene; as, *fēfelli, tētendi, &c.*

INCREASE OF NOUNS.

A noun is said to increase, when it has more syllables in any of the oblique cases than in the nominative; as, *rex, regis*. Here *re* is called the *increase* or *crement*, and so through all the other cases. The last syllable is never esteemed a crement.

Some nouns have a double increase, that is, increase by more syllables than one; as, *iter, itinēris*.

A noun in the plural is said to increase, when in any case it has more syllables than the genitive singular; as, *gener, genēri, genērōrum*.

Nouns of the first, fourth, and fifth declensions, do not increase in the singular number, unless where one vowel comes before another; as, *fructus, fructūi*; *res, rei*; which fall under Rule I.

Third Declension.

VIII. Nouns of the third declension which increase, make *a* and *o* long; *e, i*, and *u* short; as,

Pietātis, honōris; muliēris, lapīdis, murmuris.

The chief exceptions from this rule are marked under the formation of the genitive in the third declension. But here perhaps it may be proper to be more particular.

A.

A noun in A shortens *atis* in the genitive; as, *dogma*, -*ātis*; *poema*, -*ātis*.

O.

O shortens *inis*, but lengthens *ēnis* and *ōnis*; as, *Carde*, -*ātis*; *Virgo*, -*inis*; *Anio*, -*ēnis*; *Cicero*, -*ōnis*. Gentle or patrician nouns vary their quantity. Most of them shorten the genitive; as, *Marōdo*, -*ōnis*; *Saxo*, -*ōnis*. Some are long; as, *Successiōnes*, *Vetūnes*. *Britōnes* is common.

I. C. D.

I shortens *itis*; as, *Hydromēllis*, -*itis*. E lengthens -*ecis*; as, *Halec*, -*ēcis*.

A noun in D shortens the ccrement; as, *David*, -*idis*.

L.

Masculines in AL shorten *ilis*; as, *Sal*, -*silis*; *Hannibal*, -*ilis*; *Hasdrubal*, -*ilis*; but neuters lengthen it; as, *animal*, -*ilis*.

Sōlis from *sol* is long; also Hebrew words in *el*; as, *Michael*, -*ēlis*. Other nouns in L shorten the ccrement; as, *Vigil*, -*ilis*; *consul*, -*ilis*.

N.

Nouns in ON vary their ccrement. Some lengthen it; as, *Helicon*, -*ōnis*; *Chiron*, -*ōnis*. Some shorten it; as, *Menon*, -*ōnis*; *Actæon*, -*ōnis*.

EN shortens *inis*; as, *flumen*, -*inis*; *tibicen*, -*inis*. Other nouns in N lengthen the penult. AN *ēnis*; as, *Titan*, -*ēnis*; EN *ēnis*; as, *Siren*, -*ēnis*; IN *inis*; as, *delphin*, -*inis*; YN *ynis*; as, *Phorcyn*, -*ynis*.

R.

1. Neuters in AR lengthen *aris*; as, *calcar*, -*aris*. Except the following: *bacchar*, -*aris*; *jubar*, -*aris*; *nectar*, -*aris*. Also the adjective *par*, *pāris*, and its compounds, *impar*, -*aris*; *dispar*, -*aris*, &c.

2. The following nouns in R lengthen the genitive: *Nar*, *nāris*, the name of a river; *fur*, *fūris*; *ver*, *vēris*. Also *Reclmer*, -*ēris*; *Byzer*, -*ēris*; *Ser*, *Sēris*; *Iber*, *ēris*, proper names.

3. Greek nouns in TER lengthen *teris*; as, *crater*, -*ēris*; *character*, -*ēris*. Except *cæther*, -*ēris*.

4. OR lengthens *oris*; as, *amor*, -*ōris*. Except neuter nouns; as, *marmer*, -*ōris*; *æquor*, -*ōris*; Greek nouns in *to*; as, *Hector*, -*ōris*; *Actor*, -*ōris*; *rhetor*, -*ōris*. Also, *arbor*, -*ōris*, and *memor*, -*ōris*.

5. Other nouns in R shorten the genitive; AR *aris*, masc.; as, *Cæsar*, -*aris*; *Hamillen*, -*aris*; *Iar*, *Iāris*. ER *eris* of any gender; as, *āer*, *āēris*; *mulier*, -*ēris*; *cadāver*, -*ēris*; *ter*, anciently, *itiner*, *itinēris*; *verbēris* from the obsolete *verber*. UR *uris*; as, *vultur*, -*ūris*; *murmur*, -*ūris*. YR *yris*; as, *Martyr*, -*yris*.

AS.

1. Nouns in AS, which have *atis*, lengthen the ccrement; as, *pictas*, -*ātis*; *Mæcenas*, -*ātis*. Except *anas*, -*ātis*.

2. Other nouns in AS shorten the ccrement; as, Greek nouns having the genitive in *idis*, *ātis*, and *ōnis*; thus, *Pallas*, -*ātis*; *artocreas*, -*ētis*; *Melas*, -*ōnis*, the name of a river. So *vas*, *vāsdis*; *mas*, *māris*: But *vas*, *vāsdis*, is long.

ES.

ES shortens the ccrement; as, *miles*, -*ētis*; *Ceres*, -*ēris*; *pes*, *pēdis*.

Except *lochplæ*, -*ētis*; *quidēs*, -*ētis*; *mansues*, -*ētis*; *hæres*, -*ēdis*; *merces*, -*ēdis*.

IS.

Nouns in IS shorten the ccrement; as, *lapis*, -*idis*; *Sanguis*, -*inis*; *Phyllis*, -*idis*.

Except *Glis*, *gliris*; and Latin nouns which have *itis*; as, *lis*, *litis*; *dis*, *ditis*; *Quiris*, -*itis*; *Saninis*, -*itis*: But *Charis*, a Greek noun, has *Charitis*.

The following also lengthen the ccrement: *Crenis*, -*idis*; *Prophis*, -*idis*; *Nesis*, -*idis*, proper names. And Greek nouns in *is*, which have also in; as, *Salāmis*, or *in*, *Salāmīnis*.

OS.

Nouns in OS lengthen the ccrement: as, *nepos*, -*ōtis*; *flas*, *flōris*.

Except *Bas*, *bōvis*; *compos*, -*ōtis*; and *impos*, -*ōtis*.

US.

US shortens the ccrement; as, *tempus*, -*ōris*; *tripus*, -*ōdis*.

Except nouns which have *ūdis*, *ūris*, and *ūtis*; as, *incus*, -*ūdis*; *fur*, *fūris*; *salus*, *ūtis*. But *Ligus* has *Ligūris*; the obsolete *pecua*, *pecūdis*; and *intercus*, -*ūtis*.

The neuter of the comparative has -*ōtis*; as, *melius*, -*ōris*.

YS.

YS shortens *ydis* or *ydas*; as, *chlamys*, -*ydīs*, or -*ydōs*; and lengthens *ynis* as, *Trachys*, -*ynis*.

BS. PS. MS.

Nouns in S, with a consonant going before, shorten the penult of the genitive; as, *cælebs*, -*ibis*; *inops*, -*ōbis*; *hiems*, *hiēmīs*.

Except *Cyclops*, -*ōpis*; *seps* *sēpis*; *gryps*, *grypīs*; *Cecrops*, -*ōpis*; *plebs*, *plēbis*; *hydrops*, -*ōpis*.

T.

T shortens the crement ; as, *caput, -itis*.

X.

1. Nouns in X, which have the genitive in *gis*, shorten the crement ; as, *conjug, -igis* ; *remex, -igis* ; *Allobrox, -gis* ; *Phryx, Phrygis*. But *lex, -lēgis*, and *rex, -rēgis*, are long ; and likewise *frūgis*.

2. Ex shortens *-icis* ; as, *vertex, -icis* : except *vibex, -icis*.

3. Other nouns in X lengthen the crement ; as, *pax, -pācis* ; *radix, -icis* ; *vex, -vēcis* ; *lux, -lūcis* ; *Pollux, -lūcis*, &c.

Except *ſcīcis, nēcīcis, vīcis, prēcīcis, cālīcis, cīlīcis, pīcis, ſornīcis, nīvis, Cappadūcis, dūcis, nūīcis, crūcis, tūīcis, onychīcis, Erſīcis, mastīx, -īctis*, the root of the *lentiscus*, or *mastrich-tree*, and many others whose quantity can only be ascertained by authority.

4. Some nouns vary the crement ; as, *Syphax, -īcis*, or *-icis* ; *Sandyx, -icis*, or *-icis* ; *Bebryx, -īcis*, or *-īcis*.

Increase of the Plural Number.

IX. Nouns of the plural number which increase, make *A*, *E*, and *O* long ; but shorten *I* and *U* ; as,

musarum, rerum, dominorum ; regibus, portibus : except *lobus* or *bubus*, contracted for *bōvibus*.

INCREASE OF VERBS.

A verb is said to increase, when any part has more syllables than the second person singular of the present of the indicative active ; as, *amas, amāmus*, where the second syllable *ma* is the increase or crement ; for the last syllable is never called by that name.

A verb often increases by several syllables ; as, *amas, amābāmīni* ; in which case it is said to have a *first, second, or third increase*.

X. In the increase of verbs, *a*, *e*, and *o*, are long ; *i* and *u*, short ; as,

Amāre, docēre, amātōte ; legimus, sūmus, volūmus.

The poets sometimes shorten *edēdrunt* and *stēderunt* ; and lengthen *rīmus* and *rītis*, in the future of the subjunctive ; as, *transīgrītis aquas, Quid*. All the other exceptions from this rule are marked in the formation of the verb.

The first or middle syllable of words which do not come under any of the foregoing rules, are said to be long or short by *authority* ; and their quantity can only be discovered from the usage of the poets, which is the most certain of all rules.

REMARKS on the Quantity of the PENULT of Words.

1. Patronymics in *IDES* or *ADES* usually shorten the penult ; as, *Priamīdes, Atlantiādes, &c*. Unless they come from nouns in *eus* ; as, *Pelīdes, Tydīdes, &c*.

2. Patronymics, and similar words, in *AIS, EIS, ITIS, OIS, OTIS, INE, and ONE*, commonly lengthen the penult ; as, *Achāīs, Ptolemāīs, Chryſēīs, Atnēīs, Memphītis, Latōīs, Icarīōtis, Nerīne, Arisiōne*. Except *Thebāīs*, and *Phocāīs* ; and *Nereis*, which is common.

3. Adjectives in *ACUS*, *ICUS*, *IDUS*, and *IMUS*, for the most part shorten the penult ; as, *Ægyptiācus*, *academīcus*, *lepidus*, *legittimus* ; also superlatives ; as, *fortissimus*, &c. Except *opācus*, *amicus*, *apricus*, *pudicus*, *mendicus*, *posticus*, *fidus*, *infidus*, (but *perfidus*, of *per* and *fides*, is short) *bīmus*, *quadrīmus*, *patrīmus*, *matrīmus*, *opīmus* ; and two superlatives, *īmus*, *prīmus*.

4. Adjectives in *ALIS*, *ANUS*, *ARUS*, *IVUS*, *ORUS*, *OSUS*, lengthen the penult ; as, *dotālis*, *urbānus*, *avārus*, *æstivus*, *decōrus*, *arenōsus* Except *barbārus*, *epipārus*.

5. Verbal adjectives in *ILIS*, shorten the penult ; as, *agilis*, *facilis*, &c. But derivatives from nouns usually lengthen it ; as, *anilis*, *civilis*, *herilis*, &c. To these add *exilis*, *subtilis* ; and names of months, *Aprilis*, *Quinctilis*, *Sextilis* : Except *humilis*, *partilis* ; and also *similis*. But all adjectives in *atilis*, are short ; as, *versātilis*, *volatilis*, *umbratilis*, &c.

6. Adjectives in *INUS* derived from inanimate things, as plants, stones, &c. also from adverbs of time, commonly shorten the penult ; as, *amaracīnus*, *crocīnus*, *cedrīnus*, *fagīnus*, *oleagīnus* ; *ādamanīnus*, *cristallīnus*, *crastīnus*, *pristīnus*, *perendīnus*, &c.

Other adjectives in *INUS* are long ; as, *agnīnus*, *austri-nus*, *bīnus*, *clandestīnus*, *Latīnus*, *marīnus*, *supīnus*, *vespertīnus*, &c.

7. Diminutives in *OLUS*, *OLA*, *OLUM* ; and *ULUS*, *ULA*, *ULUM*, always shorten the penult ; as, *urceolus*, *filiola*, *musæolem* ; *lectulus*, *rationcula*, *corculum*, &c.

8. Adverbs in *TIM* lengthen the penult ; as, *oppidatim*, *viritim*, *tributim*. Except *affatim*, *perpetim*, and *statim*.

9. Desideratives in *URIO* shorten the antepenultima, which in the second or third person is the penult ; as, *esurio*, *esuris*, *esurit*. But other verbs in *urio* lengthen that syllable ; as, *ligurio*, *liguris* ; *scaturio*, *scaturis*, &c.

PENULT OF PROPER NAMES.

The following proper names lengthen the penult. *Abdera*, *Abydus*, *Adonia*, *Ædipus*, *Ætolia*, *Ahala*, *Alaricus*, *Alcides*, *Amfelz*, *Andronicus*, *Anubia*, *Archimedes*, *Ariarathes*, *Ariobarzanes*, *Aristides*, *Aristobolus*, *Aristogiton*, *Arpinum*, *Artabanus*, *Brachmanes*, *Busiris*, *Buthratus* ; *Cethægus*, *Chalcædon*, *Cleobolus*, *Cyræne*, *Cythera*, *Curiætes*, *Darici*, *Demouliens*, *Dionædes*, *Diorex*, *Dioscæri* ; *Ebudes*, *Eraphyle*, *Eubolus*, *Eucledes*, *Euphrates*, *Eumædes*, *Euripus*, *Euxinus* ; *Gargæus*, *Gætilus*, *Grani-cus* ; *Heliogabalus*, *Henricus*, *Heraclides*, *Heraclitus*, *Hippónax*, *Hispānus* ; *Irène* ; *Lætydas*, *Latona*, *Leuceta*, *Lugdunum*, *Lycōras* ; *Mandane*, *Mausolus*, *Maximulus*, *Meleager*, *Messala*, *Messāna*, *Milætus* ; *Nasica*, *Nicānor*, *Nicetas* ; *Pachynus*, *Pandora*, *Pelōria*, & -*us*, *Pharsalus*, *Phænice*, *Polites*, *Polycletus*, *Polynices*, *Prætor* ; *Sarpædon*, *Serapia*, *Sinope*, *Stratonice*, *Suffetes* ; *Tierānes*, *Thessalonica* ; *Verōna*, *Veronica*.

The following are short : *Anathus*, *Amphipolis*, *Anabosis*, *Anticyra*, *Antigonus*, & -*ne*, *Antiochus*, *Antiochus*, *Antiope*, *Antipas*, *Antipater*, *Antiphānes*, *Antiphā-*

tes, Antiphila, Antiphon, Anytus, Apulus, Areopagus, Ariminum, Armenus, Athëis, Attalus, Attica; Bitrix, Bructeri; Calaber, Callicrates, Callistratus, Candace, Cantaber, Carneades, Cherilus, Chrysostomus, Cleombratus, Cleomenes, Corycos, Constantinopolis, Craterus, Cratylus, Cremëra, Crustumeri, Cybele, Cyelides, Cyzicus; Dalmate, Damocles, Dardanus, Deicees, Deiotarus, Democritus, Demipho, Didymus, Diogenes, Drepnum, Dumnorix; Empedocles, Ephesus, Evergetes, Eumenes, Eurymedon, Euripylus; Fucinus; Geryones, Gyarus; Hecyra, Heliopolis, Hermione, Herodotus, Hesiodus, Hesione, Hippocrates, Hippotamos, Hypata, Hypantia; Icarus, Ictas, Illyris, Iphitus, Ismarus, Ithaca, Laodice, Laomedon, Lampascus, Lamyrus, Lapitha, Leucetilis, Libanus, Lipare, v. a, Lysimachus, Longinus; Marathon, Menalus, Marmarica, Massagete, Matrôna, Megara, Melitus, & a, Metropolis, Mutina, Myconus; Neocles, Neritos, Noricum; Omphale; Patara, Pegasus, Pharnaces, Pisistratus, Polydamas, Polyxena, Porcena, or Porsenna, Praxiteles, Puteoli, Pythias, Pythagoras; Sarmate, Sarsina, Semële, Semiramis, Sequani, & a, Seriphos, Sicoris, Soerates, Sodoma, Sotades, Spartacus, Sporades, Strongyle, Stymphalus, Sybaris; Targetus, Telegonus, Telemachus, Tenedos, Tarraco, Theophanes, Theophilus, Tomyrus; Ubleus; Veneti, Vologesus, Volusus; Xenocrates; Zolius, Zopyrus.

The penult of several words is doubtful; thus, *Baiavi*, Lucan. *Baiavi*, Juv. & Mart. *Fortuivus*, Horag. *Fortuivus*, Mart. Some make *fortuivus* of three syllables; but it may be shortened like *gratuitus*, Stat. *Pairimus*, *matrimus*, *praetolor*, &c. are by some lengthened, and by some shortened; but for their quantity, there is no certain authority.

II. FINAL SYLLABLES.

A.

XI. *A* in the end of a word declined by cases is short; as, *Musâ, templâ, Tydeâ, lampadâ*.

Exc. The ablative of the first declension is long; as, *Musâ, Aenêâ*; and the vocative of Greek nouns in *as*; as, *O Aenêâ, O Pallâ*.

A in the end of a word not declined by cases is long; as, *Amâ, frustra, prætereâ, ergâ, intrâ*.

Exc. *Itâ, quîâ, ejâ, posteâ, putâ*, (adv.) are short; and sometimes, though more rarely, the prepositions *contrâ, ultra*, and the compounds of *gintâ*; as, *trigintâ, &c.* *Contra*, and *ultra*, when adverbs, are always long.

E.

XII. *E* in the end of a word is short; as,

Natê, sedilê, patrê, currê, nempê, antê.

Exc. 1. Monosyllables are long; as, *mê, tê, sê*; except these enclitic conjunctions *quê, vê, nê*; and these syllabical adjections, *ptê, cê, tê*; as, *suaptê, hujuscê, tutê*; but these may be comprehended under the general rule, as they never stand by themselves.

Exc. 2. Nouns of the first and fifth declension are long; as, *Calliôpê, Anchisê, fidê*. So *rê-*, and *diê*, with their compounds, *quarê, hodiê, pridê, postridiê, quotidîê*: Also Greek nouns which want the singular, *Cetê, malê, Tempê*; and the second person singular of the imperative of the second conjugation; as, *Docê, manê*; but *cave, vale, and vide*, are sometimes short.

Exc. 3. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declension are long ; as, *placidē, pulchrē, valdē*, contracted for *validē* : to these add *fermē, ferē, and ohē* ; also all adverbs of the superlative degree ; as, *doctissimē, fortissimē* : but *benē* and *malē* are short.

I.

XIII. *I* final is long ; as, *Domini, patri, doceri*.

Exc. 1. Greek vocatives are short ; as, *Alexi, Amarylli*.

Exc. 2. The dative of Greek nouns of the third declension which increase, is common ; as, *Palladi Minotidi*.

Mihi, tibi, sibi, are also common : so likewise are *ibi, nisi, ubi, quasi* ; and *cui*, when a dissyllable, which in poetry is seldom the case. *Sicubi* and *necubi* are always short.

O.

XIV. *O* final is common ; as, *Virgo, Amo, quando*.

Exc. 1. Monosyllables in *o* are long ; as, *ō, dō, stō, prō*. The dative and ablative sing. of the second declension is long ; as, *librō, donatō* : also Greek nouns, as, *Didō*, and *Athō*, the genit. of *Athos*, and adverbs derived from nouns ; as, *certō, falsō, paulō*. To these add *quō, eō*, and their compounds, *quōvis, quōcunque, adeō, ideō* ; likewise, *illō, idcirco, citrō, intrō, retrō, ultrō*.

Exc. 2. The following words are short ; *Egō, sciō, cedō*, a defective verb, *homō, citō, illūcō, immō, duō, ambō, modō*, with its compounds, *quomodō, dummodō, postmodō* : but some of these are also found long.

Exc. 3. The gerund in *DO* in Virgil is long ; in other poets it is short. *Ergō*, on account of, is long ; *ergo*, therefore, is doubtful.

U and Y.

XV. *U* final is long ; *Y* final is short ; as, *Vultū : Molū*.

B, D, L, M, R, T.

XVI. *B, D, L, R, and T*, in the end of a word, are short ; as,

Ab, apūd, semel, precor, caput.

The following words are long, *sāl, sōl, nīl ; pār*, and its compounds, *impar, dispar, &c. ; fār, lār, Nār, cūr, fūr* ; also nouns in *er* which have *ēris* in the genitive ; as, *Cratēr*,

vēr, Ibēr ; likewise *aēr, æthēr* ; to which add Hebrew names ; as, *Jōb, Daniël, David*.

M final anciently made the foregoing vowel short ; as, *Militūm octo*, Ennius. But by later poets, *m* in the end of a word is always cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel ; thus, *Militū octo* ; except in compound words ; as, *circūmāgo, circūmce*.

C, N.

XVII. *C* and *N* in the end of a word, are long ; as,

Ac, sic, nōn. So Greek nouns in *n* ; as, *Titān, Sirēn, Salamīn* ; *Ænēān, Anchisēn, Circēn* ; *Lacedæmōn, &c.*

The following words are short, *nēc* and *donēc* ; *forsitān, in, forsān, tamēn, ān, vidēn* ; likewise nouns in *en* which have *inis* in the genitive ; as, *carmēn, crimēn* ; together with several Greek nouns ; as, *Ilīōn, Pylōn, Alexīn*.

The pronoun *hic*, and the verb *fac*, are common.

AS, ES, OS.

XVIII. *AS, ES, and OS*, in the end of a word, are long ; as, *Mās, quīēs, bonōs*.

The following words are short, *anās, ēs*, from *sum* and *penēs* ; *ōs*, having *ossis* in the genitive, *compōs*, and *impōs* ; also a great many Greek nouns of all these three terminations ; as, *Arcās* and *Arcādās, herōās, Phrygēs, Arcadōs, Tenēdōs, Mēlōs, &c.* and Latin nouns in *es*, having the penult of the genitive increasing short ; as, *Alēs, hebēs, obsēs*. But *Cerēs, pariēs, ariēs, abiēs*, and *pēs*, with its compounds are long.

IS, US, YS.

XIX. *IS, US, and YS*, in the end of a word, are short ; as,

Turrīs, legīs, legīmūs, annūs, Capjys.

Exc. 1. Plural cases in *is* and *us* are long ; as, *Pennīs, librīs, nobīs, omnīs*, for *omnes, fructūs, mantīs* : also the genitive singular of the fourth declension ; as, *portūs*. But *bus* in the dat. and abl. plural is short ; as, *floribūs, fructibūs, rebūs*.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *is* are long, which have the genitive in *itis, inis, or entis* ; as, *lis, Samnīs, Salamīs, Simois*. To these add the adverbs *gratis* and *foris* ; the noun *glīs*, and *vis*, whether it be a noun or a verb ; also *is* in the second person singular, when the plural has *itis* ; as, *audis, abis, possis*. *Ris* in the future of the subjunctive is common.

Exc. 3. Monosyllables in *us* are long ; as, *grūs, sūs* : also nouns which in the genitive have *ūris, ūdis, ūtis, untis*, or *ōdis* ; as, *tellūs, incūs, virtūs, amāthūs, tripūs*. To these add

the genitive of Greek nouns of the third declension ; as, *Citis, Sapphus, Mantus* ; also nouns which have *u* in the vocative ; as, *Panthus*.

Exc. 4. *Tethys*, is sometimes long, and nouns in *ys*, which have likewise *yn* in the nominative ; as, *Phorcys, Trachys*.

¶ The last syllable of every verse is common ;

Or, as some think, necessarily long on account of the pause or suspension of the voice, which usually follows it in pronunciation.

THE QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.

1. DERIVATIVES.

XX. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives ; as,

<i>Amicus</i> from	<i>āmo</i> ,	<i>Decōro</i> , from	<i>decus</i> , -ōris.
<i>Auctōnor</i> ,	<i>auctio</i> , -ōnis.	<i>Exūlo</i> ,	<i>exul</i> , -ūlis.
<i>Auctōro</i> ,	<i>auctor</i> -ōris.	<i>Pāridus</i> ,	<i>pāveo</i> .
<i>Auditor</i> ,	<i>audītum</i> .	<i>Quirīto</i> ,	<i>quiris</i> -tis.
<i>Auspīcor</i> ,	<i>auspex</i> -icis.	<i>Radīctus</i> ,	<i>radix</i> -icis.
<i>Caupōnor</i> ,	<i>caupo</i> -ōnis.	<i>Sospīto</i> ,	<i>Sospes</i> , -itjs.
<i>Compētitor</i> ,	<i>compētītum</i> .	<i>Nātura</i> ,	<i>nātus</i> .
<i>Cornīcor</i> ,	<i>cornix</i> -icis.	<i>Māternus</i> ,	<i>māter</i> .
<i>Custōdio</i> ,	<i>custos</i> -ōdis.	<i>Lēgebam</i> , &c.	<i>lēgo</i> .
<i>Decōrus</i> ,	<i>decol</i> , -ōris.	<i>Lēgeram</i> , &c.	<i>lēgi</i> .

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Long from Short.			
<i>Dēni</i> , from	<i>dēcem</i> .	<i>Suspicio</i> , from	<i>susp.cor.</i>
<i>Fōmes</i> ,	<i>fōveo</i> .	<i>Sēdes</i> ,	<i>sēdeo</i> .
<i>Hūmanus</i> ,	<i>hōmo</i> .	<i>Sēcius</i> ,	<i>sēcus</i> .
<i>Rēgula</i> .	<i>rēgo</i> .	<i>Pēnuria</i> ,	<i>pēnus</i> .
2. Short from Long.		<i>Mōbīlis</i> , from	<i>mōveo</i> .
<i>Arena</i> and <i>ārista</i> ,	from	<i>Lucerna</i> ,	<i>lūceo</i> .
<i>Nōna</i> and <i>nōto</i> ,	<i>āreo</i> .	<i>Dux</i> , -ūcis,	<i>dūco</i> .
<i>Vādum</i> ,	<i>nōtus</i> .	<i>Stābilis</i> ,	<i>stābam</i> .
<i>Fīdes</i> ,	<i>vādo</i> .	<i>Ditio</i> ,	<i>dis</i> , <i>dītis</i> .
<i>Sōpor</i> ,	<i>fīdo</i> .	<i>Quāsilus</i> ,	<i>quālus</i> , &c.
	<i>sōpio</i> .		

2. COMPOUNDS.

XXI. Compounds follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them ; as,

Dēdūco, of *dē* and *dūco*. So *prōfēro*, *antēfēro*, *consōlor*, *dēnōto*, *dēpecūlor*, *deprāvo*, *despēro*, *despūmo*, *desquāmo*, *enōdo*, *ērūdīo*, *exūdo*, *exūro*, *expāveo*, *incēro*, *inhūmo*, *investigo*, *prægrāvo*, *prænāto*, *rēgēlo*, *appāro*, *appāreo*, *concāvus*, *prægrāvis*, *dēsōlō*, *suffōco*, & *suffōco*, *diffīdit* from *diffīdo*, and *diffīdit* from *diffīdo*, *indīco* and *indīco*. *permānet* from *permāneo*, and *permānet*, from *permāno*, *effōdit*, in the present, and *effōdit* in the perfect ; so *exēdit* and *exēdit* ; *devēnit* and *devēnit* ; *devīnus*, and *devēnit* ; *reperīmus* and *reperīmus* ; *effūgit* *effūgit*, &c.

The change of a vowel or diphthong in the compound does not alter the quantity ; as, *incido* from *in* and *cado* ; *incido*, from *in* and *cedo* ; *suffūco*, from *sub* and *fauz*, *faucis*. Unless the letter following make it fall under some general rule ; as, *admitto*, *pērcello*, *dēosculor*, *prōhibeo*.

Exc. 1. *Agnitum*, *cognitum*, *dējēro*, *pējēro*, *innūba*, *pronūba*, *maledicus*, *veridicus*, *nihtlum*, *semisōpītus* ; from *nōtus*, *jūro*, *nūbo*, *dīco*, *hīlum*, and *sōpio* : *ambītus*, a participle from *ambio*, is long ; but the substantives *ambītus* and *ambītio* are short. *Connubium* has the second syllable common.

Exc. 2. The preposition *PRO* is short in the following words : *prōfundus*, *prōfugio*, *prōfugus*, *prōnēpos*, *prōneptis*, *prōfestus*, *prōfari*, *prōfiteor*, *prōfānus*, *prōfecto*, *prōcella*, *prōtervus*, and *prōpāgo*, a lineage, *pro* in *prōpāgo*, a vine stock, or shoot, is long. *Pro* in the following words is doubtful ; *propago*, to propagate ; *propino*, *profundo*, *propello*, *propulso*, *procūro*, and *Proserpina*.

Exc. 3. The inseparable prepositions *SE* and *DI* are long ; as, *sēpāro*, *dīvello* : except *dīrīmo*, *dīsertus*. *Re* is short ; as, *rēmītto*, *rēfēro* : except in the impersonal verb *rēfert*, compounded of *res* and *fero*.

Exc. 4. *E*, *I*, *O*, in the end of the former compounding word are usually shortened ; as, *trēcenti*, *nēfas*, *nēque*, *patēfacio*, &c. *Capricornus*, *omnipotens*, *agrīcōla*, *signīfico*, *bīformis*, *alīger*, *Trīvia*, *tubīcen*, &c. *duōdēcim*, *hōdie*, *sacrōsanctus*, &c. But from each of these there are many exceptions. Thus *i* is long when it is varied by cases ; as, *quīdam*, *quīvis*, *tantīdem*, *eīdem*, &c. And when the compounding words may be taken separately ; as, *ludīmagister*, *lucrīfacio*, *sīguis*, &c. *Idem* in the masc. is long, in the neuter, short ; also, *ubīque*, *ibīdem*. But in *ubīvis* and *ubīcūnque*, the *i* is doubtful.

ACCENT.

Accent is the tone of the voice with which a syllable is pronounced.

In every word of two or more syllables, one syllable is sounded higher than the rest, to prevent monotony, or an uniformity of sound, which is disagreeable to the ear.

When accent is considered with respect to the sense, or when a particular stress is laid upon any word, on account of the meaning, it is called *Emphāsis*.

There are three accents, distinguished by their different sounds ; *acute*, *grave*, and *circumflex*.

1. The *acute* or *sharp* accent raises the voice in pronunciation, and is thus marked ['] ; as, *prófero*, *prófer*.

2. The *grave* or *base* accent depresses the voice, or keeps it in its natural tone ; and is thus marked [`] ; as, *doctè*. This accent properly belongs to all syllables which have no other.

The *circumflex* accent first raises and then sinks the voice in some degree on the same syllable ; and is therefore placed only upon long syllables. When written, it has this mark, made up of the two former [^] ; as, *amāre*.

The accents are hardly ever marked in English books, except in dictionaries, grammars, spelling-books, or the like, where the acute accent only is used.

The accents are likewise seldom marked in Latin books, unless for the sake of distinction : as in these adverbs *aliquò*, *continù*, *doctè*, *undè*, &c. to distinguish them from certain cases of adjectives, which are spelt in the same way. So *poëta*, *glorià*, in the ablative : *fructus tumultus*, in the genitive : *nostram*, *vestram*, the genitive of *nos* and *vos* : *ergà*, on account of ; *occidit*, he slew ; *Pompiù*, for *Pompiù* ; *amāris*, *foramaveris*, &c.

VERSE.

A Verse is a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to rule.

It is so called, because when the number of syllables requisite is completed, we always *turn* back to the beginning of a new line.

The parts into which we divide a verse, to see if it have its just number of syllables, are called *Feet*.

A verse is divided into different feet, rather to ascertain its measure or number of syllables, than to regulate its pronunciation.

FEET.

Poetic feet are either of two, three, or four syllables. When a single syllable is taken by itself, it is called a *Cæsura*, which is commonly a long syllable.

1. Feet of two syllables.

Spondeeus, consists of two long ; as, *sanctus*.

Pyrrhichius, two short ; as, *deus*.

Iambus, a short and a long ; as, *amans*.

Trocheus, a long and a short ; as, *strops*.

2. Feet of three syllables.

Dactylus, a long and two short ; as, *scribere*.

Anapestus, two short and a long ; as, *pater*.

Amphimacer, a long, a short, and a long ; as, *charitas*.

Tribrachys, three short ; as, *dominus*.

The following are not so much used :

Molossus, *dilectant*.
Amphibrachys, *honorè*.
Bacchius, *dilectè*.
Antibacchius, *pelluntur*.

Antispastus,
Ionicus major,
Ionicus minor,
Pæon primus,
Pæon secundus,
Pæon tertius,
Pæon quartus,
Epitritus primus,
Epitritus secundus,
Epitritus tertius,
Epitritus quartus,

Alexandër,
cæcè vides,
probrè nobant,
tempò vides,
pòtèntia,
animatùs,
cèlè vides,
vèlèpades,
parèntes,
discrèdès,
serenatùs.

3. Feet of four syllables.

Proclesmaticus, *administrò*.
Dispondeus, *trahere*.
Dijambus, *amantia*.
Choriambus, *pòtèntia*.
Ditrocheus, *conflend*.

SCANNING.

The measuring of verse, or the resolving of it into the several feet of which it is composed, is called *Scanning*.

When a verse has just the number of feet requisite, it is called *Verseus Acatalecticus*, or *Acatalectic* verse: if a syllable be wanting, it is called *Catalecticus*: if there be a syllable too much, *Hypercatalectic*, or *Hypermetor*.

The ascertaining whether the verse be complete; defective, or redundant, is called *Depositio*, or *Clausula*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSE.

1. HEXAMETER.

The Hexameter or heroic verse consists of six feet. Of these the fifth is a dactyle, and the sixth a spondee; all the rest may be either dactyles or spondees; as,

Ludere | quæ vellem | cælum | cæli | mō | p̄r- | mīit | & | gr̄estī. *Virg.*
Infān- | dūm R̄s- | ḡiā, jū- | b̄s rēnō- | vārē dō- | lōrēm. *Id.*

A regular Hexameter line cannot have more than seventeen syllables, or fewer than thirteen.

Sometimes a spondee is found in the fifth place, whence the verse is called *Spondaic*; as,

Cārā Dē- | ūm sōbō- | lēs m̄- | ḡrām Jōvis | Incrē- | mētūm. *Virg.*

This verse is used when any thing grave, slow, large, sad, or the like, is expressed. It commonly has a dactyle in the fourth place, and a word of four syllables in the end.

Sometimes there remains a superfluous syllable at the end. But this syllable must either terminate in a vowel, or in the consonant *m*, with a vowel before it; so as to be joined with the following verse, which in the present case must always begin with a vowel; as,

Omnīa | M̄reūri | ō ūmī- | ūs vō- | cēmquē cō- | lōrēmque. *Virg.*
Et flavos crines —

Those Hexameter verses sound best, which have dactyles and spondees alternately; as,

Ludere quæ vellem calamo permisit agresti. *Virg.*
Fuguis et ingratis premeretur casus urbi. *Id.*

Or which have more dactyles than spondees; as,

Tityre tu patula recubans sub tegmine fagi.

It is esteemed a great beauty in an hexameter verse, when by the use of dactyles and spondees, the sound is adapted to the sense; as,

Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum. *Virg.*
Illi inter cœci: magna vi brachia tollunt. *Id.*
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt. *Id.*

But what deserves particular attention in scanning Hexameter verse is the *CÆSURA*.

Cæsura is when, after a foot is completed, there remains a syllable at the end of a word to begin a new foot; as,

At rē-ginā gr̄a-vi jām-dadum, &c.

The *Cæsura* is variously named, according to the different parts of the hexameter verse in which it is found. When it comes after the first foot, or falls on the third half-foot, it is called by a Greek name, *Triemimēria*: when on the fifth half-foot, or the syllable after the second foot, it is called *Penthemimēria*: when it happens on the first syllable of the fourth foot, or the seventh half-foot, it is called *Heptemimēria*: and when on the ninth half-foot, or the first syllable of the fifth foot, it is called *Eunē-mimēria*.

All these different species of the *Cæsura* sometimes occur in the same verse; as,

Ille lā-tūs nīvō-ūm mō-lī fū-tūs h̄y-cināhō. *Virg.*

But the most common and beautiful *Cæsura* is the penthemim ; on which some lay a particular accent or stress of the voice in reading an hexameter verse thus composed, whence they call it the *Cæsural pause* ;

as,

Tityre dum rede- O, brevis est via, pascere capellas. *Virg.*

When the *Cæsura* falls on a syllable naturally short, it renders it long ; as, the last syllable of *fulvus* in the foregoing example.

The chief melody of an hexameter verse in a great measure depends on the proper disposition of the *Cæsura*. Without this, a line consisting of the number of feet requisite will be little else than mere prose ; as,

Römæ mœniâ terrûit impigër Hännibäl ärmis. *Ennius.*

The ancient Romans, in pronouncing verse, paid a particular attention to its melody. They not only observed the quantity and accent of the several syllables, but also the different stops and pauses which the particular turn of the verse required. In modern times we do not fully perceive the melody of Latin verse, because we have now lost the just pronunciation of that language, the people of every country pronouncing it in a manner similar to their own. In reading Latin verse, therefore, we are directed by the same rules which take place with respect to English verse.

The tone of the voice ought to be chiefly regulated by the sense. All the words should be pronounced fully ; and the cadence of the verse ought only to be observed, so far as it corresponds with the natural expression of the words. At the end of each line there should be no fall of the voice, unless the sense requires it ; but a small pause, half of that which we usually make at a comma.

2. PENTAMETER.

The Pentameter verse consists of five feet. Of these the two first are either dactyles or spondees ; the third always a spondee ; and the fourth and fifth an anapaestus ; as,

Nätü- | re æquü- | tûv æð- | mînâ quâ- | quæ alim. *Propert.*

Cärminä- | büs vi- | vës tēm- | püs in ðm- | nê mëtis. *Ovid.*

But this verse is more properly divided into two hemisticks or halves ; the former of which consists of two feet, either dactyles or spondees, and a *cæsura* ; the latter, always of two dactyles and another *cæsura* : thus,

Nätü | re æquü- | tûr | sëmînâ | quæquæ æð- | æ.

Cärminä- | büs vi- | vës | tēmpüs in | ðmnê mët- | is.

The Pentameter usually ends with a dissyllable, but sometimes also with a polysyllable.

3. ASCLEPIADEAN.

The Asclepiadæan verse consists of four feet ; namely, a spondee, twice a choriambus, and a pyrrhichius ; as,

Mæç- | näs ätävü | ädité rø- | gibüs. *Hor.*

But this verse may be more properly measured thus ; in the first place, a spondee ; in the second, a dactyle ; then a *cæsura* ; and after that two dactyles ; thus,

Mæcc- | nas ata- | vis | edite | regibus.

4. GLYCONIAN.

The Glyconian verse has three feet, a spondee, choriambus, and pyrrhichius ; as,

Nävü | quæ tibi crê- | dîtüm. *Horat.*

Or, it may be divided into a spondee and two dactyles ; thus,

Navis | quæ tibi | creditum.

5. SAPPHIC and ADONIAN.

The Sapphic verse has five feet ; viz. a trochee, spondee, dactyle, and two trochees ; thus,

Intê- | gër vi- | tæ, scëlê- | rûquæ | pürüs. *Horat.*

An Adonian verse consists only of a dactyle and spondee ; as,

Jüpitér | ürgët. *Horat.*

6. PHERECRATIAN.

The Pherecratian verse consists of three feet, a spondee, dactyle, and spondee; thus,

Nīgrīs | æquā | vēntū. Horat.

7. PHALEUCIAN.

The Phaleucian verse consists of five feet; namely, a spondee, a dactyle, and three trochees; as,

Sūmān | nēc mētū- | ſū dī- | ſm, nēc | optēs. Martiā.

8. THE GREATER ALCAIC.

The Greater Alcaic, called likewise *Dactylic*, consists of four feet, a spondee or iambus, iambus and cæura, then two dactyles; as,

Virtūs | rēpū- | ſæ | nēcū | sōndre. Horat.

9. ARCHILOCHIAN.

The Archilochian iambic verse consists of four feet. In the first and third place, it has either a spondee or iambus; in the second and fourth, always an iambus; and in the end, a cæura; as,

Nēs sū- | mī, aūt | pōnī | sētū- | rēs. Horat.

10. THE LESSER ALCAIC.

The Lesser Dactylic Alcaic consists of four feet; namely, two dactyles and two trochees; as,

Arbitrī- | ō pōpū- | līs | aūrē. Horat.

Of the above kinds of verse, the first two take their names from the number of feet of which they consist. All the rest derive their names from those by whom they were either first invented, or frequently used.

There are several other kinds of verse, which are named from the feet by which they are most commonly measured; such as the dactylic, trochaic, anapestic, and iambic. The last of these is most frequently used.

11. IAMBIC.

Of Iambic verse there are two kinds. The one consists of four feet, and is called by a Greek name *Dimeter*; the other consists of six feet, and is called *Trimeter*. The reason of these names is, that among the Greeks two feet were considered only as one measure in iambic verse; whereas the Latins measured it by single feet, and therefore called the dimeter *quaternarius*, and the trimeter *senarius*. Originally this kind of verse was purely iambic, i. e. admitted of no other feet but the iambus; thus,

Dimeter, Inā- | ſt æ- | ſtō- | ſus. Horat.

Trimeter, Sūs | ſt ī- | pō Rō- | mā vī- | rībū- | rūt. Id.

But afterwards, both for the sake of ease and variety, different feet were admitted into the uneven or odd places; that is, in the first, third, and fifth places, instead of an iambus, they used a spondee, a dactyle, or an anapestus, and sometimes a tribrachys. We also find a tribrachys in the even places, i. e. in the second place, and in the fourth; for the last foot must always be an iambus; thus,

Dimeter, Cānīdī | ſ trā- | cētīt | dēpō. Horat.

Vīdē- | rē prōpē- | rāntēs | dōmū. Id.

Trimeter, Quōquō | ſcēlō- | ſtī rūt- | ſū aūt | cūr dēx- | tēris. Id.

Pāvidū- | quē lēpō- | r' aūt īd- | vēnām | lāgō | grēm. Id.

Alltī- | būs ſc- | quē cānī- | būs hōmī- | cēd' Hēctōrēm.

In comic writers we sometimes find an iambic verse consisting of eight feet, therefore called *Tetrameter* or *Octonarius*.

FIGURES IN SCANNING.

The several changes made upon words to adapt them to the verse are

called *Figures in Scanning*. The chief of these are the *Synalapha*, *Ecthlipsis*, *Synæresis*, *Diæresis*, *Systole*, and *Diastris*.

1. **SYNALAPHA** is the cutting off of a vowel or diphthong, when the next word begins with a vowel; as,

Contuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant. *Virg.*
to be scanned thus,

Contuēb- | ēr' ōm- | nēs In- | tēnti- | qu' ōrā tē- | nēbānt.

The *Synalapha* is sometimes neglected; and seldom takes place in the interjections, *ō. heu, ah, proh, vae, vah, hei*; as,

O pat'r, ō hominū, Divūmq; æterna potestas. *Virg.*

Long vowels and diphthongs, when not cut off, are sometimes shortened; as,

Inula: Ionio in magno, quas dira Celeno. *Virg.*

Credidit? an, qui amant, ipse sibi s'mnia fingunt. *Id.*

Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Illo alto.

Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam.

Glauco et Panopææ, et Inoo Melicertæ.

2. **ECTHLIPSIS** is when *m* is cut off, with the vowel before it in the end of a word, because the following word begins with a vowel; as,

O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane! *Pers.*
thus,

O cū- | rās hūm- | n', ō quān- | t' ēst In- | rēbūs In- | ānē.

Sometimes the *Synalapha*, and *Ecthlipsis* are found at the end of a verse; as,

Sternitur infelix aëno vulnere, eolumque

Adspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos. *Virg.*

Jamque iter emensi, turres ac tecta Latinorum

Ardua cernebant juvenes, murosque subibant. *Id.*

These verses are called *Hypermetri*, because a syllable remains to be carried to the beginning of the next line; thus, *qu' Adspicit*; *r' Ardua*.

3. **SYNÆRESIS** is the contraction of two syllables into one, which is likewise called *Crasis*; as, *Phæthon*, for *Phaesthon*. So *ēi* in *Thesei*, *Orphei*, *deinde*, *Pompei*; *iū*, in *huic*, *cui*; *ōi*, in *proinde*; *ēā*, in *aureā*; thus,

Notus amor Phædræ, nota est injuria Thesei. *Ovid.*

Proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi. *Virg.*

Filius huic contrā torquet qui sidera mundi. *Id.*

Aurēā percussus virgā, versumque venenis. *Id.*

So in *antehac*, *eadem*, *alvearia*, *deest*, *deserit*, *vehemens*, *anteit*, *eadem*, *alveo*, *graveolentis*, *omnia*, *semianimis*, *semihomo*, *fluviorum*, *totius*, *promontorium*, &c.; as,

Unā eadēmq; viâ anguisque animusque ferentur. *Virg.*

Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta. *Id.*

Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest. *Hor.*

Divitis ubet ægri, Troiaque opulenta deest. *Virg.*

Vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni. *Hor.*

Te semper antea dira necessitas. *Alcibiades. Hor.*

Uno eodēmq; igni, sic nostro Daphnis amore. *Virg.*

Cum refluit campis, & jam se condidit alveo. *Id.*

Inde ubi venere ad faucēs graveolentis Averni. *Id.*

Bis patris cecidere manus: quin protinus omnia. *Id.*

Cædit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva. *Id.*

Semihominis Cæci facies quam dira tenebat. *Id.*

Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes. *Id.*

Magnanimosque duces, totiusque ex ordine gentis. *Id.*

Inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ. *Ovid.*

To this figure may be referred the changing of *i* and *u* into *j* and *v*, or pronouncing them in the same syllable with the following vowel; as in *genova*, *tenuis*; *arjetat*, *tenuia*, *ahjete*, *pitvita*; *parjetibas*, *Nasidjenus*; for *genua*, *tenuis*, &c.; as,

Propterea qui corpus aquae naturaeque tenvis. *Lucr.*
 Genus labant, gelido concrevit frigore sanguis. *Virg.*
 Arjetat in portas & duros objice postes. *Id.*
 Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seras. *Id.*
 Edificant, sectaeque intextum abjete costas. *Id.*
 Praecipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est. *Hor.*
 Parjetibusque premunt aetis, & quatuor addunt. *Virg.*
 Ut Nasidjeui juvit te cœna beati? *Hor.*

4. **DIASTOLE** divides one syllable into two; as, *aulæi*, for *aulæ*; *Tröie*, for *Troje*; *Perseus*, for *Perseus*; *mihius*, for *mihius*; *soliit*, for *solvit*; *voluit*, for *volvit*; *agilæ*, *siletus*, *silant*, *sileves*, *relanguit*, *reliquis*, for *aquæ*, *suetus*, &c. as,

Aulæi in medio sibabant pocula Baechi. *Virg.*
Stamina non uiliâ tollenda Deo. *Pentam. Tibullus.*
Debuerant fucus evollisse suos. *Id. Ovid.*
Quæ calidum faciunt aquæ tactum atque vaporem. *Lucr.*
Cum mihi non tantum furesque teræque siere. *Horat.*
Atque alios alii inridant, Veneremque stident. *Lucr.*
Fundat ab extremo flavos Aquilone Silevos. *Lucan.*
Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore. *Ovid.*
Reliquas tamen esse vias in mente patenteis. *Lucr.*

5. **SYSTOLE** is when a long syllable is made short; as the penult in *tulerunt*; thus,

Matri longa decem tulērunt, fastidia menses. *Virg.*

6. **DIASTOLE** is when a syllable usually short is made long; as the last syllable in *amor*, in the following verse;

Consdant, *siantus* *amôr*, et *mœnia* *condant*. *Virg.*

To these may be subjoined the *Figures of Diction*, as they are called, which are chiefly used by the poets, though some of them likewise frequently occur in prose.

1. When a letter or syllable is added to the beginning of a word, it is called **PROSTHESIS**; as, *gnavus* for *navus*; *tetli* for *tuli*. When a letter or syllable is interposed in the middle of a word, it is called **EPENTHESIS**; as, *relligio*, for *religio*; *induperator*, for *imperator*. When a letter or syllable is added to the end, it is called **PARAGOGÊ**; as, *dicier*, for *dici*.

2. If a letter or syllable be taken from the beginning of a word, it is called **APENTHESIS**; as, *natus* for *gnatus*; *tenderant* for *tetenderant*. If from the middle of a word, it is called **SYNCOPE**; as, *dixti*, for *dixisti*; *deum*, for *deorum*. If from the end, **APOCOPÊ**; as, *viden'*, for *videasne*; *Antoni*, for *Antonii*.

3. When a letter or syllable is transposed, it is called **METATHESIS**; as, *pistis*, for *pristis*; *Lybia*, for *Libya*. When one letter is put for another, it is called **ANTITHESIS**; as, *faciundum*, for *faciendum*; *olli*, for *illi*; *voltis*, for *vultis*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POEMS.

Any word composed in verse is called a *Poem*, (*Poema*, or *Carmen*.)

Poems are called by various names, from their subject, their form, the manner of treating the subject, and their style.

1. A poem on the celebration of a marriage is called an **EPITHALAMIUM**; on a mournful subject, an **ELEGY** or **LAMENTATION**; in praise of the Supreme Being, a **HYMN**; in praise of any person or thing, a **PANEGYRIC** or **ENCOMIUM**; on the vices of any one, a **SATIRE** or **INVECTIVE**; a poem to be inscribed on a tomb an **EPIGRAPH** &c.

2. A short poem adapted to the lyre or harp, is called an **ODE**. whence such compositions are called *Lyric poems*: a poem in the form of a letter is called an **EPISTLE**; a short witty poem, playing on the fancies or conceits which arise from any subject, is called an **EPIGRAM**; as those of Catullus and Martial. A sharp unexpected lively turn of wit in the end of an epigram, is called its *Point*. A poem expressing the moral of any device or picture, is called an **EMBLEM**. A poem containing an obscure question to be explained, is called an **ENIGMA** or **RIDDLE**.

When a character is described so that the first letters of each verse, and sometimes the middle and final letters, express the name of the person or thing described, it is called an **ACROSTIC**; as, the following on our Saviour:

*I nter cuncta mirans I gniti sidera coel I,
E xpellu' tenebras E tato Pactus ut erò E;
S ic coecas remoues JESVS calliginis umbru S,
V iuificansque simul V ero præcordia meo V
S olcm iustitiæ, S cæ probat esse beati S.*

3. From the manner of treating a subject, a poem is either *Esegetic*, *Dramatic*, or *Mist*.

The *Esegetic*, where the poet always speaks himself, is of three kinds, *Historical*, *Didactic*, or *Instructive*, (as the *Satire* or *Epistle*); and *Descriptive*.

Of the *Dramatic*, the chief kinds are *COMEDY*, representing the actions of ordinary life, generally with a happy issue; and *TRAGEDY*, representing the actions and distresses of illustrious personages, commonly with an unhappy issue. To which may be added *Pastoral poems*, or *BUCOLICS*, representing the actions and conversations of shepherds; as most of the eclogues of Virgil.

The *Mist* kind is where the poet sometimes speaks in his own person, and sometimes makes other characters to speak. Of this kind is chiefly the *EPIC* or *HEROIC* poem, which treats of some one great transaction of some great illustrious person, with its various circumstances; as the wrath of Achilles in the *Iliad* of Homer; the settlement of *Æneas* in Italy, in the *Æneid* of Virgil; the fall of man in the *Paradise Lost* of Milton, &c.

4. The style of poetry, as of prose, is of three kinds, the simple, ornate, and sublime.

COMBINATION OF VERSES IN POEMS.

In long Poems there is commonly but one kind of verse used. Thus Virgil, Lucretius, Horace in his *Satires* and *Epistles*, Ovid in his *Metamorphoses*, Lucan, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Juvenal, &c. always use *Hexameter* verse; Plautus, Terence, and other writers of *Comedy*, generally use the *Iambic*, and sometimes the *Trochaic*. It is chiefly in shorter poems, particularly those which are called *Lyric* poems, as the odes of Horace and the *Psalms* of Buchanan, that various kinds of verse are combined.

A poem which has only one kind of verse, is called by a Greek name, *ΜΟΝΟCΟΛΟΝ*, sc. *poema*, v. *carmen*; or *ΜΟΝΟCΟΛΟΣ*, sc. *ode*; that which has two kinds, *ΔΙCΟΛΩΝ*; and that which has three kinds of verse, *ΤΡΙCΟΛΩΝ*.

If the same sort of verse return after the second line, it is called *ΔΙCΟΛΩΝ ΔΙΣΤΡΟΦΗC*; as when a single *Pentameter* is alternately placed after an *HEXAMETER*, which is named *Elegiac verse*, (*carmen Elegiacum*), because it was first applied to mournful subjects; thus,

*Flebilis indignos, Elegia solve capillos;
Ah! nitatis ex vero, nunc tibi nomen erit. Ovid.*

This kind of verse is used by Ovid in all his other works except the *Metamorphoses*; and also for the most part by Tibullus, Propertius, &c.

When a poem consists of two kinds of verse, and after three lines returns to the first, it is called *ΔΙCΟΛΩΝ ΤΡΙΣΤΡΟΦΗC*; when after four lines *ΔΙCΟΛΩΝ ΤΕΤΡΑΣΤΡΟΦΗC*; as,

*Auream quisquis medioeritatem
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleto
Sordibus testis, caret invidiam
Sobrius aula. Horat.*

When a poem consists of three kinds of verse, and after three lines always returns to the first, it is called *ΤΡΙCΟΛΩΝ ΤΡΙΣΤΡΟΦΗC*; but if it returns after four lines, it is called *ΤΡΙCΟΛΩΝ ΤΕΤΡΑΣΤΡΟΦΗC*; as, when after two greater *daetylic alcaic* verses are subjoined an *archilochian iambic* and a lesser *daetylic alcaic*, which is named *Carmen Horatianum*, or *Horatian verse*, because it is frequently used by Horace; thus,

*Virtus recludens immeritis mori
Cælum, negatâ tentat iter viâ;
Cotusque vulgares, et uiam
Spernit humum fugiente penna.*

Any one of these parts of a poem, in which the different kinds of verse are comprehended, when taken by itself, is called a *Strophe*, *Stanza*, or *Staff*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSE IN HORACE AND BUCHANAN.

I. ODES and PSALMS of one kind of verse.

1. *Asclepiadæan*, See N° 3. p. 270. Hor. I. 1. IV. 8. III. 30.—Buch. Ps. 28, 40, 80.
2. *Choriambic Alcaic Pentameter*, consisting of a spondee, three choriambuses, and a pyrrhichius or iambus: Hor. I. 11, 18. IV. 10.
3. *Iambic trimeter*, N° 11.—Hor. Epod. 17.—Buch. Ps. 25, 94, 106.
4. *Hexameter*, N° 1. Hor. Satires and Epistles.—Buch. Ps. 1, 18, 45, 78, 85, 89, 104, 107, 132, 135.
5. *Iambic Dimeter*, N° 12.—Buch. Ps. 13, 31, 37, 47, 52, 54, 59, 86, 96, 98, 117, 148, 149, 150.
6. The *Greater Dactylic Alcaic*, N° 8.—Buch. Ps. 26, 29, 32, 49, 61, 71, 73, 143.
7. *Trochaic*, consisting of seven trochees and a syllable; admitting also a tribrachys in the uneven places, i. e. in the first, third, fifth, and seventh foot; and in the even places, a tribrachys, spondee, dactyl, and anapestus.—Buch. Ps. 105, 119, 124, 129.
8. Anapestic, consisting of four anapestuses, admitting also a spondee or dactyl; and in the last place, sometimes a tribrachys, amphimacer, or trochee.—Ps. 113.
9. *Anacreontic Iambic*, consisting of three iambuses and a syllable; in the first foot it has sometimes a spondee or anapestus; and also a tribrachys.—Ps. 131.

II. ODES and PSALMS of two kinds of verse following one another alternately.

1. *Glyconian* and *Asclepiadæan*, N° 4. and 3.—Hor. I. 3, 13, 19, 36. III. 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28. IV. 1, 3.—Buch. Ps. 14, 35, 43.
2. Every first line, (*Dactylic-Trochaic*), consisting of the first four feet of an hexameter verse, then three trochees or a spondee for the last; every second verse (*Iambic Archilochian*) consisting of an iambus or spondee, an iambus, a cæsure, and then three trochees.—Hor. I. 4.
3. The first line *Hexameter*; and the second, *Alcmanian Dactylic*, consisting of the four last feet of an hexameter. Hor. I. 7, 28. Epod. 12.—Buch. Ps. 4, 111.
4. Every first line, *Aristophanic*, consisting of a choriambus, and bacchius or amphimacer: every second line, *Choriambic Alcaic*, consisting of epitritus secundus, two choriambuses, and a bacchius. Hor. I. 8.
5. The first line, (*Trochaic*) consisting of three trochees, and a cæsure, or of an amphimacer and two iambuses. The second line, *Archilochian Iambic*, N° 9. Hor. II. 18.
6. The first line, *Hexameter*; the second (*Dactylic Archilochian*;) two dactyls and a cæsure, Hor. IV. 7.—Buch. Ps. 12.
7. The first line, *Iambic Trimeter*; and the second, *Iambic Dimeter*, N° 11.—Hor. Epod. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.—Buch. Ps. 3, 6, 10, 21, 22, 27, 34, 38, 39, 41, 44, 48, 53, 62, 74, 76, 79, 87, 92, 110, 112, 115, 120, 127, 133, 134, 139, 141.
8. The first line, *Iambic Dimeter*; the second (*Sapphic*;) consists of two dactyls, a cæsure, and four iambuses, admitting also a spondee, &c. But this verse is commonly divided into two parts; the first, the latter part of a pentameter N° 2. and the second, iambic dimeter, N° 11. Hor. Epod. 11.
9. The first line, *Hexameter*; the second, *Iambic Dimeter*. Hor. Epod. 14, 15.—Buch. Ps. 81.
10. *Hexameter* and *Iambic Trimeter*. Hor. Epod. 16. Buch. Ps. 2, 20, 24, 57, 60, 69, 83, 93, 95, 97, 108, 109, 118, 126, 136, 147.

11. The first line *Sapphic*, N° 5. and the second, *Iambic Dimeter*, N° 11. Buch. Pa. 8.

12. *Sapphic* and *Glyconian*. Buch. Pa. 33, 70, 121, 142.

13. *Iambic Trimeter* and *Pentameter*. Buch. Pa. 36, 63.

14. The first line, *Hexameter*; and the second line, the three last feet of an hexameter, with a long syllable or two short syllables before. Buch. Pa. 68.

15. *Hexameter* and *Pentameter*, or *Elegiac verse*. Buch. Pa. 88, 114, 137.

16. The first line, (*Trochaic*,) three trochees and a syllable, admitting sometimes a spondee, tribrachya, &c. The second line, *Iambic Dimeter*. N° 11. Buch. Pa. 100.

III. ODES and PSALMS of two kinds of verse, and three or four lines in each stanza.

1. The three first lines, *Sapphic*, and the fourth, *Adonian*, N° 5. Hor. Carm. I. 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38. II. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16. III. 8, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27. IV. 2, 6, 11, *Carmen Secul.*—Buch. Pa. 5, 47, 51, 55, 65, 67, 72, 90, 101, 103.

2. The three first lines, *Asclepiadzan*, and the fourth, *Glyconian*, Hor. Carm. I. 6, 15, 24, 33, II. 12. III. 10, 16, IV. 5, 12.—Buch. Pa. 23, 42, 75, 99, 102, 144.

3. The two first lines, *Ionic Trimeter*, consisting of three *Ionici minores*; the third line, *Ionic Tetrameter*, having one *Ionicus minor* more. Hor. III. 12.

4. The two first lines have four trochees, admitting, in the second foot, a spondee, dactyl, &c. The third line the same; only wanting a syllable at the end. Buch. Pa. 66.

5. The three first lines, *Glyconian*, N° 4. admitting also a spondee, or iambus, in the first foot; the fourth line, *Pherecratian*, N° 6. Buch. Pa. 116, 122, 128.

IV. ODES and PSALMS of three kinds of verse, and three or four lines in each stanza.

1. The two first lines, *Asclepiadzan*, N° 3. the third line, *Pherecratian*, N° 6. and the fourth, *Glyconian*, N° 4. Hor. Carm. I. 5, 14, 21, 23. III. 7, 13. IV. 13.—Buch. Pa. 9, 64, 84, 130.

2. The two lines, the *Greater Dactylic Alcaic*, N° 8. The third, *Archilochian Iambic*, N° 9. The fourth, the *Lesser Alcaic*, N° 10. Hor. Carm. I. 9, 16, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37. II. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20. III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 26, 29. IV. 4, 9, 14, 15.—Buch. Pa. 7, 11, 15, 19, 30, 46, 50, 56, 58, 77, 82, 91, 123, 125, 140, 146.

3. The first line, *Glyconian*; the second, *Asclepiadzan*; the third a spondee, three choriambuses, and an iambus, or pyrrhichius. Buch. Pa. 16.

4. The first line, *Hexameter*; the second, *Iambic Dimeter*; and the third, two dactyls and a syllable; Hor. Epod. 13.—Buch. Pa. 158. Sometimes the two last verses are joined in one or inverted; as, Buch. Pa. 145.

ENGLISH VERSE.

The quantity of syllables in English verse is not precisely ascertained, With regard to this we are chiefly directed by the ear. Our monosyllables are generally either long or short, as occasion requires. And in words of two or more syllables, the accented syllable is always long.

Of English verse there are two kinds, one named *Rhyme*, and the other *Blank verse*.

In rhyme the lines are usually connected two and two, sometimes three and three, in the final syllables. Two lines following one another thus connected, are called a *Complet*, three lines, a *Triple*.

In blank verse similarity of sound in the final syllables is carefully avoided.

In measuring most kinds of English verse we find long and short syllables succeeding one another alternately; and therefore the accents should rest on every second syllable.

The feet by which English verse is commonly measured, are either *Iambic*, i. e. consisting of a short and a long syllable; as, *dist, create*: or *Trochaic*, i. e. consisting of a long and a short syllable; *hūy, tōstū*. In verses of the former kind the accents are to be placed on the even syllables; in the latter, on the odd syllables. But the measure of a verse in English is most frequently determined by its number of syllables only, without dividing them into particular feet.

1. IAMBIC MEASURES comprises verses,

1. Of four syllables, or of two feet; as,

With ravish'd ears,
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

2. Of six syllables, or of three feet; as,

Aloft in awful state,
The godlike hero sits. *Dryden.*

3. Of eight syllables, or of four feet; as,

While dangers hourly round us rise,
No caution guards us from surprisæ. *Francis' Horace.*

4. Of ten syllables, or of five feet, which is the common measure of heroic and tragic poetry; as,

Poetic fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on classic ground;
For here the Muse so oft her harp has strung,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung. *Addison.*

Obs. 1. In measures of this last sort, we sometimes find the last line of a couplet or triplet stretched out to twelve syllables, or six feet, which is termed an *Alexandrine* verse; thus,

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
Which, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope.*

Walter was smooth: but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

We also find the last verse of a triplet stretched out to fourteen syllables, or seven feet, but then it has commonly an Alexandrine verse before it; thus,

For thee the land in fragrant flow'rs is drest;
For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her wavy breast,
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest. *Dryden.*

Sometimes also when there is no Alexandrine before it; thus,

At length by fate to pow'r divine restor'd,
His thunder taught the world to know its lord,
The god grew terrible again, and was again ador'd. *Rowe.*

Obs. 2. The more strictly iambic these verses are, the more harmonious. In several of them, however, particularly in those of ten syllables, we often meet with a trochee, and likewise a spondee, instead of an iambus. Verses of heroic measure sometimes also admit a dactyle, or an anapestus, in place of the iambus; in which case a verse of five feet may comprehend eleven, twelve, thirteen, and even fourteen syllables; thus,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
And many an humorous, many an amorous lay,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Was sung by many a hard, on many a day.

This manner of writing every syllable fully is now generally used by the best poets, and seems much more proper than the ancient custom of cutting off vowels by an apostrophe. Our language abounds too much in consonants of itself; the elision of vowels therefore should be avoided as much as possible, and ought only to be admitted where it is absolutely necessary; as, *e'er*, for *over*; *e'er*, for *ever*, &c. The same observation may be applied to every kind of measure.

II. TROCHAIC MEASURE comprises verses,

1. Of three syllables; as,

Dreadful screams,
Dismal screams, &c. *Pope.*

2. Of four syllables; as,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt amoy.

3. Of seven syllables; as,

Fairest piece of well form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

These are the measures which are most commonly used in English poetry, especially those of seven, eight, and ten syllables.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called *Anapestic* measure, i. e. a verse consisting of feet of three syllables, two short and one long, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable. Verses of anapestic measure consist of two, three, or four feet; that is, of six, nine, or twelve syllables; thus,

Let the loud trumpets sound,
Till the Echo all around,
The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope,*

From the plains, from the woodlands, and groves,
How the nightingales warble their loves! *Shenstone.*

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away. *Id.*

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot; as,

The sword or the dart
Shall pierce my sad heart. *Addison.*

Ye shepherds so cheerful and gay,
Whose flocks never carelessly roam, &c.

I vow'd to the muses my time and my care,
Since neither could win me the smiles of the fair. *Shenstone.*

These measures are variously combined together in *Stanzas*, particularly in short poems; for generally in longer works, the same measure is always observed.

Stanzas are composed of more or fewer verses, and these variously diversified, according to the nature of the subject, and the taste of the poet. But when they are stretched out to a great length, and consist of verses of many different measures, they are seldom agreeable.

Such poems as consist of Stanzas, which are not confined to a certain number of verses, nor the verses to a certain number of syllables, nor the rhymes to a certain distance, are called *Irregular* or *Pindaric* odes. Of this kind are several of the poems of Cowley. But in the odes of later authors, the number are exact, and the strophes regular.

Stanzas of four lines are the most frequent, in which the first verse answers to the third, and the second to the fourth. There is a stanza of this kind, consisting of verses of eight and of six syllables alternately, which is very often used, particularly in sacred poetry. Here for the most part the second and fourth lines only rhyme together; as,

When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise. *Addison.*

Sometimes also the first and third lines answer to one another; as,

Keep silence, all created things,
And wait your Maker's nod:
The muse stands trembling, while she sings
The honours of her God. *Watts.*

This stanza is used in place of what anciently was comprehended in two verses, each consisting of fourteen syllables, having a pause after the eighth syllable.

Several of these measures are often varied by double endings, that is, by putting an additional short syllable at the end of the verse; as,

1. *In heroic measure, or verses of ten syllables, both in blank verse and rhyme.*

In Blank verse.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter. *Addison.*

In Rhyme, where it is called Double Rhyme.

The piece, you think, is incorrect? Why, take it;
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

2. *In verses of eight syllables.*

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

3. *In verses of six syllables.*

'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deplo'ring,
All on a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

4. *In verses of seven syllables.*

As Palemon, unsuspecting,
Prais'd the sly musician's art;
Love, his light disguise rejecting,
Lodg'd an arrow in his heart. *Shenstone.*

5. *In verses of three syllables.*

Glooms inviting,
Birds delighting. *Addison.*

6. *In the Anapaestic measure.*

Ah! friend, 'tis but idle to make such a pother,
Fate, fate has ordain'd us to plague one another, *Shenstone.*

Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, confounded. *Pope.*

Double rhyme is used chiefly in poems of wit and humour, or in burlesque compositions.

Verses with double endings, in blank verse, most frequently occur in tragic poetry, where they often have a fine effect; thus,

I here devote me for my prince and country;
Let them be safe, and let me nobly perish. *Thomson.*

The dropping dews fell cold upon my head,
Darkness inclin'd, and the winds whistled round me. *Gray.*

APPENDIX I.

Of Punctuation, Capitals, Abbreviations, Numerical Characters, and the Division of the Roman Months.

The different divisions of discourse are marked by certain characters called *Points*.

The points employed for this purpose are the *Comma* (,), *Semicolon* (;), *Colon* (:), *Period*, *Punctum*, or full stop (·).

Their names are taken from the different parts of the sentence which they are employed to distinguish.

The *Period* is a whole sentence complete by itself. The *Colon*, or member, is a chief constructive part, or greater division of a sentence. The *Semicolon*, or half member, is a less constructive part, or subdivision, of a sentence or member. The *Comma*, or segment, is the least constructive part of a sentence, in this way of considering it; for the next subdivision of a sentence would be the resolution of it into *Phrases* and *Words*.

To these points may be added the *Semiperiod*, or less point, followed by a small letter.

But this is of much the same use with the *Colon*, and occurs only in Latin books. A simple sentence admits only of a full point at the end; because its general meaning cannot be distinguished into parts. It is only in compound sentences that all the different points are to be found.

Points likewise express the different pauses which should be observed in a just pronunciation of discourse. The precise duration of each pause, or note, cannot be defined. It varies according to the different subjects of discourse, and the different turns of human passion and thought. The period requires a pause in duration double of the colon; the colon double of the semicolon; and the semicolon double of the comma.

There are other points, which, together with a certain pause, also denote a different modulation of the voice, in correspondence with the sense. These are the *Interrogation point* (?), the *Exclamation* or *Admiration point* (!), and the *Parenthesis* (). The first two generally mark an elevation of the voice, and a pause equal to that of a semicolon, colon, or a period, as the sense requires. The *Parenthesis* usually requires a moderate depression of the voice, with a pause somewhat greater than a comma. But these rules are liable to many exceptions. The modulation of the voice in reading, and the various pauses, must always be regulated by the sense.

Besides the points, there are several other marks made use of in books, to denote references and different distinctions, or to point out something remarkable or defective, &c. These are; the *Apostrophe* ('); *Aleisk* (*); *Hyphen* (-); *Obelisk* (†); *Double Obelisk* (‡); *Parallel Lines* (||); *Paragraph* (§); *Section* (§); *Quotation* (" "); *Crotchets* []; *Brace* (>); *Ellipsis* (... or —); *Caret* (^); which last is only used in writing.

References are often marked by letters and figures.

Capitals, or large letters, are used at the beginning of sentences, of verses, and of proper names. Some use them at the beginning of every substantive noun. Adjectives, verbs, and other parts of speech, unless they be emphatical, commonly begin with a small letter.

Capitals, with a point after them, are often put for whole words; thus, A. marks *Aulus*, C. *Caius*, D. *Decimus*, L. *Lucius*, M. *Marcus*, P. *Publius*, Q. *Quinctius*, T. *Titus*. So F. stands for *Filius*, and N. for *Nepos*; as, M. F. *Marci Filius*, M. N. *Marci Nepos*. In like manner, P. C. marks *Patres Conscripti*; S. C. *Senatus Consultum*; P. R. *Populus Romanus*; S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*; U. C. *Urbs Condita*; S. P. D. *Salutem Phurimam dicit*; D. D. D. *Dat, dicat, dedicat*; D. D. C. Q. *Dat, dicat, consecratque*; H. S. written corruptly for L. L. S. *Sesterlius*, equal in value to two pounds of brass and a half; the two pounds being marked by L. L. *Libra, Libra*, and the half by S. *Semis*. So in modern books A. D. marks *Anna Domini*, A. M.

Artium Magister, Master of Arts ; *M. D. Medicina Doctor* ; *L. L. D. Legum Doctor* ; *N. B. Nota Bene*, &c.

Sometimes a small letter or two is added to the capital ; as, *Etc. Et cetera* ; *Ap. Appius* ; *Cn. Cneius* ; *Op. Opiter* ; *Sp. Spurius* ; *Ti. Tiberius* ; *Sex. Sextus* ; *Con. Consul* ; *Coss. Consules* ; *Imp. Imperator* ; *Imp. Imperatores*.

In like manner, in English, *Esq. Esquire* ; *Dr. Debtor or Doctor* ; *Acct. Accounts* ; *MS. Manuscript* ; *MSS. Manuscripts* ; *Do. Ditto* ; *Rt. Hon. Right Honourable*, &c.

Small letters are likewise often put as abbreviations of a word ; as, *i. e. id est* ; *h. e. hoc est* ; *e. g. exempli gratia* ; *v. g. verbi gratia*.

Capitals were used by the ancient Romans, to mark numbers. The Letters employed for this purpose, were C. I. L. V. X. which are therefore called *Numerical Letters*. I. denotes *one*, V. *five*, X. *ten*, L. *fifty*, and C. *a hundred*. By the various combinations of these five letters, all the different numbers are expressed.

The repetition of a numerical letter repeats its value. Thus, II. signifies *two* ; III. *three* ; XX. *twenty* ; XXX. *thirty* ; CC. *two hundred*, &c. But V. and L. are never repeated.

When a letter of a less value is placed before a letter of a greater, the less takes away what it stands for from the greater ; but being placed after, adds what it stands for to the greater ; thus,

IV. Four.

V. Five.

VI. Six.

IX. Nine.

X. Ten.

XI. Eleven.

XL. Forty.

L. Fifty.

LX. Sixty.

XC. Ninety.

C. A hundred.

CX. A hundred and ten.

A *thousand* is marked thus, *ciij*, which in later times was contracted into *M*. *Five hundred* is marked thus, *dc*, or by contraction, *D*.

The annexing of *v* to *dc*, makes its value ten times greater ; thus, *idcc*, marks *five thousand* ; and *idccc*, *fifty thousand*.

The prefixing of *c*, together with the annexing of *v* to the number of *ciij*, makes its value ten times greater ; thus, *ccidcc*, denotes *ten thousand* ; and *cccidccc*, *a hundred thousand*. The ancient Romans, according to Pliny, proceeded no farther in this method of notation. If they had occasion to express a larger number they did it by repetition ; thus, *cccidccc*, *cccidccc*, signified *two hundred thousand*, &c.

We sometimes find *thousands* expressed by a straight line drawn over the top of the numerical letters. Thus, \overline{m} denotes *three thousand* ; \overline{x} *ten thousand*.

But the modern manner of marking numbers is much more simple, by these ten characters or *figures*, which from the ten fingers of the hands were called *Digits* ; 1 *one*, 2 *two*, 3 *three*, 4 *four*, 5 *five*, 6 *six*, 7 *seven*, 8 *eight*, 9 *nine*, 0 *nought*, *nothing*. The first nine are called *Significant figures*. The last is called a *Cypher*.

Significant figures placed after one another increase their value ten times at every remove from the right hand to the left ; thus,

8 *Eight*. 85 *Eighty-five*. 856 *Eight hundred and fifty-six*. 8566 *Eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six*.

When cyphers are placed at the right hand of a significant figure, each cypher increases the value of the figure ten times ; thus,

1 *One*. 10 *Ten*. 100 *A hundred*. 1000 *A thousand*. 2 *Two*. 20 *Twenty*. 200 *Two hundred*. 2000 *Two thousand*.

Cyphers are often intermixed with significant figures, thus, 20202, *Twenty thousand two hundred and two*.

The superiority of the present method of marking numbers over that of the Romans, will appear by expressing the present year both in letters and figures, and comparing them together ; *ciij, idcccxcviii*, or *M, dcccxcviii*. 1798.

As the Roman manner of marking the days of their months was quite different from ours, it may perhaps be of use here to give a short account of it.

Division of the Roman Months.

The Romans divided their months in three parts, by *Kalends*, *Nones*, and *Ides*. The first day of every month was called the *Kalends*; the fifth day was called the *Nones*; and the thirteenth day was called the *Ides*; except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which the *nones* fell upon the seventh day, and the *ides* on the fifteenth.

In reckoning the days of their months, they counted backwards. Thus, the first day of January was marked *Kalendis Januariis*, or *Januarii*, or by contraction, *Kal. Jan.* The last day of December, *Pridie Kalendas Januarias* or *Januarii*, scil. *ante*. The day before that, or the 30th day of December, *Tertio Kal. Jan.* scil. *die ante*; or *Ante diem tertium Kal. Jan.* The twenty-ninth day of December, *Quarto Kal. Jan.* And so on, till they came back to the thirteenth day of December, or to the *ides*, which were marked *Idibus Decembris*, or *Decembris*: the day before the *ides*, *Pridie Idus Dec.* scil. *ante*: the day before that, *Tertio Id. Dec.* and so back to the *nones*, or the fifth day of the month, which was marked *Nonis Decembris* or *Decembris*: the day before the *nones*, *Pridie Non. Dec.* &c. and thus through all the months of the year:

In *Leap-year*, that is, when February has twenty-nine days, which happens every fourth year, both the 24th and the 25th days of that month were marked, *Sexto Kalendas Martii* or *Martias*; and hence this year is called *Bissextilis*.

JUNIUS, APRILIS, SEPTEMque, NOVEMque tricanos;
Unum plus reliqui; FEBRUUS tenet octo viginti;
At si bissextus fuerit, superadditur unus.
Tu primam mensis lucem die esse kalendas,
Sex MAIUS, nonas OCTOBER, JULIUS, et MARS,
Quatuor at reliqui; dabit idus quilibet octo.
Omnes post idus lucem die esse kalendas,
Nomen sortiri debent a mensis sequenti.

Thus the 14th day of *April*, *June*, *September*, and *October*, was marked XVIII. Kal. of the following month; the 15th, XVII. Kal. &c. The 14th day of *January*, *August*, and *December*, XIX. Kal. &c. So the 16th day of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, was marked XVII. Kal. &c. And the 14th day of February, XVI. Kal. Martii or Martias. The names of all the months are used as Substantives or Adjectives, except *Aprilis*, which is used only as a Substantive.

APPENDIX II.

Containing Rules from Ruddiman's Grammar, which will be found explained in the Pages of this Book that are marked before each Rule.

I. Concerning the GENDER of NOUNS.

Names of Trees. See page 10.

1. Arbor femineis dabitur : sed mas *oleaster*.
Et rhamnus : petit hic potius, *cytissusque rubusque* :
 Hic quandoque *lanix*, *lotus* violet, atque *cupressus* :
 Hoc quod in *um*, *euberque*, *siler* dant, *rober acerque*.

Nouns in A of the first declension. p. 11. and 14.

2. Hæc dat A quod primæ est : sed neutrum *Pascha* requirit.
Hadria mas æquor, pariterque *cometa*, *planeta* :
Mascula & interdum *talpam damamque* videbis.

Nouns in US and OS. p. 20. 28. and 35.

4. Hæc *domus* & *vannus*, pro fructu *ficus* & *alvus* ;
 Sic *humus* atque *manus*, poscunt : *acus* addito quartæ,
Porticus atque *tribus*. Capit hoc *virus pelagusque*.

Nomen in OS Græcum, quod in US mutare Latini
 Sæpè solent, normam sequitur plerumque virilem :
 Feminæum sed multa petunt : ut *abyssus*, *eremus*,
Antidotusque, *pharus*, *dialectus*, *carbasus* : adde
 Ex *odos* & *phthongos* genitum, quæque à generali
 Voce genus plantæ & gemmæ capiunt muliebre.

Hic aut hæc donat *balanus*, *specus*, atque *phaselus*,
Barbitus, atque *penus*, *grossus* : sed *grus*, *atomusque*
 Feminæum potius cupiunt ; *colus* adde, virile
 Quod rarè invenies : muliebre at contra *camelus*
 Est ubi nonnunquam videas. Vult hic dare *vulgus*,
 Sed magis hoc. Ternæ *specus* & *penus* addito neutris.

Nouns of the third declension in O. p. 23.

7. Hic dat O : femineis *halo* cum *caro* dantur & *echo* ;
 Quæque in IO, seu sint verbo, seu nomine nata,
 Rem (numeris demptis) aliquam sine corpore signant.
 Adjice femineis DO, GO : sed mascula *cudo*,
Harpago sic *ordo*, simul *udo*, *tendo*, *ligoque*.
 Rariùs hæc *margo*, vati est, hic sæpe *cupido*,
Arrhabo cum *curdo*, muliebria vix imitanda.

C and L. p. 24. rule 3.

9. Quod fit in L, vel T, C, vel M, neutralibus adde :
Mascula sol, *mugil*, seu *sal*, quod rariùs hoc vult.

N. p. 24. rule 4.

10. Masculæum capit N. Finita in *men* dato neutris,
 Quæque secunda creat, cum *gluten* & *inguen* & *unguen*.
 Addideris *pollen*. *Sinden* petit hæc & *ædon* ;
Alcyonem junges, data postea quæis comes *icon*.

AR and UR. p. 25. rule 5.

11. Postulat AR neutrum ; sed masculæum *salar* optat.
 Hoc dat UR. Hic *furfur* capiet, cum *vulture turtur*.

ER and *OR*. p. 25. rule 6.

13. *ER* capite hic. Neutrum plantæ fructusve requirunt :
 At *tuber* hic fructus ; *tuber* quemcunque tumorem :
 Significans neutrale petit ; cumque *ubere spinther*,
Verque cadaver, iter. Dabit hic aut hæc tibi *linter*.
 Hic dat *OR*. Hæc arbor : cor, adorque hoc, marmor & æquor

AS. p. 26. rule 7.

15. *AS* petit hæc. Neutrum est *vas, vasis*, queisque Pelasgi
 Dant *asis* in patrio : quibus *asis* masculo sunt.

ES. p. 26. rule 8.

16. Hæc dabit *ES*. Cipient *ales* hic hæcve, *palumbes*,
 Atque *dies* : sed mas proles : mas *poples* & *ames*,
Fomes, pes, paries, palmes, cum *limite stipes*,
 Quis addes *trames, termes*, cum *gurgite cespes* ;
 Et quæ fonte fluunt Graio ; sed neutra capessunt
Hippomanes, panaces, nepenthes, sic *cacoethes*.

IS. p. 27. rule 9.

17. *IS* dabo femineis. Sunt mascula *fascis* & *axis*,
Glis, callis, vermis, rectis, mensis, cucumisque.
Mugilis & *postis* cum *sanguine fascis* & *orbis*,
Fustis item *collis, caulisque, & follis* & *ensis*.
 Serpentemque notans *cenchris*, cum *vomere, torris*,
 In *NIS* finitum Latium, *lapis, unguis, aqualis*.
 Hic aut hæc *finis, chunis*, cum *torque canalis*.
 Dant *scrobis*, ac *anguis* : *corbis* muliebre præoptat ;
 Masculæo potius gaudent *pulvis, cinis, amnis*.

OS. p. 28. rule 10.

19. *OS* maribus detur. Sunt neutra *chaos, melos, os, os*,
 Postulat hæc *arbos, cos, dos*, & origine Græcâ
 Orta *cos, arctos, perimetros* cum *diametro*.

US. p. 29. rule 11.

20. Postulat *US* neutrum, quoties id tertia flectit.
 Feminæum voluere *palus, subcusque salusque*,
 Quæque *senex, juvenis*, cum *servio*, nomina formant,
 Et *Virtus, incus*. At mascula sunt *lepus* & *mus*,
 Et *pus* compositum : petit at muliebre *lagopus*.

ÆS and *AUS*. p. 29. rule 13.

21. *ÆS* neutrale petit : *laus, fraus*, muliebris sunt.
S with a consonant before it. p. 29. rule 14.

22. *S* dato femineis, si consona ponitur ante.

Mascula sed *pons, fons, mons, seps*, dum denotat anguem
 Et quæ *P* præit *S* polysyllaba *forcipe* dempto,
Densus, chalybs, cum *gryphe, rudens*, quod rariùs hæc vult.
 Hic aut hæc *serpens* dat, *scrobs, stirps* truncus *adepsque*.
 Dans *animans* genus omne, tamen muliebre præoptat.

X. p. 30. rule 16.

23. Hæc petit *X*. *Ax, ex* maribus polysyllaba junge:
 Hic tamen hæc *fornax, smilax, carex*, velut *halax*,
 Et cum prole *panax* & *forfex* atque *supellex*.
 Mascula sunt *calix, phanix*, pro *vermeque bombyx*,
 Et *coccyx, fornix*, & *onyx* vas, aut lapis unde
 Vas fit ; *oryx, tradux, grex*, his adjuuge *calyxque*.
 Feminæo interdum data *tradux* cum *grege cernæ*.
 Hæc modò femineis, maribus modò juncta videbis ;
Calx pro parte pedis *metæve labæis* & *hystrix*.

Imbrex ; sardonijchem jungas, rûmicem silicemque :
Hic magè vult cortex & obex, cum pûmice, varicè :
Hæc potiùs limax, lynx, & cum sandice perdix :
Atriplici neutrum meliùs dabo quàm muliebree.

II. RULES concerning the OBLIQUE CASES.

The Accusative Singular of the Third Declension. p. 32.

Finit in EM quartus. Petit im sibi ravis, amussis,
Vis cucumisque simul, tûlons, citis atque sinapis,
Cannabis & gummis, buris, conjunge mephitim.
Addæ arbes, aliosque locos, amnesque, densque,
IS quibus est resto : sed & hæc dant in quoque quarto.

Sæpiùs im, turris, puppis, cum reste securis :
Em, sed & im quandoque, volunt sibi febris aqualis,
Et navis, pelvis, clavis ; sic lens, strigilisque,
Sementisque, cutis. Cumulant his plura vetusti.

Impurè in patrio casu crescentia Græcæ,
Sæpe & Tros, Minos, heros, quartum per a formant :
EUS ea vult. Vix em dato Pan, cumque æthere delphin :

Ablative Singular. p. 32.

Sextus e vult : quibus at rectus per E clauditur i dant,
(Propria ni fuerint :) AL & AR neutralia junge.
Deme jubar, sal, far, par fixum neotar & hepar,
Sed solet has leges migrare licentia vaturn.
I quoque dant in & im tantum facientia quarto.
Cannabis at Betis, Tigris, voluistis utrumque.
Ym quibus in quarto est, ye dant, aut m modo demunt.

Dant e vel i sexto, quæ quartus in em vel in im fit.
Excipe sed restis, quod e semper, cum cute, donat.
I magè sementis, strigilis, petit atque securis.
Quod simul im vel idem format, capit i sibi rarè.

Hæc quoque dant e vel i : finis, eum rure supellex,
Occiput & vectis : per UBI cum quæritur, urbes,
Et pugil & mugil, jungas. Per e sæpiùs effer,
I raro, civis, classis, sors, anguis & imber,
Unguis, avis, postis, fustis, simul amnis & ignis.
Usus plura tulit priscus, quæ respuit ætas
Cultior. I tantum sexto retineto canalis.

Genitive Plural. p. 33.

Præbet ium patrius, si sextus in i fuit antè.
Tolle vigil, vetus, uber, inops, supplexque, memorque,
Mugilis & consors, quibus & pugil & celer adde ;
Atque gradus medios ; (sed ium plus poscit.) Adhærent
His composita genus, capio, facioque caputque.

Sextus e si tantum dederit, capit um genitivus.
AS sed ium Latiale petit : polysyllaba deme,
Quæis magis um placuit. Sed ium quærentibus adde.
Nomen in IS vel in ES non crescens : jungito & NS :
Tolle parens, vates, panis, juvenisque, canisque.

Donat ium Samnis, linter, caro, dos, & os ossis.
Gk's, nix, noxque, color, mus, faux, uter : adde Quiritem,
Atque larem, litem, cotem, cor ; compositumque

Uncia, quod simul as genuit: monosyllaba junge
Consona quæ duplex claudit. Bos ritè deum dat.

Dative Plural of the Fourth Declension. p. 35.

Partus ñvus, specus, artus, acus, dant & lacus, arcus,
Atque tribus: sed utrumque genu, portusque, veruque.

III. RULES concerning ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives wanting the POSITIVE. p. 52.

Hæc viduata gradu sunt pauca sequentia primo;
Ultimus, ulterior; prior & primus; propiorque,
Proximus; ocyor atque ocyssimus adjiciantur:
Deterior jungi quibus & deterrimus ambit.

Adjectives wanting the COMPARATIVE. p. 53.

Nuperus, orba gradu medio, novus ac metius sunt;
Par, sacer, intinctus, persuasus, & inclytus adde.

Adjectives wanting the SUPERLATIVE. p. 53.

Hæc superante carent: satur & diuturnus & ingens,
Atque senex, juvenis, adolescens, promus, epimus;
Et finita BILIS propè cuncta, vel ILIS, & ALIS:
Cum multis aliis quæ nunc perscribere longum est.

Adjectives wanting the POSITIVE and SUPERLATIVE. p. 5.
Anterior solum, sequior, satiorque leguntur.

IV. RULES concerning VERBS.

VERBS of the FIRST CONJUGATION wanting both PRETERITE and SUPINE. p. 83.

————— *Labe, nexæ, cum plûce nil dant.*

VERBS of the SECOND CONJUGATION wanting the SUPINE. p. 84.

Quod dat UI neutrum, timeo, sileoque, supina
Nulla dabunt. Valeo, placeo, caret & licet aufer,
Paret, item jaceo, caleo, noceo, doleoque;
Quæis coalet, latet, atque meret sociabis, oletque.
Arceo quod simplex nescit, dant nata supinum:
Quod retinent taceo, lateo, sobolique recusant.

————— *Viduata supinis*
i capiunt urget, cum fulget, turget, & alget.

VERBS of the SECOND CONJUGATION wanting both PRETERITE and SUPINE. p. 87.

Nil formant lactet, livet, scateoque rendet,
Meret, avet, pollet, flavet, cum denseo glabret.

VERBS of the THIRD CONJUGATION wanting the SUPINE; and some also the PRETERITE. p. 88.

SCO. p. 90.

————— *Disco*
Vult didici primam geminans: sic posco, poposci;
Dispescit, compescit UI dant: cuncta-supinis
Orba. Nihil gûsco, nihil Inceptiva crearunt.

UO. p. 88.

Nulla supina dabunt metuo, pluo, congruo, sicut
Annuo, cum sociis; quibus ingruo, respuo junges.

Tundo facit *tutudi*, *tunsum*, *compostaque tustum*.
Et caelo vult *cecidit*, *casum*; sed nata *supinum*
 (*Incido* si *demas*, *recido*, simul *occido*,) *spernunt*.
Præterito *DI strido*, *rudo*, *dant*, *absque supinis*,
*Sido*que, sed *soboli sedeo* dat *mutuo sedi*.

GO. p. 92.

Nil *vergo* capessit.
 XI *clango*, *ningo*, dat et *ango*, *supinaque nulla*.

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation wanting the Supine. p. 98.

Cecutit, *gestit*, *glocit*, & *dementit*, *inepit*,
Nulla supina dabunt, cum *prosilat* atque *ferocit*.

Deponent Verbs wanting the Participle Perfect. p. 102.

Nil formant *vescor*, *liquor*, *medeor*, *remitiscor*,
Irascor, *ringor*, *prævertor*, *diffiteor*que:
Queis *demum* *adjungas* *divertor*, *deque fetiscor*.

Verbs wanting the first person singular. p. 108.

Dor, *furo*, *for*, *der*, *fer*, *unquam* *suscipit usua*.

V. RULES concerning the QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES, &c.

I. CONCERNING FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

A vowel before another. p. 199.

Vocalem breviant alia subeunte Latini.
 Ni capit *r*, *si* produc: & nomina quintæ
E servant longum, si præsit *i*, ceu *speciei*.
Anceps ius erit patrio: sed protrahe *altus*,
Alterius brevia tantum; commune sit *ohē*,
Pompei, *Cui*, produc, conformia jungens.
Dianam varia: longa *aēr*, *dūs*, & *eheu*,
 Et patrius primæ cum sese solvit in *ai*.
 Hic Græci variant, neo certa lege tenentur.

A vowel before a mute and a liquid. p. 200.

Si mutæ liquida est subjuncta in syllaba eadem,
 Quæ brevis antevenit vocalia, redditur anceps.
 Hanc tamen in prosa semper brevare memento.
 Sunt *l*, *r*, liquidæ, queis rarè jungimus *m*, *n*.

Contracted Syllables and Diphthongs. p. 200.

Vocalem efficiet semper contractio longam.
 Diphthongum produc in Græcis atque Latinis;
 In Græcis semper: at *præ* composta sequente
 Vocali brevia; veluti *præit* atque *præustus*.

Præterites and Supines. p. 201.

Præterita assumunt primam dissyllaba longam.
 Tolle *bibit*, *scidit*, & *fidit*, ac *tulit* ortaque *do*, *sto*.
 Præteritum geminans primam, breviabit utramque,
 Ut *pario*, *peperi*; vetet id nisi consona bina.
 At quod *cædo* creat tardat, ceu *pedo*, secundam.
 Cuncta Supina tenent primam dissyllaba longam:
 Præternata *sero*, *cico*, *lino*, cum *sino*, *sisto*,
 Quæ breviant; *eo*, *doque*, *ruo*, *queo* *junge*, *reor*que.

Cætera præsentis mensuram verba reservant.
 Excipe sed *posui positum, genui genitumque*,
 Et *potui*; quæ dant quoque *solvō & volvo* supina.
 Præ *tum* vocalem polysyllaba cuncta supina.
 Producant, *atum*, quibus, *etum* finis, & *utum*:
Ivi præterito veniens sociabis & *itum*.
 Cætera corripies in *itum* quæcunque residunt.

II. FINAL SYLLABLES.

A in the end of a word. p. 205.

Casibus A flexum brevia. Sed protrahe sextum,
 Et quintum, Græco quando hic de nomine in *as* fit.
 Casibus haud flexum produas. Ita, cum *quæ*, & *eju*,
 Et *puta* non verbum subduxeris, *hallesquehja*.
 Curta quoque interdum, *contra*, *ultra*, & *ginta* creata.

E in the end of a word. p. 205.

E brevia. Primæ produas, et nomina quintæ
 Cum natæ. Addes plursilia cuncta: secundæ
 Induperativum socians. Monosyllaba, demptis
 Encliticiis ac syllabicis, quoque longa repones.
 Adde à mobilibus flexûs quæcunque secundi
 Manarunt, summæque gradûs adverbia quævis.
 Sed *benè* cum *malè* corripies, *infernè*, *supernè*,
 Productis *fermè* atque *ferè* jungantur, & *ohè*.

I in the end of a word. p. 205.

I longum pono. Vocitantem corripe Græcia.
 His tamen at ternus dabitur crescentibus anceps.
 Sic variato *mihi*, *tibi*, cum *ibi*: sed magè eurtis
 Vult *ibi*, vultque *cui*. *nisi*, mox *tibi*, cum *quasi*, jungi.
Sicuti, sed breviant, cum *necubi*, *acubi*, vates.

O in the end of a word. p. 206.

O commune loces. Dabis at monosyllaba longis,
 Græcæque ceu *Dido*, ternum sextumque secundæ,
 Et patrium Græcum, atque adverbis nomine natæ,
 Quò jungens & *ed*. Variant at *denuò*, *serò*,
Mutò, *postremò*, *verò*; *modò* sed breve pones.
 Sæpiùs *ambo*, *duo*, *scio* corripe, & *illicò* & *imò*,
 Et *cedo da* signans, ego quæis *homo*, cum *citò* junge.
 Sunt aliis variata Gerundia, longa Maroni.
Ergò pro causa produas: scens editur anceps.

U and Y in the end of a word. p. 206.

U semper longis, sed Y raptis jungere oportet.

B, D, L, M, R, and T, in the end of a word. p. 206.

Corripe B Latium: peregrinum at tendere malim.
 D breve ponatur. Variare at Barbara possis.
 L breve sit. Cum *sal*, *sal*, *nil*, tolluntur Hebræa.
 M nunc vocalis perimit: rapuere vetustæ.
 R brevia. Produas ejus dat patrius *eris*;
 Addito *Iber*, *æther*, *æther*. Sit *Celtiber* anceps.
 At *par*, *far*, *lar*, *Nur*, quoque *cur*, *fur*, adice longis.
 T breve semper erit nisi quondam *syneopa* tardet.

C and N in the end of a word. p. 207.

C produas, præter *nec*, *donec*: sed variabis

Hic benè pronomen : *fac* verbum jungimus isti.
N produo. Demas *en inis* dans, quæque priore
 Græca per *on* casus numero tenuère secundæ;
 Et quantum casum, si sit brevis ultima recti.
Sin quoque pluralis ternæ conjunge Pelasgum :
Forsitan, in, forsan, tamen, an, viden' insuper addens.

AS, ES, and OS, in the end of a word. p. 207.

AS produo. Patrio sed *adis* quod flestit, *anasque*,
 Sit breve : plurales ternæ quibus addito quartus.
 Ponitur ES longum. Pluralia corripit Græca
 Quæ crescunt ; velut *es* de *sum* ; *penes* additur illi ;
 Cum neutris ; & queis patrii penultima curta est
 Ternæ. Tolle *Ceres, paries, aries, abies, pes*.
 OS produo. Patrius brevis est, & *compis*, & *impos*,
 Osque *ossis* præbens. Rectos brevitate secundæ
 (*O* nisi det patrius :) neutra his dein addito Graiûm.

IS, US, and YS, in the end of a word. p. 207.

Is brevis. Verùm plurales protraho casus ;
 ISque quod in patrio mutatur, in *itis* & *inis*,
 Aut *entis* ; *gratisque foris, glis, vis* quoque, nomen
 Seu verbum fuerit : sicut & persona secunda
 Protrahit IS, quoties *itis* plurale reponit.
 In subjunctivi *ris* est commune futuro.
 US correpta datur. Monosyllaba cum genitivis
 Ternæ vel quartæ produo : numerique secundi
 In quarta primum, quartum, quintumque ; & in *uris*,
 Dumve in *utis* patrius, vel in *udis*, & *untis, odiave* est ;
 Aut quintus fit in *u*, longus tum rectus habetur.
 Ergo produces venerabile nomen IESUS.
 YS junges brevibus. *Tethys* reperitur at aneeps.
 Longaque sunt rectis aliter quæ casibus *yn* dant.

The last syllable of a Verse. p. 208.

Ultima cuiusque est communis syllaba versûs.

III. THE QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVES AND COMPOUNDS.

1. The Quantity of Derivatives. p. 208.

Derivata tenent mensuram primigenorum :
 Orta tamen brevibus, *suspicio, regula, sedes*,
Secûs, humanus, penuria, mobilis, humor,
Jumentum, fomes, primam producere gaudent.
 Corripiunt sed *arista, vadium, sopor* atque *lucerna*,
Duxque ducis, stasque istis, fides, ditiisque, quasillus,
 Nata licet longis ; quæ pluraque suggeret usus.

2. The Quantity of Compounds. p. 208.

Simplicium servant legem composita suorum,
 Quamvis diphthongus vel vocalis varietur.
 At breviant, *nihilum*, cum *pejoro, degero*, nec non
Veridicus, sociis junctis, & semisputus.
Cognitus his addes, velut *agnitus, innubus*, atque
Pronubus : at longis *ambitus* mobile junges,
Imbercillus item : sed *connubium* variabis.
 Quam disjuncta dabat mensuram præpositura,
 Juncta tenet : subiens illam nisi litera mutet.
 Est pro breve in Græcis, pro longum ritè Latinis.

At rape quæ fundus, fugio, nepotisque neposque,
 Est festum, fari, fateor, fanumque creantur
 Hinc præfectò addes, pariterque procella, protervus,
 Atque propago genus, propago protrahe vitis.
 Propino varia, verbum propago, profundo :
 Cum pello, curo, genitis, Proserpina jungo.
 Sæ produci & DI, præter dirimo atque disertus.
 Est æ breve : at viduum personis protrahe refert.
 Pars si componens fini prior i vel o donat.
 Sit breve : vaticinor monstraverit, Arctophylaxque.
 I quibus est flexu mutabile iungito longis,
 Quæque queunt sensu salvo divellier, addens
 De quibus aut Crasis aliquid vel Syncopa tollit.
 Idem masculum produci, & ubique & ibidem ;
 Huic dein agglomerans turbæ composta diei.
 His intro, retro, contraque & quando creata
 (Quandoquidem excepto,) bene junxeris, atque aliòquin,
 Quæque per o magnum scribuntur nomina Graiis.

FIGURES OF PROSODY.

Synalapha and Ecclipsis. p. 214.

Vocalem *Synalapha*, *Ecclipsis* & *m* quoque tollit,
 Altera cum voci est vocalis prima sequenti.

Synæresis and Dieræsis. p. 214, and 215.

Syllaba de binis conflata *Synæresis* esto.
 Distrahit in geminas resoluta *Dieræsis* unam.

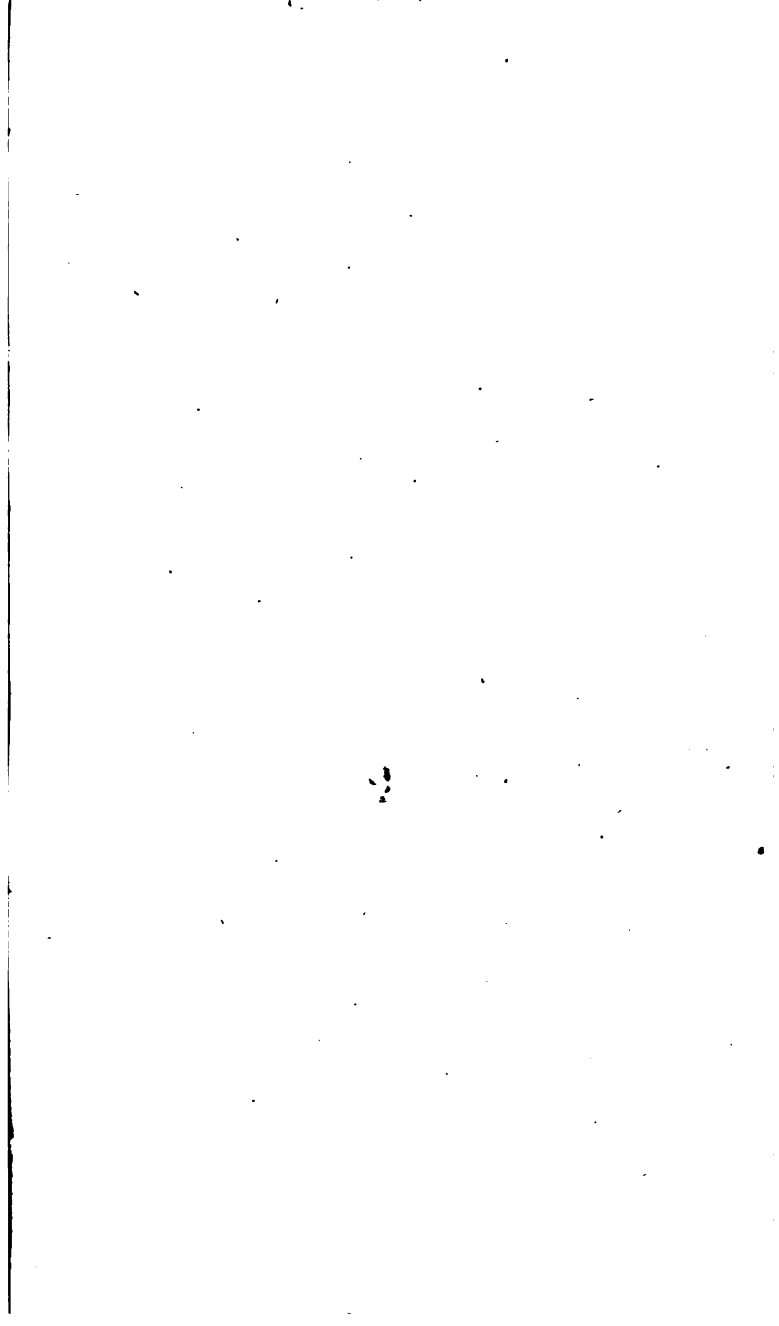
Systolè and Diastolè. p. 215.

Sytola præcipitat vocales ritè trahendas.
 Protrahit huic adversa *Diastola* corripiendas.

Figures of Diction. p. 215.

PROTHESIS apponit capiti, sed *APHÆRESIS* aufert.
SYNCOPE de medio tollit, sed *EPENTHESIS* addit.
Abstrahit *APOCOPÆ* fini, sed dat *PARAGOGÆ*.
Constringit *CRASIS* distracta *DIERESIS* effert.
Litera si legitur transposita, METATHESIS exit.
ANTITHESIS dices, tibi *litera si varietur*.

FINIS.



AP
F

